IOHANNES HARRIS SAC. THEO Pro. S.R.S.
R. Penfold pinxit
Geo. Vertue Sculp. 1724

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THE

HISTORY

CASHEL LIBRARY

OF

KENT.

In FIVE PARTS.

CONTAINING,

I. An exact Topography or Deſcription of the COUNTY.

II. The CIVIL HISTORY of *KENT.*

III. The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of *KENT.*

IV. The HISTORY of the Royal Navy of *ENGLAND.*

V. The NATURAL HISTORY of *KENT.*

VOL. I.

By *JOHN HARRIS*, D. D. and F. R. S.

Qui bonam Famam, Bonorum, quæ ſola verè Gloria nominari poteſt, expetit; Aliis *quærere Otium debet non* Sibi: Ciceron. Orat. pro P. Sextio.

Et nullam Virtus *aliam Mercedem Laborum, Periculorumq; nunc habet, præter* hanc *Laudis & Gloriæ: Quâ quidem detractâ, quid eſt, quod in hoc tam brevi Vitæ curriculo & tam exiguo, tantis nos in laboribus, exerceamus? Certè ſi nihil Animus præſentiret in poſterum, & ſi, quibus Regionibus Vitæ ſpatium circumſcriptum eſt, iiſdem omnes Cogitationes terminaret ſuas: Nec tantis ſe Laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigiliiſq; angeretur.*

Ejuſdem pro A. Licinio.

LONDON:

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KEY
TO
HISTORY

TO THE KING.

May it please Your MAJESTY,

TO accept, what is most peculiarly Your Due, the Dedication of this Book.

Since 'tis the HISTORY of an *eminent Part* of Your Dominions, which had the Happiness to be under the Government of *some of Your Royal Ancestors*, for near Four Hundred Years together; and that too, as a *distinct Kingdom* by it self; and the *First* of the *Saxon* Heptarchy; the Honour of which, *Kent* still commemorates, by bearing *the White Horse* for the Arms of the County.

And as thoſe Illuſtrious *Saxon Heroes*, when above a Thouſand Years ago called in by the *Britons* to ſave them from Deſtruction, made *Kent* the firſt Place of their *Entrance*, and of their *Settlement*; ſo this County thinks it ſelf much more bleſs'd and honour'd now, by Your Majeſty's having *firſt Landed here.*

For as *Kent* hath ever had Your Majeſty's Intereſt entirely at Heart, and hath with Duty, Affection and Zeal, on all Occaſions, promoted it; and as it gratefully acknowledges the Deliverance it receiv'd by Your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Realms, as the greateſt of all Bleſſings, next to the Continuance of it; ſo nothing can be more pleaſing to it, than the Honour and Favour of Your Majeſty's Preſence; that we may Admire and Venerate that beneficent Goodneſs which always adorns Your Royal Aſpect, and commands the Love and Eſteem of all that behold You.

And permit me, GREAT SIRE, with all Duty and Humility to aſſure Your Majeſty, that as I have been, at, and ever ſince the late happy Revolution, invariably attached to that moſt Juſt and Glorious Cauſe, and to Your Majeſty's Title, Intereſt, and Government; ſo I will ever continue in the ſame Duty and Loyalty; and do the utmoſt I can to convince my Fellow Subjects, that notwithſtanding the reſtleſs Endeavours of ſuch as neither regard the Publick Good, nor their own, *Your Majeſty's* ſteady Deſigns, and wiſe Meaſures, will render all Your People eaſy and happy; ſecure our Commerce, and advance our National Honour and Power.

And ſo extenſive is *Your Majeſty's* Wiſdom, Goodneſs and Beneficence, that it is not confin'd only to Your own People: The *Court of Vienna*, and the *Ottoman-Port*, jointly acknowledge the Benefit of Your Mediation for the *Peace* they enjoy. And no one can now doubt, but that thoſe mighty

mighty Alliances which *Your Majeſty* hath formed, will, in Concurrence with the Divine Bleſſing, ſoon ſecure an advantageous and laſting *One* for all EUROPE.

That *Your Majeſty* may be aſſiſted by the Divine Bleſſing in all theſe Your Great and Generous Deſigns, for the univerſal Good of Mankind, is, and ſhall always be the moſt hearty Prayer of,

SIRE,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Moſt Dutiful, and Moſt Loyal

Subject and Servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

YOUR MAJESTY'S

MOST DUTIFUL AND MOST LOYAL

SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

JOHN HARRIS.

THE PREFACE.

IS now about Eight Years ſince I began this Work; and though I have employed in it, with the utmoſt Care and Diligence, a good deal of the beſt Part of my Life, I am diffident whether what I have done will anſwer every ones Expectation.

Not that I fear the Cenſure of ſuch as are really Judges, *who are* thoroughly acquainted *with Things of this Nature, and who conſider the Labour and Difficulties of finiſhing ſuch an Hiſtory: But perhaps I may be obnoxious to the* raſh Judgments *of* others, *who though not equally qualified to diſtinguiſh, have* Will *and* Power *to do Prejudice, according as their Paſſions and Humours carry them.*

And theſe have indeed already ſhew'd their Endeavours that way. They have often reported that this Book would never be finiſhed at all, and that I had dropp'd the Deſign. While, indeed, ſome others have been ſo judicious as to know, that the longer it was kept in Hand, the better it would be.

Sometimes *alſo they have been pleaſed to repreſent it as only a* Party Book; *and at* others, *as a trifling Collection and an uſeleſs Repetition of what had been already better done by former Writers.*

But when a good Part of it came to be Printed off, and to be ſeen *and* conſidered, *theſe Objections and Calumnies began to diminiſh, and at length to diſappear. And I am ſure, I can ſay with the utmoſt Sincerity, that I never had any ſuch mean Deſigns nor Views; and that as I have done Juſtice to the Subject in general, as far as my Capacity could extend; ſo I have alſo to all* Authors, Gentlemen, *and* Families, *with the ſtricteſt Impartiality: And there is no Account of the Deſcent of any Manor or Eſtate in the County* deficient, *where I could get Information enough to bring it down to the preſent Poſſeſſors; and where either their own* Perſonal Neglect, *or* Diſtruſt *of me, hath not deprived me of* Communications *from them: Which* very Communications *alſo have been ſollicited; not only by Perſonal Applications, and by expreſs Words in my Paper of Propoſals; but alſo by* repeated Advertiſements *in the Publick Prints.*

But notwithſtanding theſe Diſcouragements, I found Means to get a pretty tolerable Intelligence, even of thoſe Affairs; *and of* others *of that Nature: And my Materials, upon Search and Application, increaſed ſo faſt upon me, that I found I could not, as I at firſt* hoped *and* propoſed, *bring them, by any Means, into the Compaſs of* one Volume. *But that the Work would extend it ſelf into* another *Book, very near as large as this.*

However, by thus publiſhing this Volume *Firſt, I think no manner of Injuſtice or Hardſhip is done to my* Subſcribers: *For as my Propoſal was to give them a Book of about Two Hundred Sheets for the Price there propoſed; this Volume, including the Copper Plates, contains* more; *without the* Additional Price of Five Farthings per Sheet, *there propoſed, for what ſhould exceed that Number.*

The Subſcribers therefore, in Conſideration that ſome of them have been a long while out of their Money, ſhall have the Book at the Price propoſed, though it cannot be ſold ſo to others.

And whoever pleaſes to conſider the Price of Paper, *and* Rolling-Preſſes *for the Copper Plates, will eaſily ſee, that notwithſtanding the Lords and Gentlemen have been at the Expence of having their ſeveral Seats* Deſigned *and* Engraved, *yet the* Paper, *and the* working them off, *hath been at my Charge: And* exceeds *that of ſo many Printed Sheets of Copy, provided neither the* Maps, *nor* any other *Coper Plates, had coſt me any Thing; as they indeed have been very expenſive; beſides my*

Expences in viſiting all Places in the County, and the Charge of Books, &c.

Having given this Account of the Expence of this Work, I next proceed to acknowledge the Helps and Aſſiſtance I have had in compoſing it; and to return the ſeveral Gentlemen my grateful Acknowledgments.

The famous Dr. Plott *ſeems to have had a Deſign of Writing the Hiſtory of this County, after the Manner that he did thoſe of* Oxfordſhire *and* Staffordſhire: *And for this, as I am told by ſome of his Family, he had* a Patent to be one of the Kings at Arms; *and* another, to be Regiſter of the Herald's-Office: *Theſe were great Encouragements: But he died before he made any Progreſs in it.*

All that I had the Favour of obtaining from his Papers of Collections, being only a Catalogue of ſome Manuſcripts *relating to* Kent, (*which I deſign to Print at the End of the Second Volume, much Corrected and Enlarged by my own Enquiries and Reſearches,*) *and a* Diſcourſe upon the *Roman* Ways *in this County; which, in Company with Dr.* Brown, *he viſited in Perſon, in the Year* 1690; *as I have done ſince, ſeveral times, with due Care and Caution; and indeed I have alſo done ſo by almoſt all Parts of* Kent.

From Sir Baſil Dixwell, *of* Brome *in this County, Baronet, I had the Favour of many moſt uſeful and valuable Manuſcripts relating to the* Cinque-Ports, *and to* Dover-*Caſtle; and* others *alſo I had from the late Mr.* Turner *of* Ileden, *of the ſame Nature; from both which I had very good Aſſiſtance, with regard to the Accounts I have here given of thoſe Ports*, &c.

I had alſo the great Favour of a General Order *from the Right Honourable the Earl of* Dorſet, *Lord Warden of the* Cinque-Ports; *for all his Officers in* Dover-*Caſtle, and elſewhere, to communicate all Manuſcripts, Papers, Regiſters*, &c. *to me: And among other Helps and Encouragements to this Work, which his Lordſhip kindly obliged me with, I had the Peruſal of a* fair Pedigree *of his Ancient Family, from whence I took many Things of Uſe to me in my Deſign.*

From Francis Barrell, *Eſq*; *Recorder of* Rocheſter, *I had ſome very uſeful Manuſcripts relating to the State of that City, and to the Bridge; which I believe had been collected by Sir* Richard Head.

And from our own Archives in Rocheſter *Cathedral, I had thoſe Two moſt Ancient, Uſeful and Valuable Manuſcripts, the* Textus Roffenſis; *and the* Cuſtumale Roffenſe: *The former of which was begun about the Year* 1115, *and the latter about* 1325; *both of which being ſo often mentioned in the Body of this Hiſtory, there needs no further Account to be here given of them. And the Contents of the* former *I ſhall Publiſh under the Life of* Ernulfus, *that Biſhop of* Rocheſter *who compiled it.*

We have alſo in the Archives of the Church of Rocheſter, *many Hundreds of* Original Charters; *being* Grants *and* Donations *to the* Priory of Rocheſter, Leeds-Abbey, Strode-Hoſpital, *&c. from whence I gathered many very uſeful Collections, as will appear in ſeveral Parts of* this, *but much more in the* Second Volume, *where I treat largely of the* Religious Houſes *in this County.*

The Learned Mr. Forſter, *Rector of* Crundale, *though often mentioned in this Book, muſt not be omitted here; from whom I have received very great Help and Aſſiſtance in this Work; and that not only by his own Communications to me, but alſo by his Friendly Repreſentation of my Deſign to ſeveral Perſons that had taken Prejudice againſt it, and its Compoſer.*

The Aſſiſtances I have had from ſeveral other Gentlemen, with Relation to the State of the Royal Navy, *and the Four* Docks, *and to ſome* Religious Houſes, Schools, Hoſpitals, Natural Hiſtory, *&c. ſhall be particularly acknowledged in the next Volume, where thoſe Subjects are largely treated of. And though I hope and beg for many more from them, I muſt here mention the kind Communications I had from* Roger Meredith, *Eſq*; *of* Leeds Abbey, *Dr.* Teniſon, *and* John Savage, *Eſq*; *of* Boughton Monchenſy. *As alſo the many Friendſhips I have received from my old Friend, the Worthy* William Dowe, *of* Lamberhurſt, *Eſq*; *who hath not only promoted my Subſcriptions, and obtained me ſeveral uſeful Communications; but did alſo accompany me himſelf in my* Perambulations (*to uſe Mr.* Lambard's *Word*) *over ſeveral Parts of the County. I am obliged alſo with great Reſpect and Gratitude to acknowledge the Favour I had from the Lord Chief Baron* Gilbert, *of* Ireland, *a Gentleman of this County; who, when my Affairs detained me in that Kingdom, was ſo kind as to peruſe and correct my Diſcourſe of the* Cinque-Ports, *and of* Gavelkind; *of* Romney-Marſh, *and the* Weald; *and I had alſo the Advantage of free Recourſe to the* Dering Library *at* Surenden; *where are many Manuſcripts, and Collections relating to this County, of great Value; and from Mr.* Fellows *alſo, Jurat of* Sandwich, *I was favour'd with many Papers relating to the Affairs of that Place, and to the* Cinque-Ports. *I had alſo ſome good Helps from the Archbiſhop's Library at* Lambeth, *and from that of the Cathedral Church of* Canterbury.

My worthy Friend John Godfrey, *Eſq*; *of* Norton-Court, *did alſo oblige me with many uſeful Communications; as did the late Captain* George Weller, *of* Tunbridge, *with regard to the Ancient Liberties and Extent of the* Lowy *of that Name.*

I am alſo in a particular Manner obliged to acknowledge the Friendſhip and Civility of Mr. Holmes, *Keeper of the Records in the* Tower *of* London, *who gave me free Liberty of conſulting any Manuſcript in that Office.*

As I muſt alſo the Kindneſs of Mr. Peter le Neve, Norroy *King at Arms, and of Mr.* Hare, Richmond Herald, *who not only aſſiſted me in getting Materials from the Library*

brary of the College of Arms, but furniſhed me with many Things from their own private Collections.

From the obliging Brown Willis, *of* Whaddon-Hall *in* Bucks, *Eſq; I had alſo the Liſts of the ſeveral Knights of the Shire, and of the Members for the Parliamentary Burghs in this County.*

And thus having gratefully acknowledged the Aſſiſtances of my Friends, I ſhall proceed to acquaint you what you are to expect in this Volume, *and what muſt be deferred till the* next.

In the firſt Book, I treat of the Honour, Dignity, Name, Extent, Bounds, Firſt Inhabitants, *and* Diviſion *of* Kent: *Its Hundreds and Liberties.*

Next to this follows a large and accurate Account in an Alphabetical Order, of the ſeveral Cities, Towns and Pariſhes in the County; a Deſcription of the ſeveral Manors, and eminent Places; with the Deſcent *of the Eſtates, generally ſpeaking, down to the preſent Poſſeſſors: Wherein, whatever I could collect, with regard to the* Antiquities, *and* particular Hiſtories *of each Place, hath been inſerted, in order to render what would elſe have been but a dry and tedious Topography, a tolerable Mixture of uſeful and entertaining Matter. For at the Places where they were begun or Perpetrated, I give you the Hiſtories of that famous Impoſtor, the* Nun *of* Kent; *of the Eminent Rebellions of* Wat Tyler, *and his Accomplices; of* Jack Cade, *and of Sir* Thomas Wyat: *The Hiſtory of Sir* John Old-Caſtle: *Occaſional Diſſertations on ſome* Roman *Antiquities found in* Kent; *Old* Saxon *Cuſtoms, Ports, Forts,* &c. *The Ancient Court of* Shipway, *&c. Some* Saxon *Wills; an Account of their Coins, Money,* &c.

The Hiſtory of Dover-*Peer*, Rocheſter-*Bridge*; *the Ancient* Ordeal Tryals: *The Liberty of the* Lowy *of* Tunbridge, *&c.*

And here are introduced fair Copper Plates of the Seats and Houſes of the moſt eminent Nobility and Gentry of the County; a new Map of Kent, *another of* Romney-Marſh; Dover-*Caſtle,* &c. *and of the Iſle of* Thanet; *a Map of the Ancient* Beacons; *with ſeveral other Plates of Antiquities,* &c.

The Third Part of the Firſt Book, contains a large Account of that Ancient Track, called the Wild, *or* Weald *of* Kent; *of* Romney-Marſh, *the Time of its Inning, its Laws, Charters, and Cuſtoms. Of the Riſe, and Courſe of the Rivers of* Kent: *A full Account of the* Roman *Ways, Stations, Camps, Caſtles, Ports and Forts of this County; and occaſionally, of ſome other Monuments of Antiquity.*

The Second Book contains, (1.) *The Civil Hiſtory of* Kent; *ſomething of its State* before, *but particularly,* when *the* Romans *came hither; with a large Account of* Cæſar's *Two Deſcents upon this County.*

2. *The Tranſactions of the* Saxons *in* Kent; *the Hiſtory of the Kings of* Kent; *with ſeveral of their* Saxon *Laws, publiſhed at Length; not before extant in our Language, nor in* Lambard's Archaionomia.

3. *The Tranſactions of the* Danes *in* Kent; *their ſeveral Invaſions of it; their Battels and Exploits here.*

4. *The Succeſſion and Hiſtory of the Earls of* Kent. *And,*

5. *Of the Sheriffs of this County; and of ſeveral Gentlemen of* Kent, *who have been in Eminent Poſts of the Law: A Liſt of the* Kentiſh *Gentlemen in King* Henry *the* VIth's *Reign, and of the Baronets: Of the Knights of the Shire, and the Members of Parliament, for the ſeveral Burghs and* Cinque-Ports.

6. *Next to this follows a Treatiſe of* Gavelkind, *ſhewing its Original, Name and Nature: To which is annexed, the* Ancient Cuſtumal of Kent, *in old* French, *and* Engliſh.

7. *The Hiſtory of the* Cinque-Ports; *treating largely of their Original, Deſign, Services, Laws, Courts, Cuſtoms, Charters and Privileges, with the Cauſes of their Decay,* &c.

The Second Part of the Second Book, begins with the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Kent: *In which you have a particular Account,*

1. *Of the Archbiſhoprick and Dioceſe of* Canterbury, *and of the Archbiſhop's Election.*

2. *Of the Cathedral Church of* Canterbury, *and of the Ancient Palace of the Archbiſhop there.*

3. *Memoirs of the Lives of all the Archbiſhops of* Canterbury, *from* Auſtin *to the preſent Metropolitan.*

And this Volume concludes with an Account of the Deans and Archdeacons, and with Liſts of the Prebendaries of the Church of Canterbury.

To which is annexed, a very full and accurate Index; *with the Coats of Arms of the Ancient and Preſent Gentlemen of* Kent, *blazoned after each Name.*

I have indeed given you no Index Authorum *in any ſolemn Manner; nor have I, where I could avoid it, crowded the Margin, or Bottom of my Pages, with large and numerous Citations; chuſing rather to leave it to the Honeſt Reader's Courteſy and Candor, to judge what Pains I have taken in Compiling it, than to make a Pompous Shew of Quotations, or Authors; whom if they can't find out by the Work, that I have conſulted, I don't deſire my Margin ſhould ſhew. But this I will beg their Favour to believe, that I give them nothing, without being ſupported by the beſt Authority I could get.*

The next Volume *will begin with the Hiſtory of the Cathedral Church of* Rocheſter; *the Lives of the Biſhops, from the firſt, down to this preſent one; with Liſts of the Deans, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries of that Cathedral, carried down from the Beginning alſo to this preſent Time.*

Next to this will follow an Account of ſuch Eminent Men of this County, as have been famous in Hiſtory, for Arts and Learning, or

for Eminent Employments Civil or Military, and who are not before taken Notice of in this Volume.

The Second Part of the next Volume will contain the Hiſtory of all the Religious Houſes, *Chantries, Chapels, Preceptories, and Commanderies; and of the Hoſpitals, Schools, and other Charitable Benefactions in this County; with their Founders, Times of Erection, Deſigns, and Regulations. This will be a very large Part, and will proceed in an Alphabetical Order, as that of the Towns and Pariſhes did in* Vol. I.

The Third Part, *will be the Hiſtory of the Royal Navy of* Great-Britain; *and of its Riſe, Progreſs, and Improvement; with large Obſervations on, and Compariſons between, the Ancient and Modern Shipping.*

This Diſſertation, which I think perfectly, New, I was led into by conſidering the State of the Four Eminent Docks in this County; Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, *and* Sheerneſs, *Situated on the Two Eminent Rivers,* Thames *and* Medway; *and where our Ships of War are uſually Built and Repaired. And at the End ſhall be given as accurate a Liſt as I can form, of all the Ships of the Royal Navy, when Built, where, and by whom; with their Length, Breadth, Depth, Tuns, Guns, Men,* &c.

The Fourth and laſt Part will contain the Natural Hiſtory of Kent; *wherein I ſhall treat* largely *and* carefully, *on all Things relating to that Subject, of which the State and Produce of* Kent *can give me Inſtances. As in particular, of* Tunbridge, *and other Medicinal Waters, of the Iron and Coperas Works; and of whatever our Soil produces, either above or within its Surface; of the Improvements of all our Manufactures, as* Hops, *&c. with regard to Husbandry, Planting and Gardening; and to all Kinds of Mechanicks, Mills, Engines,* &c.

And I muſt acquaint the Reader, that the Materials *for all theſe Heads are* got ready, *and a good Part of them are Tranſcribed; and that this Second Volume will go to the Preſs in a ſhort Time after the Publication of this: And if I have no unavoidable Interruption, ſhall be Printed off with all poſſible Expedition.*

And after having ſaid this, give me Leave to conclude this Preface nearly with thoſe Words which Dr. Plott *uſed, at the End of his Natural Hiſtory of* Staffordſhire.

" *And thus ſhall conclude this* Hiſtory of " Kent; *in the Writing whereof, though I* " *dare not think, much leſs can aſſure the* " *Reader, that I have made no Miſtakes in* " *my* Relations; *yet I am inclined to believe,* " *there are none very* material, *I am ſure* " *none* wilful. *However, I do ſincerely pro-* " *miſe them never to offend in the like Man-* " *ner again, after the Edition of my Second* " *Volume; being fully reſolved never to pub-* " *liſh any more* ſuch Hiſtories, (*though I* " *think I never was ſo fit as now*) *unleſs* " *commanded by a Power which I cannot* " *reſiſt.*

AN

An ODE in Praiſe of *KENT*.

Part of which was formerly Sung at a FEAST of the Gentlemen of that COUNTY.

Introduc'd with Inſtrumental Muſick.

SWeet Melody! the Charm repeat!
We watch the Birth of Sound.
To pleaſe the Mind's a Feaſt compleat:
Kent's Sons muſt, ev'ry Way, with Harmony be crown'd.
Again inform the willing Lyre,
With Notes that might *Apollo* charm,
Sweet and prevailing, like his Fire,
That pleaſe, and melt us, as they warm.
Lo! I confeſs the varied Pow'r;
Entranc'd, and rapp'd with Joy, I tow'r.
Energic Sounds! ſupport the Soul you raiſe,
Kent claims my Verſe this happy Hour.
Help, Genius of the Day, to praiſe,
The Darting of thy Rays.

Bleſt Land, Pride of the nobleſt Iſle,
On whom the World's bright Eye can ſmile!
The Parent Orb that round us rouls,
All views, illumines, and in-ſouls,
Thy fair well-temper'd Race admires:
Pleas'd with thy Bleſſings, pleas'd in thee,
With Elemental Harmony;
The Product of his genial Fires.

The Valiant, blended with the Wiſe;
The Charms of Mind, and Charms of Eyes,
Here reconcil'd are found:
Rich Towns for Trade, fair Plains for Sports;
Vales Fruitful, and commodious Ports,
With Wealth amphibious crown'd.
Here ſtill the gen'rous Deep and Soil
(Prolific Mines) give, free from Toil,
The Silver Scaly Tribe, and growing Golden Fleece.
All Dainties Heav'n like Manna yields,
While, on the Blue or verdant Fields,
Recruiting, they Encreaſe.

Along thy Fertile Sides,
The Swelling *Thames* with Plenty loaded glides;
Enriching thee with tributary Tides.
Safe there, and in thy *Medway*'s watry Bed,
The floating Guard of *Britain*'s Wealth and Trade,
In State triumphant rides.
Her Fleets their Being owe to thee;
Thou her ſure Bulwark; *Europe*'s She.
Nor doſt thou raiſe thoſe Giant Frames alone,
(Whoſe Pow'r ev'n *Neptune*'s ſelf muſt own:)
To rule where-e'er expanded Ocean rouls;
Thou fill'ſt thoſe Bodies with Heroick Souls.
They journey with the Sun, they join each Hemiſphere;
And ſpread alike thy Pow'r, and Bleſſings ev'rywhere.
So well ſet out for Peace and War,
What may not *Albion* dare!

Nor ſhall the Royal Pile unſung remain,
Where *Kent* enrich'd the Earth
With great *Eliza*'s Birth.
The mighty Genius of thy Reign,
Thou Prior Empreſs of the Main,
Taught *Britain* to ſurround the Ball;
And Foes no Fleets but thine invincible to call.
Plac'd near the Stores of Naval War,
'Twas juſt thy Native Palace there,
Shou'd like a *Phœnix* riſe;
And on thy Shore, O Hoſpitable Land,
Still Sacred to Sea-Honour, ſtand,
The Port of Ancient Worth, thence wafted to the Skies.

Sweet Liberty, the *Briton*'s Boaſt,
To thy Son's indulgent moſt,
Bids here Succeſſion be ſecure,
And Titles ſtill endure:
For Vertues with Eſtates come down,
And from the Father bleſs the Son.

Great Souls, with Plenty rais'd, aſpire:
A gen'rous Spirit, ev'n in Swains,
Enlarg'd with Eaſe, and Freedom Reigns,
That Heav'nly double Gift, the Food of manly Fire.
The Bleſſing flows, as Pleaſure glides with Health,
From thy reviving Springs;
And ſhar'd by all the happy Subject's Wealth,
Here magnifies the Kings.

Kent, early Pious, early Great,
Fair *Albion*'s Front, her awful Head;
Her Neighbour's Envy, Wiſh, and Dread;
Thy ſelf a Royal State!
All Rock, all Fortreſs, to their Sight;
To thy bleſt Sons, all *Eden*, all Delight!
While fond of thee, untaught to yeild,
They're firſt to take, and laſt to quit the Field;
Secure the *Eaſtern* World you face:
Nor can the Greater Mate the Leſs.

The Firſt Great *William*, fortunate and brave,
Who came to Conquer, as the Laſt to Save,
When on to *Kent* with Victor Troops he rode,
Late of a Thouſand Ships the Load,
Britain, which He who half the Globe cou'd awe,
Great *Cæſar*, little more than ſaw,
Bow'd to the *Norman* Law.

The Sons of *Kent* alone the Tyde withſtood;
Of Right tenacious; ſingular in Good;
Unſhaken, tho' the only unſubdu'd.
In Arms collected all agree,
To Live and Die, like their Great Fathers, free.
Graſp'd with one Hand, the threatning Steel they ſway'd:
The other, Verdant Boughs diſplay'd.
In dire Array, thus dreadful from afar,
Invaſion's living Bar,
On the Brow of the threaten'd Land,
The moving Foreſt made a dreadful Stand.
The Warrior King, mov'd at the doubtful Sight,
So equal both for Friendſhip, or for Fight,
A Parley ſounds; pleas'd ev'n in Foes, to ſee
Spirits ſo worthy to be free.
They come, they anſwer'd, negligent of Life,
By Friendly Peace, or gen'rous Striſe,
To claim their dearer Liberty, and Right.
Undaunted Race, the Hero cry'd,
Such Virtue cannot be deny'd.
Take more from me than Foes can claim,
My Friendſhip; nay, my Conqu'ror's Name.
Thus to your Rights, and Valour true,
'Tis more, like you, to dare, than Kingdoms to ſubdue.

P. MOTTEUX,
E. Normania Britannus.

N. B. *This Gentleman being, during his Life-time, very deſirous that this* POEM *ſhould be inſerted, I am obliged by Promiſe to him to do it here: And though ſome Things in it are ſhewn in this Hiſtory not to be conſiſtent with Truth; yet their having been generally received as true, is ſufficient to juſtify their being brought into a* POEM.

A LIST

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C.

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D.

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E. *Sir*

E.

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K.

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L.

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Joſeph

M.

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N.

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P.

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William Turner, *of* Canterbury, *Esq*;
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U.

CAptain Charles Vanbrugh.

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Sir Thomas Webſter, *of* Copt-Hall, *Baronet.*
The Honourable Lady Anne Watſon.
General John Webb, *of* Marlborough-ſtreet.
John Wallop, *of* Farley-Wallop *in* Hants, *Esq*;
Lee Warner, *of* Norfolk, *Esq*;
Sir John Worliche, *of* Dudmeſon *in* Salop, *Baronet.*
Thomas Woodford, *Esq*; *in* Threadneedle-ſtreet.
The Reverend Mr. Weller, *Miniſter of* Maidſtone.
——— Walters, *Esq*; *of* Chatham *in* Kent.
The Reverend Mr. Waterman, *Miniſter of* Leeds *in* Kent.
Mr. Charles Wilkinſon.
Mr. Robert Whitfeild, *of* Chartham *in* Kent.
Hugh Wrotteſley, *Esq*;
Lord Chief Baron Ward, *Deceas'd.*
Mr. John Whitfeild, *of* Kent.
Thomas Wiſe, *of* Canterbury, D. D.
Colonel Sr. John Webb, *of* Walton *upon* Thames.
Mr. Thomas Weſton, *Mathematical Maſter at the* Academy *in* Greenwich *in* Kent.
——— Willys, *Esq*; *of* Nakington *in* Kent.
John Wever, *Esq*; *of* Bridge-North *in* Salop.
Thomas Weſt, *Esq*; *of the* Inner-Temple.
Robert Weller, *Esq*; *Mayor of* Rocheſter.
The Right Honourable the Counteſs Dowager of Winchelſea.
Captain William Winde.

An Account of the Antiquities in Mr. GODFREY's *Plate*, Page 248.

A. THE *Roman Ligula Menſalis.*
B. The *Roman Cochleare Sacrum.*
C. The *Roman Strigilis.*
D. The *Cochleare Menſale* uſed by the *Romans.*
E. A Braſs *Lunula*, which the *Romans* uſed to hang upon the Breaſt-plates of their Horſes.
F. The *Bulla* worn by the *Roman* Boys.
G. A *Roman* Veſſel, which with another I had of the ſame Form given me by Dr. *Coney* of *Rocheſter*, was found in the bottom of the River *Medway*, over againſt *Gillingham.*
H. An old Ring, with the Figures of Three Saints upon it, found in *Norton* Pariſh.
I. A very fine *Roman* Diſh, of Red Metal, with the *Vervain* wrought on it round the Rim; it was drag'd up by the Fiſhermen out of the Sea, juſt againſt *Reculver.*
K. An old *Britiſh Coin* found by the Plowmen, in the Pariſh of *Tenham in* Kent.
L. A *Saxon Gold Coin*; I believe as yet undeſcribed. In the Cuſtody of *John Godfrey*, Eſq;
M. Another ſmall *Britiſh* Coin.
N. A Gold Coin of *Julius Nepos*, Son of *Nepotianus*, who obtained the *Roman* Empire about *A. D.* 474, upon *Glycerius* being conquered. He was afterwards killed by his own Domeſticks in *Dalmatia*, *A. D.* 480. This Medal is mentioned *Page* 366, and was found in a Plow'd Field in *Wodensburgh* Pariſh.
O. The Figure of the *Saxon* Idol *Woden*; or *Odinus*: Which *Odinus* was the firſt of the Royal *Saxon* Family.
P. A *Roman* Earthen Veſſel of a peculiar Figure, dug up at *Caicoll-Hill* in *Kent.*
Q. Repreſents a Dent or Impreſſion upon it before it was Baked.
R. A *Roman* Veſſel of Braſs.

ERRATA.

PAge 1. Col. 2. Line 3. read *Shipway*; p. 5. c. 1. l. 3. from the Bottom, after *Sea*, add *which*; p. 34. c. 1. l. 38. for *above*, read *near*; p. 36. c. 1. l. 10. for *Sixteen* read *Eighteen*; p. 49. c. 2. at the End of *Number* 2. add, *But it is now become the Seat of Sir* Chriſtopher Powel, *Baronet*; p. 72. c. 2. after *Time*, in l. 11. add, *But is now by Purchaſe, become the Seat of* Rowland Tryon, *Eſq*; *Merchant in* London; p. 120. c. 2. after the Account of *Smith's-Hall*, add, *and this is now the Seat of* John Brewer, *Eſq*; *and is wrong placed*; *for 'tis in* Weſt-Farley; p. 121. c. 1. l. 14. after *Grocer* dele the Three following Lines, and inſtead of them, read, *But is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Heirs of Mr.* John Amherſt, *late of* Eaſt-Farley; p. 164. c. 2. Line 25. read 1582. Line 26. read *Cantys*; Line 33. read *Toddy*; Line 35. read *Bullar*; p. 183. c. 2. Line 23. *for Nunnery*, read *Nun*; p. 186. c. 1. in the laſt Line ſave one, read *William Huggeſon*, Eſq; p. 208. c. 1. Line 36. read *Railed in*; p. 390. c. 1. after *Gods* dele *they*; p. 407. c. 2. the Three laſt Lines ſhould follow after *Line* Nine, in the *Page* following; p. 438. c. 1. at the End of the Baronets add, *Sir* Barnham Rider, *of* Boughton-Monchenſies; *Sir* Thomas D'Aeth, *of* Knowlton, *Sir* Brook Bridges *of* Goodneſton; p. 441. c. 2. at the end of the Baronets, add, *Sir* Brook Bridges *of* Goodneſton; p. 565. at the end of *Cranmer's* Life, add, N. B. *This Book of Wards was actually printed and Publiſhed*; *and was pretended to have been Printed at* Hamburgh 1710; p. 566. c. 1. Line 11. from the Bottom, for *Kent*, read *Trent*; p. 582. c. 1. Line 23. from the Bottom, for *Chicheſter*, read *Cheſter*; p. 446. for *Stephen Lennard*, Baronet, *among the Knights of the Shire*, read *David Polhill*, Eſq; p. 436. for *Betteſon*, read *Betteſon*, Baronet; p. 487. dele the laſt Line.

A MAP OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

PART OF MIDDLESEX

PART OF SURREY

PART OF

PART

Lathe

Sutton at Hone

Aules-

Hone

Dartford

Sevenoak

Tunbridge

Croydon

Farnborough

Orpington

Chelsfield

Westram

Darent R.

Ravensbourn R.

The Eden

The New R.

Long Reach

Dagenham Breach

Barking Creek

Half way Tree

Thurrock

Grays

Purfleet

Greenwich

Deptford

Rotherhith

Peckham

Camberwell

Lewisham

Charlton

Woolwich

Plumsted

Great Ilford

little Ilford

Barking

Stepney

Shoreditch

LONDON

Layton

Lee R.

W.Ham

E.Ham

Leigh

Eltham

Shooters hill

Bexley Heath

Erith

Crayford

Dulwich

Sydenham

Beckenham

Bromley

Footscray

Chislehurst

Sundridge

Halsted

Knockholt

Westerham

Edenbridge

Hever

Penshurst

Chiddingstone

Speldhurst

Tunbridge Wells

Ashurst

Cowden

Basing

Buckhurst

Hartfield

Withiham

Waterdowne Forrest

Shipbourne

Ightham

Wrotham

Ash

Kingsdown

Stanstead

Farmingham

Horton Kirby

Hartley

Longfield

Fleet

Darent

Wilmington

Bexley

Northfleet

Swanscomb

Stone

Greenhith

Ridley

Sutton at Hone

Burchenwood

Paulsgray

St Mary Cray

Orpington

Addington

Croydon

Lewes Green

Bickmore hill

Chelsam

Tatsfield

Overnige Green

Kemsing

Woodland

Oxford

Maplescomb

Shorham

Aynsford

Tullingstone

Farnborough

Hayes

Barkham

Kingstown

Langley

Beckenham

Bromley

Footscray

Seadbury

Chislehurst

Clay end Green

Frogsnole

Foot Street

Mottingham

Lewisham

Rush Green

South end

Half way street

Mottingham

Dulwich Well

Sydenham

Leigh

Shooters hill

Well place

Bexley Heath

Erith

Crayford

Ma. place

Lesnes

Pakerday

E. Wickham

W. Wickham

Keston

Down

Leves Green

Bickmore hill

Basinghill

Cowdham

Halsted

Knockholt

Sundridge

Chevening

Moran Court

Plaxtool

Seale

Bradborn

Chepsted

Valence

Westram

Squirries

Darent R.

Kent hatch

Ide Hill

Wells Green

Harmansford

Borgeplace

4 Elms

Sharps place

Water cross

Broxham

Cowbeach

Trough

Penshurst

Hever place

Somerhill

Tunbridge

Edenbridge

Dearcross

Marsh Green

Bough Beech

Bonham

Bidborough

Groombridge

Chafford

Speldhurst

Tunbridge Wells

Grovenden

Cowden

Basing

Ashurst

Groombridge hurst

Buck

Hartfield

Withiham

Stonewall mede

Taplodge

Eredge

Forrest

Waterdowne

Sandy hill

Woodland

Oxford

St Cleres

Kemsing

Wrotham

Ightham

Shipbourne

North Frith

Fairlawn

Shoreham

Aynsford

Kingsdown

Stanstead

Ash

Ridley

Farmingham

Horton Kirby

Hartley

Longfield

Fleet

Darent

Wilmington

Bexley

Northfleet

Swanscomb

Stone

Greenhith

Dartford

Stone castle

Grays

Thurrock

Purfleet

Aveley

Wennington

Dagenham Breach

Barking Creek

Half way Tree

Long Reach

The New R.

Ma. place

Crayford

Erith

Lesnes

Pakerday

E. Wickham

Woolwich

Plumsted

Great Breach

Charlton

Greenwich

Deptford

Rotherhith

Peckham

Camberwell

New Cross

Lewisham

Rush Green

Mottingham

Dulwich Well

Sydenham

Leigh

Shooters hill

Well place

Bexley Heath

Eltham

Lee R.

Layton

Great Ilford

little Ilford

Barking

Stepney

Shoreditch

LONDON

W.Ham

E.Ham

Barking Creek

Half way Tree

Dagenham Breach

Wennington

Aveley

Purfleet

Thurrock

Grays

W Thurrock

Long Reach

Ingris

Greenhith

Stone

Stone castle

Swanscomb

Graves

Tilbu

Wilmington

Bexley

N Cray

Brookhouse

Darent

S. Fleet

Longfield

Rookesley

Sutton at Hone

Franks

S. Margaret

Falkham

Horton Kirby

Farmingham

Hartley

Burchenwood

Paulsgray

St Mary Cray

Ridley

Ash

Kingsdown

Stanstead

Aynsford

Tullingstone

Maplescomb

Shorham

Woodland

Oxford

St Cleres

Kemsing

Waldham

Wrotham

Ightham

Plaxtool

Moran Court

Chevening

Seale

Bradborn

Chepsted

Sundridge

Sevenoak

Shipbourne

North Frith

Fairlawn

Kent hatch

Ide Hill

Wells Green

Harmansford

Borgeplace

4 Elms

Sharps place

Water cross

Broxham

Cowbeach

Trough

Penshurst

Hever place

Somerhill

Tunbridge

The Eden

Edenbridge

Dearcross

Marsh Green

Bough Beech

Bonham

Bidborough

Groombridge

Chafford

Speldhurst

Tunbridge Wells

Grovenden

Cowden

Basing

Ashurst

Groombridge hurst

Buck

Hartfield

Withiham

Stonewall mede

Taplodge

Eredge

Forrest

Waterdowne

Sandy hill

Westram

Squirries

Darent R.

Valence

Chepsted

Sundridge

Sevenoak

Shipbourne

Kent hatch

Ide Hill

Wells Green

Harmansford

Borgeplace

4 Elms

Sharps place

Water cross

Broxham

Cowbeach

Trough

Penshurst

Hever place

Somerhill

Tunbridge

The Eden

Edenbridge

Dearcross

Marsh Green

Bough Beech

Bonham

Bidborough

Groombridge

Chafford

Speldhurst

Tunbridge Wells

Grovenden

Cowden

Basing

Ashurst

Groombridge hurst

Buck

Hartfield

Withiham

Stonewall mede

Taplodge

Eredge

Forrest

Waterdowne

Sandy hill

Lathes.	Bayliwicks.	Hundreds.	Market Towns.
St Augustine	Bridge	Ringsloe	Canterbury
		Blengate	
		Whitstable	
		Westgate	
		Downhamsford	
		Bridge & Petham	
		Kinghamsford	
		Preston	
	Eastry	Wingham	Sandwich.
		Eastrye	
		Corniloe	
		Bewsbrough	
Shipway	Stowting	Folkstone	Dover.
		Longbergh	
		Stowting	Eltham.
		Hean	Hith.
		Birchole franchise	
	Shipway	Street	
		Worth	
		Newchurch	
		Ham	
		Longport	Romney.
		St Martin	
		Aloesbridge	
		Oxney	
Scraye	Milton	Milton	Milton.
	Scraye	Tenham	Feversham.
		Feversham	
		Boctonunder blean	
		Felborough	
	Chart and Longbridg	Wye	Wye
		Birchole Barony	Ashford.
		Chart & Longbridg	Smarden.
		Calehill	
		Blackbourn	Appledore

City's with their Cathedral and Parish Churches	Ports and their Members lying in Kent

TY OF

ESSEX

Thames R.

The Hope

W. Tilbury

E Tilbury

Tilbury Fort

Higham

Lathe

Gravesend

Milton

Denton

Chaulk

Cliffe

Cowling

High Halstow

St Marys

Stoke

Hoo

Gadshill

Ifield

Nutsted

Cobham

Luddesdowne

Mepham

Halling

Cobham hall

Strood

ROCHESTER

Medway R.

Chetham

Gillingham

Grench

Twidall

Rainham

Sharstede

Horsted

Woldham

Burham

Bradhersit

Lidsing

Stanstead

Trotcliff

Laybourne

Addington

Ryarsh

Newhith

Ailesford

Aylesford

Abby

Boxley

Detling

Thurnham

Bersted

Preston

Allington

Vintners

Malling Abby

Malling

Teichardes

MAIDSTONE

Barming

Themot

Ottham

Gore Court

Langley

E Farley

W Farley

Loose

Tutsham

Merton

Linton

Munchelsey

Chart

Hadlow

Hadlow

Brandbridge

Hunton

Hunton ford

Capell

Tuddly

Badsell

Halkwell

Pepenbury

Brenchley

Staplehurst

The Twist

Marden

Hockebe

Gafford

ford

Horsmondon

Glasenbury

Milkhouse

Cranbrook

Wadhurst

Flimwell

Combe well

Bewlie bridge

Finchcocks

Sprotlesdon

Iambe hurst

Bay Hall

Black Tayle

Nore & Buoy

Oaze Edge

Red Sand

Spaniard

St James

GREANE

ISLE

Red Howe

W. Swale

ISLE

OF

SHEPEY

Minster

Queenborough

Warden

Sherland

East

Church

Leysdown

Swallnest

The Cont

Kings Ferry

The Dray

Elmley

Harty

East Swale

The Horse

The Wells

Halstoe

Colshall

Invade

Grovehurst

Milton

Newington

Murston

Tenham

Tuddenham

Graveney

Ore

Buckland

Bapchild

Sittingborn

Borden

Tunsted

Grandock

Bobbing

Tonge

Cay Street

Devington

Stone

Feversham

Preston

Redmersham

Norton

Lodge

Tunsted

Bredgate

Kingsdown

Bicknor

Milsted

Sharstede

Frinsted

Newnham

Doddington

Wormsell

Merycam Court

Wichling

Eastling

Throwley

Lees Court

Seldwich

Sewards

Leveland

Badlesmere

Shottenton

Monkton

Ottenden

Bourfield

Stalefield

Lenham

Royton

Chapple

Moldash

Godmarsham

Chilham

Challock

Charting

Westwell

Eastwell

Sutton

Sutton Valence

Kingston Wood

Egerton

Pevington

Chart parva

Cole hill

Kenningt on

Brook

Ptackley

Shorland

Surrendon

Hothfield

Smarden

Goldwel

Ashford

Chartmagna

Singleton

Romden

Bethersden

New Street

Kingsnarth

Munford

Bridenden

Bed brook

Shadoxhurst

Scraye

High Halden

Park Gate

Cuckolds Corner

Woodchurch

Bromley Green

Orlaston

Aldington

Bonnington

Tenterden

Leigh Green

Warehorne

Romney

Kinarton

Appledore

Snaile

New church

Marsh

Bonenden

Rolvenden

Hamden place

Halden Park

Hendly

Snaile hith

Hum Street

Boston

PART OF SURREY

PART OF Kent

Lathes.	Bayli: wicks.	Hundreds.	Market Towns.
St. Augustine	Bridge	Ringsloe	Canterbury
		Blengate	
		Whitstable	
		Westgate	
		Downhamford	
		Bridg & Petham.	
		Kinghamford	
		Preston	
	Eastry	Wingham	Sandwich.
		Eastrye	
		Cornilos	
		Bensbrough	
Shipway		Folkstone	Dover.
	Stowting	Loningbergh	Elham.
		Stowting	
		Hean	
	Shipway	Birchett franchise	Hith.
		Street	
		Worth	
		Newchurch	
		Ham	
		Longport	Romney.
		St. Martin	
		Alosbridge	
		Oxney	
Scraye	Milton	Milton	Milton.
	Scraye	Tenham	
		Feversham	Feversham.
		Boctonwid. blean	
		Felborough	
	Chart and Longbridg	Wye	Wye
		Birchett Barony	Ashford.
		Chart & Longbridg	
		Calehill	Smarden.
	7 Hundreth	Blackbourn	Appledoor.
		Tenterden	
		Barkeley	
		Cranbrook	Cranbrook
		Rolvenden	
		Selbrightenden	
		Great Barrisfield	Sutton.
Ailesford	Eychorn	Eyshorn	Lenham.
		Maidstone	Maidstone.
		Gillingham Chethm	Rochester.
	Hoo	Hoo	
		Shamell	
		Tolingtrough	Gravesend
		Larkfield	Malling.
		Wrotham	Wrotham.
	Twyford	Twyford	
		Littlefield	
		Lowy of Tunbridg	Tunbridg.
		Brenchley &	
		Horsmonden	
		Marden	
		Little Barnefield	
		Watclingstone	
Sutton at Hone	Sutton at Hone	Axtane	Dartford.
		Little & Lanes	
		Blackheath	
		Bromley Bekenham	
		Rooksley	S. Mary Cray
		Godsheath	Sevenoak.
		Somerden	
		Westram	

City's with their Cathedral and Parish Churches		Ports, and their Members lying in Kent	
Canterbury	Christ Church.	Sandwich	Fordwich.
	S. George.		Sarre.
	S. Andrews.		Ramsgate.
	S. Maries.		Stonor.
	All Saints.		Deal.
	S. Peters.		Walmer.
	Westgate.		
	S. Margarets	Dover	Feversham.
	S. Mary Mag.		Birchington.
	S. Michael.		St. Johns.
	S. Alphege.		St. Peters.
	Northgate.		Ringwold.
	S. Mary Bred.		Folkstone.
	S. Paul.	Hith	West Hith.
	S. Martin.	Romney	Old Romney.
	S. Mildred.		Lid.
Rochester	The Cathedral Church.		Bromhill.
	S. Nicholas.		Dengemarsh
	S. Clements.		Orlaston.
	S. Margarets	Hastings in Rye town in Sussex	Bekesborn in Grench in Tenterden Town

Franchises of
The Dutchy.
The Archbishop.
The Bishop of Rochester.
The Dean of Canterbury.
Otford.
Wye.
Ashford.
Wrotham.
Eltham.
Ospreng.
Ancient Demeasne.
Milton alt Middleton.
Tunbridge.

Chapman. Luthington. Lewin. Kennet. Dupps. Papillon. L. Fallbughby of Eresk. Weller. L. Barnard. L. Aylmer. Craddock. L. Fairfax. Farnaby. L. of Leicestar. Page Bar.t L. Romney. Rook. Sheldon.

W. Tilbury
E Tilbury
Tilbury Fort
The Hope
St Mary's
Cliff
Cowling
High Halstow
Higham
Lathe
Denton
Milton
Chaulk
Hoo
Gadshill
Ifield
Nutsted
Cobham
Strood
ROCHESTER
Medway R.
Rainham
Sharstede
Horstead
Lidsing
Bradherst
Mepham
Ludsdowne
Hailing
Burham
Snodland
Paul's worth
Birling
Kits cothouse
Stanstead
Trotcliff
Aylesford
Abby
Boxley
Layborne
Newhith
Addington
Offham
Malling
Barming
MAIDSTONE
Themot
Detling
Thurnham
Bersted
Ottham
Gore court
Langley
Loose
Linton
Munchelsey
Chart
Hadlow
Hadloe
Brandbridge
Hunton ford
Capell
Tudlly
Badsell
Halkwell
Pepenbury
Brenchley
Cassford
Bridge
Comdens hill
ford
Horsmonden
Bay Hall
Spelmonden
Lambehurst
Goodhurst
Glasseen bury
Milkhouse
Cranbrook
Finchcocks
Bowles
Bridge
Courshorne
Combe well
Wadhurst
Flimwell
Hawkhurst
Four Throws
Wigsell
Teushurst
OF
Conghurst
Bodiam
Ticehurst
Salhurst
Ickingham
Rother R.
Mayfield
Burwash
Cottesford
Hethfield
Brightling
Dallington
Warbleton
Munfield
Selfeom
Watlington
Battell
Penhurst
Engraven by Sam. Parker. 1719.
St James
GREANE
ISLE
Red House
W. Swale
ISLE
OF
SHEPEY
Black Stakes
Minster
Warden
Sherland
Queenborough
Swallnest
East Church
Leysdown
The Cont
Kings Ferry
The Dray
Elmley
Shell Vast
Irade
Halstoe
Colshall
Grovehurst
The Wells
The Horse
East Swale
Milton
Murston
Newington
Bobbing
Cary Street
Tong
Tenham
Tuddenham
Gravency
Hartly
Borden
Tunsfield
Sittingborn
Bapchild
Buckland
Ore
Devington
Feversham
Stone
Preston
Redmersham
Norton
Ledge
Linsted
Bredgate
Kingsdown
Esprenge
Lathe
under Blean
Sellingd
Bicknor
Milsted
Sharstede
Newnham
Frinsted
Seldwich
Sewards
Hucking
Wormsell
Doddington
Throwley
Lees Court
Old Wives Lees
of
Maryam Court
Eastling
Wichling
Leveland
Badlesmere
Shottenton
Morkton
Ottenden
Harrietsham
Bourfield
Stalefield
Moldash
Godmersha
Chilham
Lenham
Royton
Chapple
Challock
Charing
Ulcomb
Sutton
Sutton Valence
Kingston Wood
Egerton
Chart parva
Cole hill
Westnell
Eastwell
Peyington
Friday Street
Pinckley
Shorland
Surrenden
Kenningt on
Brook
Hothfield
Hinksell
Smarden
Ashford
Goldwel
Romden
Chartmagne
Singleton
New Street
Betherisden
Kingsnorth
Munsford
Bridge
Brisenden
Bed brook
Shadoxhurst
Scraye
Bidenden
High Halden
Park Gate
Cuckolds Corner
Woodchurch
Bromley Green
Orlaston
Aldington
Bilsington
Hunn Street
East Green
Green
Halden Park
Tenterden
Leigh Green
Warehorne
Romney
Kenarton
Newchurch
Bonenden
Rolvenden
Hornden place
Redvers
Small path
Appledore
Snave
Marsh
Rother R.
Ebeny
Pasture Court
OXNEY
Stone
Sandhurst
Crouch
Hacham
Nowenden
Wittersham
ISLE
Stone Cliff
Fairefield
Brookland
Moricourt
Walland
Old Cheyney
Court
Midley
Marsh
Jacks Court
Guldeford
New Cheyney Court
Lid
Marsh
Scotney Court
Bramhill
Wenarway
Kent bridge
Nordiam
Iden
Beakley
Playden
Peasmarsh
Rye
SUSSEX
Uddimore
Camber Cas
Winchelsey
Rye Haven
Broad
Icklesham
Westfield
Gestling
Pett
Old Bracke
New Bracke
Wate
Popsford
nises.
Demeasne.
Middleton.

MAP OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

ESSEX

Thames R.

The Hope

Black Tayle

Nore & Buoy

W. Tilbury

Thurrock

Grayes

E Tilbury

Tilbury Fort

St James

GREANE ISLE

Red Howe

St Marys

Cliff

Couling

High Halstow

Stake

Higham

Lathe

Hoo

Graves end

Milton

Denton

Chaulk

Gadshill

Ifield

Longfield

Falkham

Nutsted

Cobham

Hartley

Ridley

Mepham

Ludsdowne

Halling

Ash

Stansted

Trotcliff

Laybourne

Addington

Wrotham

Maidstone

Barming

Thurnham

Detling

Boxley

Bradhurst

Burham

Kits coe house

Aldesford

Newhith

Ryarsh

Offham

Leonardes

Compt

Hall

Peckham

Shipborne

North Frith

Hadlow

Tunbridge

Somerhill

Capell

Ludley

Badsell

Halkwell

Pepenbury

Brenchley

Horsmonden

Goodhurst

Lambeshurst

Cranbrook

Wadhurst

Flimwell

Rochester

Chatham

Strood

Gillingham

Grene

Invidall

Rainham

Sharstede

Lidsing

Woldham

Milkhouse

Glasenbury

Courshorne

Combe well

Aisle ford

Marden

Staplehurst

The Twist

Hadlow

Brandbridge

Hunton ford

Hockebe

Munchelsey

Chart

Linton

Thurnham

Bostede

Thenot

Ottham

Gore Court

Langle

Farley

Farley Loose

Merton

Burton

Nettested

Reydon Hall

Sutton

Kingston Egerton

Chart parva

Peryngton

Pluckley

Smarden

Remden

Bethersden

Bidenden

High Halden

Woodchurch

Bromley Green

Orlaston

Shadoxhurst

Kingsnorth

Ashford

Westwell

Hothfield

Kenninge

Scraye

Tenterden

Rolvenden

Benenden

Kinarton

Appledore

Ebeny

Snargate

Romney

Lenham

Royton Chapple

Charing

Moldash

Challock

Ottenden

Stalefield

Monkton

Wormsell

Wichling

Eastling

Leveland

Badlesmere

Throwley

Sheldwich

Faversham

Newnham

Doddington

Frinsted

Milsted

Bicknor

Kingsdown

Norton

Ledge

Osprenge

Preston

Sellinge

Lathe

Sittingborn

Borden

Tunstal

Bredgate

Redmersham

Linsted

Bapchild

Buckland

Ore

Devington

Feversham

Stone

Luddenham

Tenham

Jonge

Murston

Milton

Sittingborn

Grove hurst

Halstow

Colshall

Irvade

The Dray

Elmley

Harty

Eastchurch

Leysdown

SHEPEY

Warden

Shorland

Minster

Queenborough

ISLE OF

Black Stakes

W. Swale

Swallness

Harpnes

Kings Ferry

Capell Fleet

Muswell Creek

Ride

Stuart marsh

Crow dear

The Wells

The Horse

Grove hurst

Vewington

Granbrook

Bobbing

Cap Street

Chumleys Street

Ore

Buckland

Devington

Stone

Preston

Feversham

Ottenden

Bourfield

Stalefield

Moldash

Challock

Charing

Westwell

Kenninge

Hothfield

Ashford

Goldwel

Chart magna

Singleton

New Street

Kingsnorth

Munford

Shadoxhurst

Bromley Green

Orlaston

Woodchurch

Cackolds Corner

Park Gate

High Halden

Bidenden

Bedbrook

Brisenden

Bridge

Remden

Lovin · Leonard · Honywood · Hardres · Henley · Hales · Fane · Digges · Death · Choute · Champneys · L.d Colepepper · Ascher

1.d Longitude East from London

Long Sand · Sluvering Sand · Gridler · Mouse · Oaze Edge · Red Sand · Spaniard · Gilman · Rock · Wedge · Margarets Sand · Woolpack · Scarn · Spell · Last · The Horse · The Cont · Shell Nasse · East Swale

Newhaven · Gore end Bay · Fyrald bay · Westgate bay · Goat bay · Turrey Stairs · Maryland point · Margets Bay · Rockins Nairs · Palmers Bay · Four nasse · White nasse

North Foreland · Light house · Dentdelion · Birchington · St Johns · Nash Court · St Peters · Stone Bay · Broad Stairs · All Saints · St Nicholas · St Nicholas at wood · Quakes · THE ISLE OF THANET · St Laurence · Ramsgate · Monkton · Minster · Sheriffs Court · Greyton Bay · Hope Bay · Sandwich Haven · Pepper nass · Ruins of Richborough Castle · Stonar · Sandwich · Ham · Sandown Cas. · Sholdon · Deal Castle · Deal · Mongeham · Ripple · Walmer · Walmer Cast. · Sutton · Kingsdowne · East Beacon · South Foreland · Dover · Dover Road · Hougham · Buckland · Charlton · Dover castle · Beere · Guston · Westcliff · St Margarets Bay · Reculver · Hampton · Sway · Cliff · Sea Street · Hare · Whitstable · Rushley wood · Hoath · Hearn · Sheerden Wood · Ford · Thistlet · Hoathorow · Bawbridge · Sarre · Richborne · Up Street · Sheppards bridg · Buckwell brom · Graveney · Seasalter · Goodnestone · Feversham · Preston · Hearn hill · Blean · Cosmus · Nasbery · Stourey · Stodmersh · Fordwich · Sturry · Stonar mouth · Elmestone · Preston · Wendrton · Ash · Holand · Woodnesborough · Ringleton · Wingham · Littleborn · Ickham · Westgate · Backsborn · Patricksborn · Adisham · Chillenden · Nonnington · Knowlton · Betshanger · Northborn · Filneston · Barrisston · Etborn · Shebberdswold · Waldershare · Coldrist · W. Langdon · Kingsmoutil · Benffield · Coney House · E. Langdon · Liddon · Guston · Ewell · Swingfield · Acrise · Hawking · Alcham · Paddlesworth · St Radigunds · Chapel Fern · Folkestone · Cheriton · Sea grove · Bishborough · Postling · Newington · Limingt · Braborn · Sneth · Horsham · Selling · Stanford · Elham · Stelling · Saltwood · Hyth · Hyth Haven · the last mouth of the Limen · Willop Gutt · Harshland Gutt · Clobsden · Romney · Marshe · Bonnington · Aldington · Ship · Lathe · Saint Augustine · Canterbury · Chartham · Shottenton · Chilham · Petham · Upper Hardres · nether Hardres · Stour R. · Godmarsham · Challock · Wye · Eastwell · Wecherton · Brook · Hastinglugh · Hinksell · Willesborough · Stanting · Braborn · Elmsted · Kingston · Waltham · Crundal · Egerton · Boughton · Mount Morris · Mount Harris · Horton · Postling · Newington · Limingt · Paddlesworth · Hougham · Dover · Dover Road · Hawsborow · Ramsgate · Greyton Bay · Hope Bay · Sandwich Haven · Pepper nass · Deal Castle · Walmer Cast. · Kingsdowne · East Beacon · South Foreland · Margarets Bay · Beere · Buckland · Dover castle · Charlton · Guston · Westcliff · Ewell · Swingfield · Acrise · Hawking · Alcham · Paddlesworth · Hougham

Spencer | Earl of Thanet | Thompson | Sidley | Watson | Parmiter | Elwell Bart | Palmer | Bois | Coxendon | Osborn | Lynch | Moile | Lewin

MAP OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

ESSEX

Thames R.

Black Tayle

Nore & Buoy

Oaze Edge

Red Sand

The Cont

W. Tilbury

Thurrock

Grayes

ETilbury

Tilbury Fort

The Hope

St James

GREANE ISLE

Red Howe

W. Stonde

ISLE OF SHEPEY

Black Stakes

Minster

Warden

Sherland

Queenborough

East Church

Leysdown

Swallnes

Harmes

Kings Ferry

The Dray

Elmley

Crogdeep

Sturt marsh

Ride

Capel fleet

Muston Creek

Chetney Hill

Harty

East Swale

The Wells

The Horse

Halstow

Colshall

Grovehurst

Newington

Milton

Murston

Bobbing

Cay Street

Tonge

Tenham

Luddenham

Grave

Granbrook

Borden

Tunsted

Sittingborn

Bapchild

Buckland

Ore

Dewington

Stone

Feversham

Preston

Redmersham

Norton

Linsted Lodge

Kingsdown

Bredgate

Bicknor

Milsted

Sharstede

Frinsted

Newnham

Doddington

Seldwich

Throwley

Lees court

Eastling

Leveland

Badlesmere

Shotter

Wormsell

Merjam Court

Wichling

Monkton

Ottenden

Bourfield

Stalesfield

Moldash

Lenham

Royton Chappple

Charing

Challock

Westwell

Eastwell

Kenningt on

Bybrook

Burton

Hothfield

Ashford

Goldwel

Chartmagne

Singleton

New Street

Kingsnorth

Munsford

Shadoxhurst

Scraye

High Halden

Park Gate

Cackold Corner

Woodchurch

Bromley Green

Orlaston

Warchorne

Rom

Kinarton

Appledore

Ebeny

Rother R.

Snaregate

Bren

Bedbrook

Brisenden

Bidenden

Shorland

Surrenden

Pluckley

Perrington

Chart parva

Egerton

Kingston Wood

Sutton Valence

Ulcomb

Sutton

Frittenden

Staple

Cobtree hall

Gadshill

Ifield

Longfield

Falkham

Hartley

Ridley

Ash

Stanstead

Wrotham

Addington

Cleres

Oldham

Ightam

Shibborne

North Frith

Hadlow

Tunbridge

Somerhill

Pepenbury

Brenchley

Horsmonden

Goodhurst

Lambehurst

Cranbrook

Wadhurst

Flimwell

Hawkhurst

Benenden

Rolvenden

Tenterden

Halden Park

Leigh Green

Hamden place

Redgate

Small hith

Eben

Fakenhurst

The Heath

Milkhouse

Glasden bury

Finchcocks

Bridge bury

Combe well

Bewlis

Grant

Bay Hall

Steward's mede

Sprotenden

Tayledge

Bredge

Sedgebury Hill

Iverdonne

Forrest

Graves end

Milton

Denton

Chaulk

Higham

Lathe

Hoo

Cliff

Cowling

High Halstow

Stoke

St Mary's Al-

Swanscomb

S. Fleet

Longfield

Falkham

Hartley

Ridley

Nutsted

Cobham

Mepham

Ludsdowne

Halling

Woldham

Burham

Snodland

Kits cothouse

Aylesford

Boxley

Allington

Vinters

Deding

Thurnham

Bersted

Maidstone

Barming

Themot

Ottham

Gore court

Langley

E. Farley

W. Farley

Loose

Linton

Munchelsey

Chart

Hunton

Hunton ford

Hadlow

Hadlace

Brandbridge

Capell

Tudlily

Badsell

Halkwell

The Twist

Marden

Staplehurst

Comdors hill

Sharstede

Ludsing

Bradhersl

Rainham

Iwade

Newington

Milton

Murston

Tenham

Luddenham

Ore

Dewington

Feversham

Preston

Redmersham

Norton

Bredgate

Kingsdown

Lathe

Sittingborn

Borden

Tunsted

Grantbrook

Bobbing

Cay Street

Bapchild

Buckland

Granbrook

Sharstede

Newnham

Doddington

Seldwich

Throwley

Lees court

Eastling

Leveland

Badlesmere

Wormsell

Merjam Court

Wichling

Monkton

Ottenden

Bourfield

Stalesfield

Moldash

Lenham

Royton Chappple

Charing

Challock

Westwell

Eastwell

Kenningt on

Bybrook

Burton

Hothfield

Ashford

Goldwel

Chartmagne

Singleton

New Street

Kingsnorth

Munsford

Shadoxhurst

Scraye

High Halden

Park Gate

Cackold Corner

Woodchurch

Bromley Green

Orlaston

Warchorne

Rom

Kinarton

Appledore

Ebeny

Rother R.

Snaregate

Bren

Bedbrook

Brisenden

Bidenden

Shorland

Surrenden

Pluckley

Perrington

Chart parva

Egerton

Kingston Wood

Sutton Valence

Ulcomb

Sutton

Frittenden

Staple

Cobtree hall

Gadshill

Ifield

Longfield

Falkham

Hartley

Ridley

Ash

Stanstead

Wrotham

Addington

Cleres

Oldham

Ightam

Shibborne

North Frith

Hadlow

Tunbridge

Somerhill

Pepenbury

Brenchley

Horsmonden

Goodhurst

Lambehurst

Cranbrook

Wadhurst

Flimwell

Hawkhurst

Benenden

Rolvenden

Tenterden

Halden Park

Leigh Green

Hamden place

Redgate

Small hith

Eben

Fakenhurst

The Heath

Milkhouse

Glasden bury

Finchcocks

Bridge bury

Combe well

Bewlis

Grant

Bay Hall

Steward's mede

Sprotenden

Tayledge

Bredge

Sedgebury Hill

Iverdonne

Forrest

Graves end

Milton

Denton

Chaulk

Higham

Lathe

Hoo

Cliff

Cowling

High Halstow

Stoke

St Mary's Al-

Swanscomb

S. Fleet

Longfield

Falkham

Hartley

Ridley

Nutsted

Cobham

Mepham

Ludsdowne

Halling

Woldham

Burham

Snodland

Kits cothouse

Aylesford

Boxley

Allington

Vinters

Deding

Thurnham

Bersted

Maidstone

Barming

Themot

Ottham

Gore court

Langley

E. Farley

W. Farley

Loose

Linton

Munchelsey

Chart

Hunton

Hunton ford

Hadlow

Hadlace

Brandbridge

Capell

Tudlily

Badsell

Halkwell

The Twist

Marden

Staplehurst

Comdors hill

Sharstede

Ludsing

Bradhersl

Rainham

Iwade

Newington

Milton

Murston

Tenham

Luddenham

Ore

Dewington

Feversham

Preston

Redmersham

Norton

Bredgate

Kingsdown

Lathe

Sittingborn

Borden

Tunsted

Grantbrook

Bobbing

Cay Street

Bapchild

Buckland

Granbrook

Sharstede

Newnham

Doddington

Seldwich

Throwley

Lees court

Eastling

Leveland

Badlesmere

Wormsell

Merjam Court

Wichling

Monkton

Ottenden

Bourfield

Stalesfield

Moldash

Lenham

Royton Chappple

Charing

Challock

Westwell

Eastwell

Kenningt on

Bybrook

Burton

Hothfield

Ashford

Goldwel

Chartmagne

Singleton

New Street

Kingsnorth

Munsford

Shadoxhurst

Scraye

High Halden

Park Gate

Cackold Corner

Woodchurch

Bromley Green

Orlaston

Warchorne

Rom

Kinarton

Appledore

Ebeny

Rother R.

Snaregate

Bren

Bedbrook

Brisenden

Bidenden

Shorland

Surrenden

Pluckley

Perrington

Chart parva

Egerton

Kingston Wood

Sutton Valence

Ulcomb

Sutton

Frittenden

Staple

Lewin | Leonard | Bonywood | Hardres | Henley | Hales | Fane | Digges | Death | Choute | Champneys | L. Colepepper | Ausher

1° Longitude East from London

Long Sand | Slutering Sand | Gridler | Mouse | Oaze Edge | Red Sand | Spaniard | Gilman | Rock | Spell | Last | Wedge | Margarets Sand | Wedpact | Scarn | The Horse | Ven-haven | Gore end Bay | Epald bay | Westgate bay | Kingsgate bay | Barney Stairs | Northland point | Margets Bay | Rockins Nairs | Palmers Bay | Fair nasse | White nasse

North Foreland | Northole | Light house | Dentdelion | St Johns | Nash Court | Birchington | All Saints | St Nicholas | St Nich at wood | St Peters | Quekes | Stone Bay | Broad Stairs | Compston Bay | THE ISLE OF THANET | St Laurence | Ramsgate | Greyton Bay | Hope Bay | Sandwich Haven | Pepper nass | Sandwich | Ryms of Richborough Castle | Stonar | Ebbfleet | Woodnesborough | Ringleton | Ash | Noland | Wingham | Staple | Eastry | Worth | Sandown Cas | Sholden | Deal Cast | Deal | Mongeham | Ripple | Walmer | Sutton | Kingsdown | Walderschare | Coldred | W Langdon | Guston | Westcliff | St Margarets Bay | E Langdon | Coney House | East Beacon | St Margarets Beacon | Beere | Charlton | Dover Castle | South Foreland | Housborow | Dover | Buckland | St Radigunds | Alcham | Hougham | Dover Road | The Peer | Hanking | Swingfield | Lowing | Paddlesworth | Chapple Fern | Newington | Folkestone | Cheriton | Sea brooks | Bichborough | Saltwood | E Hyth | Hyth Haven | Sangate Castle | the last mouth of the Limen | Willop Gutt | Marshland Gutt | Mobborden Gutt

Recülver | Hampton | Sway cliff | Sea Street | Ham | Whistable | Rushley wood | Hoath | Hearn | Horden Wood | Forde | Oulet | Hoathorow | Richborn | Up Street | Lathe | Seasalter | Sheppards bridg | Graveney | Cosmus | Blean | Westbere | Stourmouth | Elmestone | Preston | Wanderton | Stodmersh | Fordwich | Sturrey | Stephens | Harbledown | St Dunstan | Boston | Littleborne | Ickham | Well | Wingham | Backsborn | Patricksborn | Nackington | Bridg | Adisham | Denhill | Chillenden | Nonnington | Knowlton | Ham | Betshanger | Norborn | Filmeston | Barrisfton | Etborn | Shebberdswold | Waldershare | Coldred | Kingsdown | Benffield | Wotton | Denton | St Johns | Mounts Court | Sventon | Iddon | Enell | North Court | Guston | Westcliff | Beere | Charlton | Buckland | Dover Castle | Housborow | Dover | Alcham | Hougham | Saltwood | Folkestone | Cheriton | Newington | Chapple Fern | Paddlesworth | Hanking | Swingfield | Lowing | Limingt | Stonting | Hastingleigh | Elmsted | Elham | Stelling | Wye Court | Wye | Eastwell | Wetherton | Brook | Willesborough | Braborn | Sneeth | Pory | Postling | Stanford | Selinge | Bonnington | Aldington | Ruckinge | Bilsington | Romney | New church | Snaue | Marshe | Ship | Saint Augustine | Lathe of | Lathe of | Harrietsham | Leeds | Thurnham | Broomfield | Sandling | Maidstone | Boughton | Ulcombe | Pluckley | Egerton | Crundal | Waltham | Ollantigh | Godmersham | Chilham | Petham | Upper Hardres | nether Hardres | Hamlesborn | Blackmanbury | Barham Down | Chartham | Milton | Horton | Milstole | Old Wives Ices | Shottenton | Sevington | Court lodge | Seward's | Hospitall | Canterbury | Harbledown | Boston | Under Blean | Blean | Preston | Icarn | Bapchild | Murston | Teynham | Lynsted | Kingsdown | Milton | Sittingbourne | Tunstall | Milton | Shurland | Eastchurch | Leysdown | Warden | Shell Nasse | The Cant | Cholmington | East Swale | Grain | Stoke | Hoo | Allhallows | Cliffe | Higham | Gravesend | Northfleet | Dartford | Crayford | Bexley | Erith | Plumstead | Woolwich | Greenwich | Deptford | Lambeth | Southwark | Rotherhith | Wapping | Limehouse | Poplar | Stepney | Hackney | Islington | Hampstead | Kensington | Chelsea | Fulham | Putney | Wandsworth | Battersea | Clapham | Camberwell | Peckham | Deptford | Greenwich | Blackheath | Lewisham | Eltham | Bromley | Beckenham | Croydon | Sydenham | Dulwich | Norwood | Streatham | Tooting | Mitcham | Merton | Wimbledon | Kingston | Hampton | Twickenham | Richmond | Isleworth | Brentford | Ealing | Acton | Chiswick | Hammersmith | Fulham | Kensington | Hyde Park | Paddington | Marylebone | Pancras | Islington | Hackney | Stoke Newington | Tottenham | Edmonton | Enfield | Barnet | Hendon | Finchley | Hampstead | Highgate | Kentish Town | Camden Town | Pancras | Marylebone | Paddington | Hyde Park | Kensington | Chelsea | Fulham | Putney | Wandsworth | Battersea | Clapham | Camberwell | Peckham | Deptford | Greenwich | Blackheath | Lewisham | Eltham | Bromley | Beckenham | Croydon | Sydenham | Dulwich | Norwood | Streatham | Tooting | Mitcham | Merton | Wimbledon | Kingston | Hampton | Twickenham | Richmond | Isleworth | Brentford | Ealing | Acton | Chiswick | Hammersmith | Fulham | Kensington | Hyde Park | Paddington | Marylebone | Pancras | Islington | Hackney | Stoke Newington | Tottenham | Edmonton | Enfield | Barnet | Hendon | Finchley | Hampstead | Highgate | Kentish Town | Camden Town | Pancras

A Scale of Miles

5 | 10

Polhill | E. of Dorset | Dixwell | Brett | Scott | Smith | Taylor | Mohman | Tryon | Wyatt | James | Hamilton | Forster | Austin | Barret | Roberts

Thurrock
Grayes
ETilbury
Tilbury Fort
The Hope
Angres
Greenhith
Swanscomb
Graves end
Milton
Denton
Chaulk
Higham
Lathe
Cliff
Cowling
St Marys
Stoke
High Halstow
Hoo
Gadshill
Ifield
Shorne
Strood
Gillingham
Chetham
Invidall
ROCHESTER
Medway R
Raynham
Sharstede
Horstead
Lidsing
Bradhersts
Woldham
Burham
Kits cothouse
Snodland
Paddlesworth
Birling
Trotesliff
Aylesford
Boxley
Abby
Layborne
Newhith
Addington
Ryarsh
Preston
Allington
Vintners
Detling
Thurnham
Wrotham
Ditton
Malling Abby
Malling
Barstede
MAIDSTONE
Barming
Themot
Ottham
Gore Court
Langley
E Farley
W Farley
Loose
Tuthurst
Merton
Munchelsey
Chart
Linton
Hunton
Hadlow
Brandbridge
Hunton ford
Hasfield bridge
Hockebe
Marden
Staplehurst
Tunbridge
Capell
Tudlily
Badsell
Halkwell
Somerhill
Pepenbury
Brenchley
The Twist
Gafford bridge
Condors hill
Horsmondon
Goodhurst
Milkhouse
Glasenbury
Cranbrook
Lambehurst
Finchcocks
Bedgebury
Courshorne
Combe well
Wadhurst
Flimwell
Teis R
Hartshurst
Teishurst
Rotherfield
Mayfield
Rother R
Ichingham
Bodiam
Salhurst
Burwash
Cottesford
Munfield
Selfcom
Hethfield
Brightling
Warbleton
Dallington
Watlington
Battell
Penhurst
Engraven by Sam. Parker 1719.
Franchises.
The Dutchy.
The Archbishop.
The Bishop of Rochester.
The Dean of Canterbury.
Otford.
Wye.
Ashford.
Wrotham.
Eltham.
Ospreng.
Ancient Demeasne.
Milton alt Middleton.
Tunbridge.
GREANE ISLE
Red Howe
W. Stonar
ISLE OF SHEPEY
Black Stakes
Minster
Warden
Sherland
Queenborough
Swallness
East Church
Eastchurch
Leysdown
The Dray
Elmley
Kings Ferry
Capell Fleet
Harty
The Wells
The Horse
The Cont
Ride
Iwade
Halstow
Colshall
Grovehurst
Milton
Murston
Luddenham
Tong
Tenham
Bobbing
Cup Street
Sittingborn
Bapchild
Buckland
Ore
Borden
Tunsfield
Redmersham
Norton
Lunsted
Ledge
Kingsdown
Bredgate
Bicknor
Milsted
Sharstede
Frinsted
Newnham
Wormsell
Doddington
Seldwich
Throwley
Lees Court
Eastling
Wichling
Maryam Court
Leveland
Badlesmere
Monkton
Ottenden
Bourfield
Harrietsham
Stalisfield
Moldash
Lenham
Hollingbourn
Boston
Royton Chapple
Ulcomb
Sutton
Sutton Valence
Kingston Wood
Egerton
Chart parva
Colehill
Pevington
Friday Street
Pluckley
Shorland
Surrendon
Hothfield
Westwell
Eastwell
Kennington
Bybrook
Smarden
Goldwel
Chartmagne
Ashford
Romden
Singleton
New Street
Bethersden
Kingsnorth
Munsford
Lovelace
Bridge
Bedbrook
Brisenden
Bubsenden
High Halden
Scraye
Shadoxhurst
Park Gate
Cuckolds Corner
Woodchurch
Bromley Green
Orlaston
East Green
Halden Park
Bonenden
Tenterden
Leigh Green
Warehorne
Kenarton
Appledoor
Hamden place
Reding
Rolvenden
Small hith
Rother R
Ebeny
OXNEY ISLE
Sandhurst
Newenden
Wittersham
Stone
Stone Cliff
Fairefield
Brookland
Walland
Old Chrurney
Marsh
Guldeford
New Chrurney
Bromhill
Kent-bridge
Nordiam
Iden
Beakley
Playden
Peasmarsh
Uhurst
Rye
Rye Haven
SUSSEX
Uddimore
Camber Cas
Winchelsey
Broad
Icklesham
Westfield
Gestling
Pett
Old Bracke
New Bracke

Spaniard
Gilman
Rock
Spell
Last
The Horse
Newhaven
Goor end Bay
Tyrald bay
Westgate bay
Kingsgate bay
Kingsney Stairs
Margets Bay
Reskins Nairs
Palmers Bay
Fair nasse
White nasse
North Foreland
Light house
Dentdelion
St Johns
Nash Court
St Peters
Birchington
All Saints
St Nicholas at wood
THE ISLE OF THANET
St Laurence
Ramsgate
Greyton Bay
Monkton
Minster
Sheriffs Court
Hope Bay
Sandwich Haven
Pepper nass
Ruins of Richborough Castle
Stonar
Sandwich
Ash
Woodnesborough
Ringleton
Wingham
Staple
Eastry
North
Knorlton
Ham
Sandown Cas.
Sholdon
Deal Castle
Deal
Mongeham
Ripple
Walmer
Walmer Cas.
Sutton
Kingsmouth
Kingsdown
Coldred
W. Langdon
East Beacon
E. Langdon
St Margarets
St Margarets Bay
Westcliff
Guston
Beere
Charlton
Dover Castle
South Foreland
Hawsborow
Dover
Dover Road
The Peer
Weare
Folkestone
Cheriton
Sandgate Castle
Hyth Haven
Hyth
Saltwood
Bonnington
Aldington
Ruckinge
Bilsington
Romney
New church
Snaue
Marshe
St Mary
Hope
Old Romney
New Romney
Midley
Jacks Court
Lid
Scotney Court
Dengeness
Light House
Popsford
Rockrel bridge
Stone end
the last mouth of the Limen
Willop Gutt
Harshland Gutt
Dolsden Gutt
A Scale of Miles
5
10
NB. The Line mark'd thus ------ in the Map divides West from East Kent.
DOVER CASTLE and TOWNE
Reculver
Swalecliff
Sea Street
Whitstable
Rushley wood
Hoath
Hearn
Herden Wood
Fords
Chislet
Sawbridge
Sarre
Richborn
Up Street
Sheppard bridg
Buckwell
Boreon
Westbere
Stonar mouth
Elmestone
Preston
Wenderton
Stodmersh
Fordwich
Sturrey
Stephens
Littleborn
Hoth
Well
Backsborn
Patricksborn
Nackington
Bridg
Blackmasbury
Adisham
Denhill
Chilenden
Nonington
St Albans
Bekshager
Ardeale
Dane Court
Filmeston
Heden
Wimlingswold
Barrisfton
Etborn
Shebberdswold
Waldershare
Coldred
Wotton
Benefield
Denton
St Johns
Mounts Court
Seventon
Liddon
North Court
Ewell
Ripple
Buckland
Swingfield
Alkham
Hanking
Padlesworth
Chapple Fern
Limingt
Postling
Newington
St Ens water
Stanford
Bishborough
Sea brooks
Acrise
Stelling
Elham
Elmsted
Hastingleigh
Stanting
Braborn
Sneeth
Pory
Monk Horton
Willesborough
Hucksell
Brook
Burton
Challock
Godmarsham
Chartham
Shottenton
Chiltham
Petham
Upper Hardres
nether Hardres
Barham Down
Canterbury
Hospitall
Monington
Hawkes Hall
Milton
Horton
Milstole
Shavs
Court lodge
Seward's
Old Wives Lees
Harbledown
St Dunstons
Boston
Preston
Hearn
Blean
Goodnestone
Seasalter
Graveney
Swale
Shell Nasse
The Cont
Hampton
Sway cliff
Whitstable
Hearn
Lathe
Saint
Augus
tine
of
Ship
way
Romney
Marshe
Lathe
Wye
Eastwell
Wetherton
Brook
Godmersham
Crundal
Waltham
Challock
Ollanleigh
Mye Court
Bourn
Mup
Butwell
Egarton
Sharsted
Thurnham
Detling
Maidstone
Boxley
Aylesford
Ulcombe
Leeds
Otham
Hunton
Linton
Coxheath
Loose
Boughton
Malherbe
Headcorn
Pluckley
Bethersden
Smarden
Biddenden
Tenterden
Rolvenden
Sandhurst
Cranbrook
Goudhurst
Lamberhurst
Frittenden
Staplehurst
Marden
Yalding
Hunton
Brenchley
Horsmonden
Wadhurst
Frant
Tunbridge Wells
Speldhurst
Penshurst
Chiddingstone
Edenbridge
Westerham
Sevenoaks
Otford
Shoreham
Eynsford
Farningham
Dartford
Crayford
Bexley
Erith
Plumstead
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lewisham
Camberwell
Peckham
Dulwich
Clapham
Battersea
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Fulham
Putney
Wandsworth
Lambeth
Westminster
Southwark
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Wapping
Limehouse
Poplar
Blackwall
Stepney
Shadwell
Whitechapel
Spitalfields
Bethnal Green
Hackney
Stoke Newington
Islington
Clerkenwell
Holborn
St Giles
Bloomsbury
Marylebone
Paddington
Kensington
Chelsea
Battersea
Wandsworth
Putney
Fulham
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Brentford
Isleworth
Hounslow
Heston
Hanwell
Ealing
Acton
Willesden
Hampstead
Highgate
Tottenham
Edmonton
Enfield
Barnet
Finchley
Hendon
Harrow
Pinner
Ruislip
Uxbridge
Harefield
Rickmansworth
Watford
Bushey
Elstree
Edgware
Kingsbury
Harlesden
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Fulham
Putney
Wandsworth
Lambeth
Westminster
Southwark
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Wapping
Limehouse
Poplar
Blackwall
Stepney
Shadwell
Whitechapel
Spitalfields
Bethnal Green
Hackney
Stoke Newington
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Bloomsbury
Marylebone
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Chelsea
Battersea
Wandsworth
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Fulham
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Brentford
Isleworth
Hounslow
Heston
Hanwell
Ealing
Acton
Willesden
Hampstead
Highgate
Tottenham
Edmonton
Enfield
Barnet
Finchley
Hendon
Harrow
Pinner
Ruislip
Uxbridge
Harefield
Rickmansworth
Watford
Bushey
Elstree
Edgware
Kingsbury
Harlesden
Brete
Scott
Smith
Taylor
Mighman
Vigon
Wyatt
James
Hamilton
Forster
Austin
Barret
Roberts
Bridger
Bridges
Broadnax
Earl Cowper
Delangle

THE HISTORY OF KENT.

BOOK I.

Of the Honour, Dignity, Name, Extent, Bounds, First Inhabitants, and Division of the COUNTY.

I. KENT hath been Eminent in many Reſpects above all other Counties in *Great-Britain*. It was probably the firſt peopled of any other. It was the firſt Place where *Julius Cæſar* ſet up the *Roman* Standards; and is by him ſaid to have been inhabited by a more Civil People, than any other Part of *Britain*: (a) *Ex his omnibus, longè ſunt humaniſſimi qui Cantium incolunt.* It was the firſt Place, into which the *Saxons* brought thoſe Forces which ſubdued *England*; and where the Chriſtian Religion was firſt eſtabliſhed among them, in the Time of the Heptarchy. And as it was in a manner an Entire Kingdom by it ſelf for almoſt 400 Years; ſo it became the Seat of an Archbiſhoprick, while only one Part of it was the See of another Biſhop, and had another City within it.

(a) De Bell. Belgico, l. 5.

And when you conſider the Advantage of its Situation, for Foreign Commerce and Trade; its Two Noble Rivers, the *Thames* and *Medway*, both Navigable for many Miles together within its Boundaries, and the Glorious Burden that each of them bears: The Freedom of its Cuſtoms and Tenures; the Honour of its having Four of the famous Cinque Ports, and the Court of *Shepey*, within it ſelf; for its having Four Docks, for the Building of, and its River, the Station of the Navy Royal: The Variety and Fertility of its Soil, and the Valour and Bravery of its Inhabitants; which hath long ſince (as ſome ſay, a Privilege granted them by King *Henry* II. others, by King *Canutus*) entitled them to Claim the Van-Guard in all Battels, where they engage in common with their Neighbours: (b) You will find no County in *Britain*, which hath been, and ſtill is ſo juſtly Eminent and Famous as *Kent*. Of which, thus ſings the Learned (c) *Drayton*, in his *Poly-Albion*:

(b) Seld. *Notes on* Polyalb. p. 62. & Song. xviij. p. 297. Joh. Sariſbury in Polycrat. & Malmſ.

(c) Song. xviij.

——— O *Famous* Kent, *quoth She*,
What County hath this Iſle that can compare with thee!
That haſt within thy ſelf as much as thou canſt wiſh,
Thy Conies, Veniſon, Fruit, thy Sorts of Fowl and Fiſh:
As what with Strength comports, thy Hay, thy Corn, thy Wood,
Nor any thing doth want that any where is good, &c.

II. And how it came to be called by that Name of *Kent*, is next to be enquir'd into.

Cæsar, *Strabo*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. call it *Cantium*. Some think the (*d*) Κύνητα of *Herodotus*, are *Cæsar's Cantij*; but this I take to be only a Nominal Conjecture. That Angle of the *British* Land, which jets out into the Sea in *Kent*, and which *Cambden* calls the *Kentish Foreland*; and is what we call now the *North Foreland*, to distinguish it from another near *Dover*, called the *South Foreland*; this Point of Land was anciently called (*e*) *Cantium*. Most also of the Old Geographers called *Kent*, *Angulus*; because the Land runs out here with an Angle, or Corner, into the Sea. And thus between *Lancaster* and *Westmoreland* is a Bay, and a River running into it, which is called *Kent* (*f*); as are also the Sands on each Side the Mouth of it: Because the Sea runs in there with a Kind of Canton-Angle, or Corner. Thus also those which inhabit another Corner of *England*, are by *Ptolomy* called *Cantæ*. The *Cangani* lived in a Corner of *Wales*; and the *Cantabri*, in a Corner of the *Celtiberians*. And therefore, setting aside all other Etymologies, as that of *Lambard's*, who fancies it is derived from *Cainc*, a green Leaf, *&c.* which appear to me to be far-fetched and strained, I agree with the Judicious Mr. *Cambden*, that this County took its Name from the Word *Canton*, or *Cant*, which signifies a Corner, and is so used now by the Heralds; and in the same Sense are the *Cantons* of *Switzerland* nominated. Likewise a Fragment of Bread, a Parcel of Wood, a small Number of People, or Cattle, is called to this Day (in this County) a *Cant*, or *Cantle*; and *Cantir* is used in *Scotland*, in the same Sense. And thus *Drayton*, in his *Polyalbion*, p. 3. speaking of a Part of *Cornwall*;

That straitned Tongue of Land, where at Mount Mi-
[chael's *Bay*,
Rude Neptune *coming in a* Cantle *forth doth*
[*take*.

Cantle, probably, comes from the *British* Word *Cant*, a Hundred; and thence Cantoning, or Dividing into Parcels (*g*). *Nennius* tells us, that the *Saxons* called *Kent*, Cant-guap-landd; which may be render'd, The Land of the Men living in the *East-Corner* of *Britain*, or in *Kent*.

Asser Menevensis (*An.* 851.) calls the People of *Kent*, *Centaurij*: As in some Old Charters of King *Edgar*, and others, recorded in our *Tower Records*, they are called *Centigenè*. For the *Saxon* C being pronounced like our *K*, it was most anciently by the *Saxons* written *Cent*, and afterwards *Chent*; but both were sounded like our *Kent*.

III. *Kent* is situated in the *South East* Part of *Britain*, over-against *France*; from whence its neareſt Distance is about 21 Miles. On the *North* Side, it hath the River *Thames* all along for its Boundary: Except that a little Part of it lies on the *Essex*-Side of that River, over against *Woolwich*; as is expres'd by the Prick'd Line, which is the Boundary in the Map. As *Cornwal* hath some Part of it lying on the other Side of the *Tamar*, in *Devonshire*. *

On the *East* Side of the County, it is bounded by the Sea; and on the *South*, partly by that, and by *Sussex*; from which, the River *Rother* divides it: And Part of that *County*, and *Surrey*, are also its Boundaries to the *West*.

Its Length, as *Lombard* accounts it, from *Langley*-Stile in the Parish of *Beckenham*, to *Ramsgate* in the Isle of *Thanet*, is about 53 Miles; but by the Maps, it is above 60. *Kilburn* reckons it from the *West* Part of *Lewsham*, to the *East* of St. *Peter's* in *Thanet*, about 52 Miles. But in the Middle Length of it, from the *West* Part of *Brasted*, to the *East* of *Ringwold*, it is but 47 Miles.

Its Breadth, from the River *Rother* South of *Newenden*, to *Nourhead*, or rather to *North Inlet* in the Isle of *Grean*, is a little above 26. And it is about 160 Miles in Compass. *Kilburn* reckons it 162, thus:

From the *West*-End of *Deptford*, to the *East*-End of the *North Foreland* in *Thanet*, going round by the River and the Sea, is about 61 Miles; and in a strait Line, about 51. From thence about to the Corner of *Dengeness*, is about 38 Miles; in a strait Line, 31. From thence round about to the End of *Cowden*, is about 39 Miles; but in a strait Line, 33. And thence round about to *Deptford* again, is about 24 Miles; but directly, not above 21.

IV. Tho' now it be no small County, yet its Extent formerly seems to have been something larger; and the Ground it hath lost, is much more considerable for *Dignity* and *Quality*, than its *Quantity*; tho' that be of no mean Estimation. For 'tis probable, that all the Land lying on the *North* Side of the Road from *New-Cross* thro' *Peckham*, and so to *Lambeth-Ferry*, was anciently within this County: And *Ptolomy* mentions the City of *London* it self to have been so. An Assertion, which tho' Mr. *Burton* (in his Commentary on (*h*) *Antonine's* Itinerary) softens, by thinking *London* might be in *Adrian's* Time under the Jurisdiction of *Kent*; and tho' the Learned Dr. *Woodward* (in his Observations on the Ancient Walls of this City) takes it to be a Mistake in that Geographer; yet it may be supported by many probable Arguments. Indeed, it seems not likely, that *Ptolomy* should be mistaken in his Account of *London*, since he had Knowledge enough of its Situation, to correct *Marius Tyrius* accurately, for Misplacing it; as Dr. *Gale* hath observed (*i*).

It appears, that Pope *Gregory* the Great (saith Dr. *Gale*) followed *Ptolomy's* Tables, and took *Londonium* for a City of *Kent*; and consequently would have made it the Seat of the Archbishoprick: But *Austin*, out of Complaisance to his Great Patron, King *Ethelbert*, would not obey him in this Point. But it is plain, from some other Instances, that *Gregory* knew nothing of *Britain*; and therefore I lay no Stress on this Argument alone.

Ravennas numbers *London* among such Cities as lay on the *South* Side of the *Thames*. And *Higden*, speaking of that Part of the *Watling-street*-Way which goes thro' that County, saith, *Decurrebat ad Occidentem Westmonasterij, juxta Londonium, ultra Tamesium, per medium Cantij* (*k*). But it must not be concealed, that *Ravennas* mentions also a *Londinium*, lying on the *North* Side of the *Thames*.

To reconcile which, I think the Conjecture of the Learned Dr. *Gale*, in the Place above mentioned, to be very probable: Which is, That the Famous City of *London* took its first Rise from a Place called by the same Name, and situated on the *South* Side of the *Thames*. This *Londinium*, he thinks to have been anciently a *Roman* Station, fixed there to prevent the Incursions of the *Britons* into *Kent*. The Place of it was probably near the Military Way, which crossed the *Thames*, and then entred *Kent* at the Horse-Ferry at *Lambeth*; as I shew in the Chapter about the *Roman* Ways.

Dr. *Gale* thinks also, this *Kentish Londinium* to have been the Station, where the Prætor *Aulus Plautius* kept the *Roman* Army, till the Emperor *Claudius* came to him; (tho' some think it rather in the Camp on *Keston Down*:) Which he concludes from what *Dio* saith, Lib. 60. *viz.* That the *Britons* leaving the *Severn*, went to the *Thame*,

(*d*) Camden Epist. p. 119. Herodot. L. 4. N. 49.

(*e*) Κάντιον ὅπερ ἔστι τὸ Εὖρος ἄκρον τῆς νήσου. Strab. Geogr. l. 4. p. 133.

(*f*) Leigh's *Nat. Hist. of* Lancashire, B. 3. p. 70.

(*g*) Kennet's Gloss. in Paroch. Antiquit.

* Cambd. Brit. p. 20.

(*h*) p. 161.

(*i*) Antonini Iter. p. 64.

(*k*) p. 196.

Thame, towards its Courſe into the Sea; thither the *Romans* followed them; and ſoon after the *Germans* ſwam over; the reſt croſſing the River at a Bridge which was placed higher up: but they loſt many of their Men in the Bogs and Marſhes. For which Reaſon *Plautius* proceeded no further, but ſent for *Claudius* to come to him into that ſafe Place, where he lay expecting him on the Bank of the *Thames*; and after his Arrival the *Roman* Army paſſed the River, gave the *Britains* Battel, took *Camulodunum*, &c.

After this Engagement, the *Romans* placed Camps and Stations on the *Northſide* of the *Thames*, driving the *Britains* before them, *&c.* And then afterwards, in *Nero*'s Time, the preſent City of *London*, which was very eminent before for the Beauty and Healthfulneſs of its Situation; and for its Trade, and Plenty of Merchants, but was only a *Prefecture* and not a *Colony*, began to be a *Roman Station* and a *Colony*. The *Prætorium* being placed, as Dr. *Gale* thinks, at *London Stone*, which was both a *Lapis Milliarii*, and alſo a *Columna Mercuriales*, or *Deus terminus* in the Head of the *Forum*.

In this Tract of Land (which I judge to have been anciently within this County) between *Lambeth* and *Southwark* was the Royal Fisk or Treaſury placed. Here was a Place called *Cyningſton*, (*i. e. Kingſtown*) now *Kinton*. Here was the *Caſtrum*, the Publick Priſon, Park, Publick Edifices, and Fiſh-Ponds. And, as every one knows, that the *Saxons* called the *Roman Caſtra*, whether *Stations* or *Manſions*, by the Name of *Burghs*, ſo by this Title of *Burgh* hath *Southwark* always been diſtinguiſhed. That this Place alſo muſt have been a good while a *Roman* Camp or Station, is plain from the many *Roman* Urns and Coins, *Opera Teſſelata*, Bricks or Tyles, and other Ancient Ruins which have been frequently dug up hereabouts. And the Learned Dr. *Gale* tells us, that he himſelf had a large entire Urn with Fragments of Bones in it, which was found a little to the *Southward* of the *Burgh*, with many others which were broken. And the Learned and Curious Dr. *Woodward*, in his rare and uſeful Collection, hath a noble *Janus* (as 'tis uſually called) in *Stone*, which was dug up by a Gardiner within this Tract of Land. The Figure of which I thought proper here to inſert, both for its apparently great Antiquity, and for that I am apt to fancy it to have been the very *Deus terminus* which was placed near the Ferry at *Lambeth*, where the *Roman* Ways parted. What the Original of theſe Kinds of Figures was, I cannot ſtay here to enquire, nor I think have we Authority enough to determine. Thoſe who would ſee more, may conſult *Spanheim*'s *Numiſmata*, *Ger. Voſſius de Theolog. Gentel.* *Servius* on *Virgil*, &c.

(*l*) *Plate* I. *Fig.* 1.

What is more to my preſent Purpoſe is; that *Monfaucon* in his Travels tells us, there were ſeveral Croſs-Ways in Old *Rome*, called *Jani*; where there ſtood a Statue of *Janus*, uſually with two, but ſometimes with 3 or more Faces.

And in further Confirmation of this Part of *Surrey*'s having been formerly accounted within the Bounds of the County of *Kent*; it may be conſidered, that the Biſhops of *Rocheſter* were formerly Lords of the Manor of, and had the *Palace of Lambeth*, which now belongs to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; to one of which Archbiſhops it was parted with by Exchange, *viz.* in the time of *Hubert Walter*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Gilbert Glanvile* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: And this Exchange was afterwards confirmed by King *Richard* the I. (*m*) *Philpot* alſo ſaith, that *Hacham*, a Place near *Lambeth*, now reckoned to be in *Surry*, was formerly in *Kent*; as was alſo the Manor of *Bradinghurſt* near *Peckham-Rey* in *Camberwell*. And there is, or was, a ſmall Bridge, as he alſo tells us, near which is a Way leading to *Bradinghurſt*, which by an Inquiſition taken in King *Richard* the IId's Time, was then found to be in *Kent*. And he further thinks, that the Reception of Priſoners out of *Surrey* being uſually made at *New-Croſs*, was the reaſon of that Place's being taken for the Bounds of *Kent* that way: And now the Line of Partition runs from thence directly *Northward* to the *Thames*.

(*m*) Philp. Vill. Cantian. *p.* 127.

And as Mr. *Morton*, in his Hiſtory of *Northamptonſhire* (*n*) tells us, That *County* was formerly larger than it is at preſent; we may on theſe probable Grounds allow the ſame to have been anciently the Caſe of *Kent*. But from hence, as *Philpot* obſerves, (*o*) we have not ground enough to ſuppoſe, *Kentiſh-Town* by *Hamſtead* in *Middleſex* to have ever been within this County; tho' it partake of the Cuſtom of Gavel-kind; and perhaps was at firſt Inhabited by ſome *Kentiſh* Families. But we may from what hath been ſaid, juſtly conclude, that *Kent-Street* took its Name from its lying within this County, and not only from its *leading* out of the City into it.

(*n*) *P.* 1, 2.

(*o*.) *P.* 161.

V. The County of *Kent*, lying of all others in *Britain* neareſt to the Continent; and it being moſt probable, that this Iſland was firſt Peopled from thence, it will naturally follow, that the firſt Inhabitants of *Britain* were ſeated in this County. And this would receive a very great Confirmation, if what many great Men have advanced be true in Fact; *viz. That it was once joined to the Continent*, by an *Iſthmus* which reached from *Kent* to about *Calais* in *France*.

Servius on *Virgil* concludes it to have been his Poet's Opinion from this Verſe,

——— *Et penitus toto diviſos orbe Britannos.*

And ſo one would think *Claudian* thought, by his Expreſſion of

——— *Noſtro deducta Britannia Mundo.*

Of this Opinion was *Twine* (*o*). And (*p*) *Verſtegan* endeavours to render it probable from theſe Reaſons:

(*o*) De Reb. Albion. & Britann.

(*p*) *Reſtitution of decayed Intelligence*, p. 95.

1. Becauſe he thinks there were no *Iſlands* before the Flood, which he concludes from *Gen.* 1. where it is ſaid God ordered the Waters to be gathered together into *one Place*; and therefore it doth not ſeem that there was any Intercourſe between Land and Land, as now there is between Iſlands and the Main.

2. Becauſe *Pliny*, and ſeveral other good Authors ſay, that great Interchanges and Alterations have been made between the Land and the Sea; ſo that new Iſlands have appeared out of the Sea, others have been broken off from the main Land; and others actually joined to it which were not ſo before.

3. For this Opinion he cites the Authority of *Dominicus Marius Niger*, *Servius*, *Honoratus*, *Dubartas*, *Twine*, *Ant. Volſeus*, Dr. *Richard White*, and ſeveral others.

4. Becauſe the Cliffs on either ſide are alike, Chalky, filled with Flints, both with their Faces turned to the Sea, and towards one another, of the ſame Length, *viz.* about 6 *Engliſh* Miles; which therefore he takes to have been the Breadth of the *Iſthmus*. And the Cliffs not having their Deſcent by an eaſy Slope like common Hills, but being perpendicular, have a plain Face of being broken off one from another by ſome great Force or Violence. And this is the Caſe whereever there are high upright Cliffs towards the Sea, they have been made ſo by the Waſhing and Force of the Water, ſtrongly agitated by Tides, Winds, and Storms. He thinks alſo that this *Iſthmus* was not broken at the General Deluge in *Noah*'s Time, but ſometime ſince. And he ventures to gueſs at the very Time when it was done, *viz.* When the Countries of *Brabant* and

Flanders, which before were covered with the Sea, became Dry Land; which he ſuppoſes was effected, by the Waters leaving them to run through this new Channel made between *Dover* and *Calais*. But however he ſuppoſes this Rupture to have happened ſo long ago, as to have been before the Date of any of our Hiſtories. And ſo indeed it muſt have been, if at all; ſince there is a perfect Silence about it in all the Ancient Writers.

And by the means of this *Iſthmus* between *Britain* and *France*, he ſuppoſes Wolves to have got into our Iſland; which had it been always divided from the Main as it is now, is not ſo eaſy to be accounted for.

Mr. *Burton*, in his Comment on the Itinerary of *Antoninus* ſaith, The firſt that ever aſſerted this Diſruption of *Britain* from the Continent, was *Dominicus Marius Niger* (*q*) before-mentioned; for he rejects the Authority of *Servius* on *Virgil*, and the Paſſage above-cited out of *Claudian*, as miſtaken Senſes of the Authors. And *Speed* quotes one *Vinianus* for this Opinion, whom *Burton* ſhews to have been *Vivianus* the Lawyer. This Man's Authority is brought in by Mr. *Richard White* of *Baſingſtoke*, alſo, in his *Hiſt. Brit. Lib.* 1. *Not.* 11. To ſupport this Notion he ſuggeſts, that *Britain* might be *denominated*, or take its very Name from ſuch a Diviſion from the Continent; as if its Name came from the *Hebrew* פרד קין *Perad Cain*. And into this Kind of Etimology falls *John Twine* above-mentioned; for he will have *Britain* ſo called from *Brich*, which he ſaith in *Welſh* is the ſame with *Guith*, (whence *Wight-Iſle*) a Separation (*r*). And thus alſo *Julius Scaliger* thinks, that *Sicily* took its Name from its being *cut* off from *Italy*, not from *Secare*, but the old Word *Sicilire* (ſee *Varro*): as *Rhegium* in the *Sicilian* Streights was ſo called from περὶ τὸ Ῥῆξαι, to *Break*, becauſe it was broken off from the Land.

(*q*) Comment de Britan. *c.* 2.

(*r*) *Vid.* Sammes Britann. *Lib.* 1. *c.* 4.

And thus *Pliny* ſaith was *Cyprus* broken off from *Syria*; *Eubæa* from *Beotia*; *Atalante* from *Eubæa*; *Belbicum* from *Bithynia*; and *Leacoſia* from *Thrace*. And no doubt *America* either anciently was, or is ſtill joined to the great Continent of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; or elſe it will be hard to account, how Lyons, Leopards, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, *&c.* ſhould get thither in ſuch Plenty, when yet none were found either in *Bermudas*, *Cuba*, *Hiſpaniola*, St. *Domingo*, or ſuch Iſlands remote from the Main. Mr. *Cambden* ſeems alſo ſeriouſly of this Opinion, (as is Mr. *Selden* in his Notes on *Polyalbion*) ſhewing firſt, that it was a received Notion among the Ancients, that ſuch Changes have been almoſt all over the Face of the Earth. Thus *Ovid*,

Vidi ego quod quondam fuerat ſolidiſſima Tellus
Eſſe Fretum; vidi factas ex Equore Terras.

Strabo thinks, that Necks or *Iſthmi* of Land have been formerly, and may again be worked through and deſtroyed by the Sea.

So alſo ſaith *Seneca* in 6 *Nat. Queſt.* judging all *Spain* to have been thus broken off from *Africa*; as *Virgil* ſaith *Sicily* was from *Italy*. To which Notion *Julius Scaliger* agrees:

Hæc Loca vi quondam & vaſtâ convulſa Ruinâ,
Tantum Ævi longinqua valet mutare vetuſtas,
Diſſiluiſſe ferunt; cum protinus utraque Tellus
Una foret, venit medio vi Pontus & Undis
Heſperium Siculo Latus abſcidit, arvaque & [*Urbes*
Litore diductas Anguſto interluit Æſtu.

And ſomebody hath prettily wreſted theſe Verſes, firſt ſpoken of *Sicily*, to this Purpoſe:

——— *Britannia quondam*
Galloque pars una fuit, ſed Pontus & Æſtus
Mutavere Situm, rupit confinia Nereus
Victor, & abſciſſos interluit Equore Montes.

And then Mr. *Cambden* enquires more particularly, 1. Whether the Nature of the Soil be the ſame on both Shores? Which indeed holds good here. For where the Sea is narroweſt, both Coaſts riſe with high Cliffs or Rocks almoſt of the ſame Matter and Colour; which hints that they have been broken through.

2. How broad the Sea may be between the Iſland and the Main? Which being not above 24 Miles, about the ſame Breadth with thoſe of *Gibralter* and *Sicily*, he thinks it probable, at firſt ſight, that the two Tracts of Land were ſevered by the Waves beating violently on each ſide of the *Iſthmus*. And methinks this Suggeſtion may be confirmed by the meeting of the two Tides near this Place: Of which more below.

3. How the Bottom is? Whether Sandy, Hilly, or Muddy, and whether in ſeveral Parts of ſuch narrow Seas, *&c.* don't lie Shelves of Sand? And on Enquiry of the Mariners, he ſaith, he heard there was one lying in the Middle of the Channel, (called *Frowen Sboal*) at Low-Water not three Fathom deep.

4. How deep ſuch Straits uſually are? That of *Sicily*, he ſaith, doth not exceed 80; and ours not 25 Fathom; tho' the Sea on both Sides be much deeper.

He concludes the Enquiry with a Doubt, as *Verſtegan* doth, how Wolves ſhould be capable of getting hither, unleſs there had formerly been a Paſſage for them by Land from the Continent.

The Careful and Induſtrious Mr. *W. Somner* (*s*); and that excellent Mathematician Dr. *Wallis* (*t*); both fall in with this Notion of Mr. *Cambden*'s. And though I cannot agree with them in what they make the Original or Principal Foundation of their Opinion, *viz.* That the Bones and Teeth dug up at *Chartham* are a good Proof *alone* that the Sea was ever there ſince the Deluge of *Noah*, becauſe we have numberleſs Inſtances of the *Exuviæ* of Marine Animals, found in Places where the Sea could never come, but on ſo great an Occaſion; of which I ſhall give a more particular Account in the natural Hiſtory of this County. Nor do I think, that if there ever was an *Æſtuary* of the Sea, near the preſent Courſe of the *Stoure*, it amounts to a clear Proof of there having been formerly an *Iſthmus* between *Dover* and *Calais*, (tho' a Probable one I take it to be). I ſay, notwithſtanding this, yet I think there are other good Reaſons, to induce us to gueſs at leaſt, that the Sea did anciently flow up into that Valley; and that the old Courſe of the River *Stoure*, was really an *Eſtuary* of the Sea. One of which I judge may be well taken from the Name of this River, which anciently was written *Æſtur*, *Æſture*, *Eſture*, all no doubt from *Æſtuarium*.

(*s*) Chartham News Ph. Tranſ. *N.* 271. *Antiq. of Cantab.* Fol. p. 186.

(*t*) *Phil. Tranſ. N.* 2755.

The (*u*) digging up alſo of the two old Anchors, one at *Weſtbore*, a Village about 3 Miles *Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, on the Brow of the Hill; and the other at *Broomdown*, a Place on the ſame ſide of the Level, *Weſtward* from the City, do plainly ſhew, that either the Sea hath been in this Valley, or that the River was once of a vaſtly larger Breadth and Depth than it is now. And *Philpot* ſaith, there was formerly a ſmall Navigation out of the *Stoure* to *Bekeſbourn*, a little Village lying about 3 or 4 Miles *South-Eaſt* from *Canterbury*, on the leſſer *Stoure*. And certain it is, that to this Day *Bekesbourn* is a Place endowed with the Privileges of the Cinque Ports; and as *Lambard* ſaith, formerly ſent 7 Ships into the Service of the Navy-Royal (*x*).

(*u*) Somner's Chartham *News*, p. 189.

(*x*) Perumb. Kent. p. 121.

Into

Into this *Æſtuary*, Dr. *Wallis*, and Mr. *Somner* think the Sea, while ſtopped by the ſuppoſed *Iſthmus* between *France* and *Britain*, did Anciently flow and diſcharge it ſelf; but that being in Proceſs of Time filled up by Slub, Sand, and Earth, thither brought and depoſited by the Sea, it was reduced to the State of a moſt fruitful Valley, as it is now. As perhaps about that Time, all that vaſt Tract of Land, of 14 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth, called *Romney-Marſh*, might *begin* to become, though not throughly Drained nor Inned till the *Romans* Time, and ſome of it not till a long time after. Which noble Plain containing now above 40000 Acres of excellent Paſture Land, was certainly once *all Sea*, the Salt-water flowing up to the Foot of the Hills: along by the Sides of which the old Courſe of the *Rother* went: For to this Day the Marſh lies lower than the Surface of the Sea at High-Water; and would be covered every Tide, if not kept out by *Dym-Church-Wall*, and other Banks, for ſeveral Miles together, with great Care and Charge. Perhaps alſo, as Mr. *Somner* ſuggeſts, there might be an *Æſtuary* flowing up towards *Aſhford* out of this Marſh, (which was then Sea) into which the Tide from the *Britiſh* Ocean ſet, as *that* from the *German* Sea did into the other Opening at or near *Sandwich*. And perhaps alſo, theſe two *Æſtuaries* might once meet and communicate one with another; and by their ſo doing form a kind of *Iſthmus* there out of the Earth, Mud, and Sand, which the Water would carry along with it; and when this once was done, each *Æſtuary* muſt ſwarve and fill up by Degrees, and the Sea by that Means become ſo much the more ſtraitned and confined, as that it might receive a new Addition of Weight of Water, Force and Strength, to break through the other *Iſthmus* between *Britain* and *Gaul*.

And Dr. *Wallis* ſuppoſes, that the *German* Ocean on the *Eaſt-ſide*, and the *Britiſh* Sea on the *Weſtern*, continually twice in 24 Hours running againſt the *Iſthmus* with a fierce and impetuous Tide, might eaſily in Proceſs of Time, beat it away, and work it ſelf a Paſſage through. And I think indeed, that the *meeting of the Two Tides* ſomewhere about the ſuppoſed Place of this *Iſthmus*, as Dr. *Halley* in his Map of the Channel makes them to do below *Winchelſea* and *Eſtaples* in *France*, but a little more to the *Weſtward*, is a probable Proof that there was formerly ſome ſuch thing; as is the Caſe of the Paſſage of the Sea between the *Iſle of Wight*, and the main Land of *Hampſhire*, which is thought to have broken off or divided that Iſland from the Main Land, and to have denominated it from ſuch a Diviſion in the *Britiſh* Language. And (*y*) *Cambden* ſaith, that Anciently the Bottom was ſo ſhallow, that the *Britains* uſed to carry over their Tin in Carts from the Main, to export it to *France* from the Iſland. And perhaps, as the Ground where this *Iſthmus* is ſuppoſed to have ſtood, is now higher or nearer the Surface of the Water than it is on each ſide, by ſome Fathoms, ſo no doubt it was at firſt much higher, and was worn down deeper by Degrees, by the continual Flux and Reflux of the Tides, as the Channel between *Wight* and the Main now is.

(*y*) Brit-Hantſcire, *p.* 127.

And Dr. *Wallis* thinks, that though the waſhing away, or diſruption of this *Iſthmus* between *Britain* and *Gaul* was ſo long ſince done, as not to fall within the Memory of, or to deſcend down by Tradition to our Ancient Hiſtorians; yet that it is commemorated obſcurely by what *Plato* (*z*) mentions, of an Iſland ſomewhere in the *Atlantick* Ocean, which by a Deluge and an Earthquake in the Space of a Night and a Day, was deſtroyed and ſwallowed up by the Sea. And whereby the Sea formerly was navigable thereabouts, was now become unſafe by reaſon of the Mud and Reliques of that obſorpted Iſland.

(*z*) Critias, Steph. Edit. *p.* 25.

And I cannot but think as the Doctor doth, that in this Relation of *Plato*'s, which I take to be the real Narrative of an Ancient Tradition, and no Fable or Allegory, as on another Occaſion I have formerly obſerved (*a*), there are a good many Remains of this Story of the breaking of this *Iſthmus*.

(*a*) *See the Introduction to* Bibl. Navigant. & Itinerant. *P.* x.

For an Iſland of this Magnitude, thus broken off from the Continent, and ſeparated by a *Fretum* of above 20 Miles over, might very eaſily be ſuppoſed by the Vulgar to be *abſorpt* or ſwallowed up by the Sea; the People from *Gaul* could not ſee it at *all Times*, and *never* but obſcurely. The Remains of the *Iſthmus* might make it a dangerous Attempt for Men to croſs over either Way, as *Plato* ſaith it was.

And that they did not do ſo, ſeems plainly hinted to me from a Paſſage in *Cæſar*'s Commentaries, (*b*) where he ſaith, that the *Britiſh Druids* were the firſt who profeſs'd the Religious Rites peculiar to the Prieſts of that Denomination; that they carried them over into *Gaul*; and that even *then* in his time, thoſe who would be *beſt* inſtructed in thoſe Myſteries muſt go over into *Britain* to learn them.

(*b*) De Bel. Belgic. *Lib.* VI.

Now from this Paſſage I thus argue; that ſince 'tis allowed generally, and ſhall be ſhewed below, that *Britain* was Peopled at firſt from *Gaul*; and yet that theſe Druidal Superſtitions were more eminent in *Britain* than in *Gaul*; 'tis probable the Diſruption of this *Iſthmus* had broken off, for a long time, all Correſpondence between the *Gauls* and the *Britains*, there being then probably no Veſſels ſtrong enough to make them venture a-croſs either to other. The natural Conſequence of which would be, that the *Britains* by loſing Commerce and Converſation with the People of the *Continent*, would grow every Day more Barbarous, Wild, and Superſtitious, eſpecially in the Inland Parts; as in Fact they were to a very great degree even in *Cæſar*'s time, (though then the adjoining Inhabitants of both *Britain* and *France* had begun to correſpond, and were in ſome meaſure governed by one Prince *Diutiacus*) while thoſe of the Continent would grow more Polite and Civil, and conſequently leſs enſlaved to Superſtition and Idolatry. The Religion of the Druids might therefore be in a good meaſure loſt or diſuſed in *Gaul*; and the Memory of *Britain* being once joined to it be alſo ſunk and obliterated, as well as in *Britain* it ſelf. But when afterwards, at a long diſtance of Time they came to converſe, though they might underſtand a good many Words in each others Language, and find many Cuſtoms and Uſages ſtill remaining in common with one another; yet *Druidiſm* might be preſerved in a much greater Perfection among the *Britains*, and might by them be boaſted of as an Older and Purer Religion; and thence the Reputation of the *Britiſh Druids*, who perhaps were more Auſtere and Salvage than thoſe on the Continent, might be raiſed to the Height it was in *Cæſar*'s Time. Tho' certain it is, that even then the *Britiſh Druids* went over once a Year to a Place conſecrated for that Purpoſe about the Middle of *Gaul*, and at a ſet Time, to hold a general Aſſembly of their Order: which I think fairly intimates, that the Superſtition of the *Druids* came Originally from *Gaul*, though the *Britains* might be the moſt ſtrict in the Obſervance of it. But I ſhall ſay no more of this Matter, which at beſt is but a probable Conjecture.

There are indeed many other concurrent Arguments to ſupport the Opinion of *Britain*'s being firſt Peopled from *Gaul*, beſides that it hath the great Authority of *Cæſar*, *Tacitus*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Bede*, and many other Ancient Writers of great Credit. But the Collation of the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Languages of both Nations, in which our great *Cambden* hath found ſo plain

plain a Conformity, is an Argument of all others of the greateſt Force.

And here I muſt inſiſt more particularly upon one Cuſtom, which the *Britains* learned from the *Gauls*, which was their Chariot-Fight, and which they had carried to a very great degree of Perfection, eſpecially in *this County* of *Kent*, and in the other *Southern* Parts of *England*, lying over-againſt *Gaul*. Theſe were the Places beſt, and indeed almoſt only known to *Cæſar*; and therefore, as *Tacitus* (*c*) ſaith, *That only ſome Nations of the* Britains *uſed Chariots in their Wars*; ſo perhaps they were much more in uſe in *Kent*, than in any other Part of *Britain*.

(*c*) Quædam Nationes curru præliantur. In vit. Agricolæ.

When *Cæſar* made his firſt Deſcent here, (which was, as ſhall be ſhown in its proper Place, between *Dover* and *Sandwich*) he ſaith of the *Kentiſh* Men, (*d*) *Conſilio Romanorum cognito, premiſſo Equitatu & Eſſedariis quo plerumque genere in preliis uti conſuerunt, reliquis Copiis ſubſecuti noſtros Navibus egredi prohibebant.* When the *Romans* deſign of an Invaſion was known, they ſent their Horſe and Chariots before, (for that kind of Fighting in Chariots was what they moſt uſed in War) and then ordering their other Troops to follow, they attempted to hinder their Landing. And it is alſo of our Gallant *Kentiſh Charioteers*, that *Cæſar* gives the following fine and wonderful Account: (*e*) *Genus hoc eſt ex eſſedis pugnæ, primo per omnes Partes perequitunt & Tela conjiciunt, atque ipſo terrore Equorum & Strepitu Rotarum Ordines plerumque perturbant. Et quum ſe inter equitum turmas inſinuavêre, ex eſſedis deſiliunt, & pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paulum è prælio excedunt, atque ita ſe collocant, ut ſi illi a multitudine hoſtium premantur, expeditum ad ſuos receptum habeunt. Ita mobilitatem Equitûm & Stabilitatem Peditûm in præliis præſtant; ac tantum uſu quotidiano & exercitatione efficiunt, ut in delivi, ac precipiti loco incitatos equos ſuſtinere, & brevi moderari ac flectore & per Temonem percurrere, & in Jugo inſiſtere, & inde ſe in Currus citiſſimè recipere conſueverint.*

(*d*) De Bello Gallico. *Lib.* 4.

(*e*) De Bel. Gallico. *Lib.* 4.

This is the manner of their Chariot-fight in Battel: Firſt, they drive with them up and down every where to throw their Darts to the beſt Advantage; and by the Terror of their Horſes, and the Rattling of the Chariot-Wheels, they very frequently break and diſorder the Enemies Troops; and aſſoon as they can wind and work themſelves in among the Horſe, they boldly leap from their Chariots and fight on Foot. The Drivers, (who *Tacitus* ſaith, were Maſters, or moſt conſiderable Perſons, *Honeſtiores* is his Word) in the mean time retire with their Chariots a little out of the Battel; but always place themſelves ſo, that if their Friends ſhould happen to be diſtreſſed with Numbers they can eaſily and readily get to their Aſſiſtance. Thus they acquire the Speed and Expedition of Horſe, and yet maintain the Firmneſs and Steddineſs of Foot in any Engagement. And by daily Uſe and conſtant Exerciſe, they are ſo ready and expert at managing their Chariots, that they can ſtop, turn, and govern their Horſes, though running full ſpeed down a Precipice, or the ſteep Side of a Hill: Nay, if need require, they will run along the Pole, or ſtand upon the Yoke of their Horſes, and from thence have recourſe again with all poſſible ſpeed to their Chariots.

I take this Deſcription entirely to belong to the *Kentiſh Chariots*; for *Cæſar*, in his firſt Expedition hither, ſeems not to have gone out of this County; and it is in the Account of his firſt Deſcent that he thus relates the manner of the *Britains* fighting in Chariots.

Now this way of waging War undoubtedly our Countrymen had from their Neighbours the *Gauls*, as they had their Language and moſt of their other Cuſtoms. *Mela* ſaith of them (*f*) *Dimicant Bigis & curribus Gallice armati, covinos vocant.* *Cæſar* calls their Chariots *Eſſeda*; and

(*f*) *Lib.* 3. *c.* 6.

that the *Eſſedum* was a *Gaulick* Chariot may be gathered from this Verſe of *Virgil*;

Belgica vel mollis melius feret eſſado collo.

On which *Servius* hath this Note: *Belgica eſſeda Gallicana Vehicula: Nam Belgia civitas eſt in Gallia in qua hujuſmodi vehiculi uſus repertus eſt.* And *Philargrius* ſaith, *Eſſedum autem vehiculi vel currûs Genus quo ſoliti ſunt pugnare Galli.* *Schaffer* (*g*) ſaith, the *Britiſh Eſſedum* was called *Covinus* in *Belgium* and *Gaul*, in which he agrees with *Mela* above-cited; and that the Word *Eſſedum* was uſed, and the Thing known at *Rome* before *Cæſar*'s Expedition hither, is plain from one of *Cicero*'s Epiſtles to *Atticus*, (*b*) where he ſaith, *Vedius venit mihi obviam cum duobus Eſſedis.*

(*g*) De Re Navali. *Lib.* 2. *c.* 22, 23.

(*b*) *Lib.* 6. *Ep.* 1.

Jornandes (*i*) tells us, the *Belgic Eſſedum* was a *Currus falcatus*, and a *Biga*, or drawn but by two Horſes; and that it was uſed in Fight by the *Gauls*, and after them by the *Britains*. Now *Mela* aſſerts, that the *Britiſh* Chariots were armed with Scythes and Hooks; and that it was a *Biga*, the Deſcription above given of it by *Cæſar* doth I think clearly ſhew. Thoſe who deſire to ſee more on this Subject of the *Eſſedarii* may conſult the Authors cited in the Margin (*k*).

(*i*) Lib. de Reb. Gothicis. *c.* 2.

The Reaſon for my inſiſting ſo long upon this hath been, becauſe this Chariot-Fight ſeems to have been carried to a very great Perfection by our Brave *Kentiſh Britains*, if not in a manner confined to them; and is a great Argument of what I have been endeavouring to eſtabliſh, *viz.* That our County had its firſt Inhabitants from *Gaul*, ſince they agreed with them in ſo remarkable a Circumſtance as this way of waging War. Though that the *Gauls* might have this Cuſtom from the *Phænicians* or *Greeks*, and that both thoſe Nations had been alſo long ago, and for a good while together converſant alſo in *Britain*, I do not in the leaſt doubt, tho' it is not my preſent Buſineſs to enquire. Thoſe who pleaſe to purſue this Argument farther, may conſult *Bochart*, *Sammes*, *Cambden*, &c.

(*k*) Zenophon. *Lib.* 6. Q. Curtius. *Lib.* 4. *c.* 9. Vegetius de Re militari. *Lib.* 3. *c.* 24. Bonfrerius. Joh. Conradus Dietericus Delherus, *&c.*

And thus having, by way of Introduction, premiſed ſomething about this County in general; I next proceed to give you an Account of the ſeveral Diviſions it is uſually parted into, and then an exact Deſcription of each particular Place in an Alphabetical Order.

VI. *Diviſion of the* COUNTY.

The firſt and moſt eminent, and uſual Diviſion of this County, is into *Eaſt* and *Weſt Kent*.

The *Weſt* Diviſion contains the Laths of *Sutton* at *Hone* and *Aylesford*; and the Lower Diviſion, of the Lath of *Scray*.

The *Eaſtern* Diviſion contains the Upper Diviſion of the Lath of *Scray*, and both the Laths of St. *Auguſtin* and *Shipway*. Theſe Two Diviſions may be diſtinguiſhed in the Map; if you imagine, or make a prick'd Line to paſs from the *Eaſt* Side of the Iſle of *Grean*, down the Channel, and exclude from the *Weſtern* Diviſion the Churches of *Queenborough*, *Iwade*, *Halſtow*, *Up-Church*, *Rainham*, and *Hartlip*: Then let it paſs by the *Eaſt* Ends of the Churches of *Stockbury*, and *Bicknor*; and run it Eaſtward over the Churches of *Wormſell* and *Frindſted*, and under thoſe of *Milſted*, *Kingſdown*, *Dodington*, and *Newingham*. Next carry it on between the Churches of *Eaſlyng* and *Ottrynden*; and under that Church *Weſtward*, to the *Eaſt* Head of the Church of *Lenham*, and down thence by the *Eaſt* Side of the Church of *Boughton Malherbe*, to the *Eaſt* End of the Church of *Hedcorn*; and thence to the *Weſt* End of *Smarden* Church, and thence *Eaſtward* to the *Weſt* End of *Betheriſden* Church; and thence by the *Eaſt* End of the Church of *Shadoxhurſt*, to the *Weſt* End of that of *Wareborne*; and thence to the *Weſt* Side of

Snargate

Snargate Church, and on the *Weſt* Side alſo of, and under *Appledore* Church; and thence along the Channel *Eaſt* of the Church of *Ebeny*, and ſo down as the River goes *Eaſtward* of *Newenden* Church, and thence into the Channel.

VII. The next Eminent Diviſion of this County, is into Five *Lathes*, or *Lethes*, (in *Latin*, *Læſta*) ſo called from the *Saxon* ȝelaðian, to gather together, or aſſemble; (And hence, very probably, is *Leet* alſo derived, in *Court-Leet*;) and this ſeems to have been a Sub-Diviſion appointed by King *Alfred*, when he divided *England* into Shires, for the more Ready and Expeditious Aſſembling of the County together, againſt the Incurſions of the *Danes*; and alſo for the better Execution of Juſtice. For formerly, the *Trithing-Court*, held in any Place, was called the *Lathe*; which Word is preſerved ſtill in the Court, held by the Bailiffs and Jurats of *Romney-Marſh*, at *Dymchurch*, and therefore called *Dymchurch-Lathe*. The Place where 'tis held, *Philpot* calls *New-Hall*.

Each *Lathe* ſeems to have had its Proper Officer, who was called the *Lath-Reve*, *Ledgreve*, and *Trithing-Reve*; when preſiding over either Three Hundreds, or poſſibly a Third Part of a County, *&c.* (*a*) And perhaps the Word *Riding*, in the Diviſions of *Yorkſhire*, may be but a Corruption of *Trithing*, or *Triding*. In this Lathe, or Trithing, Cauſes that could not be determined in the Hundred-Court, were brought: And here the Principal Men of ſeveral Hundreds being ſummon'd and aſſembled by the *Lath-Reve*, or *Trithing-Reve*, did debate and determine it, if they thought proper ſo to do: Or elſe they ſent it to the County-Court (*b*). Perhaps alſo our Word to *Lade*, or gather up Water, hath the ſame Original.

(*a*) Sandwic eſt Leth, & Hundredus in ſe-ipſo. *Domeſday.*

(*b*) Hicks Diſſert. Epiſt. p. 4. Spelman, &c.

In theſe *Lathes* are contained ſeveral *Bailiwicks*: So called, I ſuppoſe, for being under the Juriſdiction of the ſeveral Bailiffs of the Sheriff. For tho' now the Word *Bailiff* be uſed only for ſuch Officers as ſerve Writs, and do Baſe Offices within Franchiſes and Liberties; yet it was formerly applied to Men of much Higher Dignity and Authority: *Bailiff*, in *French*, being the ſame as *Præfectus Provinciæ*.

And under theſe,

Hundreds: Which were ſo called, becauſe they contained a Juriſdiction over an Hundred Pledges.

And under theſe there were,

Tithings: Which were ſo named, becauſe in each of them, in the *Saxon* Time, were Ten Perſons, (Houſe-keepers,) whereof each was Surety and Pledge one for another, that they ſhould behave themſelves orderly and well: And the Chief, or Principal, was called the *Tithing-Man*. Something of this remains to this Day, in our *Court-Leets*; where the *Old Freoburghs*, or Free Pledges, are ſtill called *Franci Plegii*.

In the following Account of the Lathes, Bailiwicks, Hundreds, *&c.* I follow *Kilburn*; who, as he wrote ſince *Lambert*, was very accurate in theſe Matters.

The County of *Kent* is divided into theſe Five Lathes, which in the Map are fairly diſtinguiſhed.

I. The Lath of *Sutton at Hone.*

Which hath in it Two Diviſions of Juſtices; the *Upper*, and the *Lower*.

(1.) The *Upper Diviſion* contains in it theſe Pariſhes:

See Kilburn, p. 305, &c.

Deptford, *Greenwich*, *Charlton*, *Elsham*, *Lee*, *Lewſham*, and *Woolwich*. All which are under the Command of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Black-Heath*.

Crayford, *Erith*, *Plumſted*, and *Eaſt Wickham*. Who are ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Little* and *Leſnes*.

Dartford, and *Wilmington*. Who are ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundreds of thoſe Names. As is the Caſe alſo of the Pariſhes of *Bromley* and *Beckenham*; who are ſummoned by the Conſtables of their own Hundreds. But

Bexley, *Cheſilhurſt*, *Chelsfeild*, *Foot Scray*, St. *Mary Cray*, *N. Cray*, *Paul's Cray*, *Cudham*, *Down*, *Farnborough*, *Hayes*, *Keſton*, *Knockholt*, *Orpington*, and *Weſt Wickham*, are all under the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Ruxley*. And

Aſh by *Wrotham*, *Darent*, *Aynesford*, *Farningham*, *Fawkeham*, *Hartley*, *Horton-Kirby*, *Kingsdown* near *Wrotham*, *Longfield*, *Lullingſtone*, *Ridley*, *South Fleet*, *Stone* near *Dartford*, *Sutton at Hone*, and *Swanſcombe*, are under the Summons of the Hundred of *Axtone*.

(2.) The *Lower Diviſion* hath in it only the following Pariſhes: *Viz.*

Braſted; whoſe Inhabitants are ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Vill of *Braſted*. Alſo,

Chevening, *Halſted*, *Kenſing*, *Leigh*, *Otford*, *Seal*, *Sevenoke*, *Shoreham*, and *Sundriche*: Who are under the Conſtable of *Codſheath*.

Eaton-Bridge, and *Weſtram*, are under the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Weſtram* and *Eaton-Bridge*. And

Chyddingſtone, *Cowden*, *Hever*, *Penſhurſt*, and *Speldhurſt*, are ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Somerden*.

II. *The Lath of* Aylesford.

The Diviſion or Partition of this from the former Lath, is much better ſeen by the Map, than Words can deſcribe it. But thoſe who pleaſe, may ſee in *Kilburn*, the Track which the Line of Separation ought to make, after the manner above given you, in diſtinguiſhing *Eaſt* from *Weſt Kent*.

In it are Three Diviſions of Juſtices of Peace.

I. The *South Diviſion*; which hath in it theſe Pariſhes.

Addington, *Allington* near *Maidſtone*, *Birling*, *Boreham*, *Ditton*, *Laborne*, *Eaſt Malling*, *Ofham*, *Padleſworth* near *Snodland*, *Ryarſh*, *Snodland*, *Trottiſcliffe*, and *Woldham*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Larkfield*.

Aylesford; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Town of *Aylesford*.

Ightham, *Plaxtoole*, *Shipborne*, *Stanſted*, and *Wrotham*, are commanded by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Wrotham*.

Weſt Malling; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Town of *Weſt Malling*.

Mereworth and *Weſt Peckham*, are under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Littlefield*.

Capell near *Tunbridge*, and *Hadlow*, are ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Borough of *Hadlow*.

Tunbridge; commanded by the Conſtable of the Town of *Tunbridge*.

Aſherſt, *Bidborough*, ſo much of *Faut* as is in *Kent*, *Pembury*, and *Tudely*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Wachlingſtone*.

Weſt

Weſt Farley, *Hunton*, *Nettleſhed*, *Eaſt Peckham*, *Teſton*, *Watringbury*, and *Yalding*, are commanded by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Twyford*.

Brenchley, *Horſmanden*, and *Lamberherſt*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Brenchley* and *Horſmanden*.

II. The *North Diviſion*; having in it theſe Pariſhes, *viz.*

Iſield, *Luddeſdon*, *Meopham*, *Northfleet*, *Nutſted*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Toltingtrow*.

Alhallows, *High Halſtow*, *Hoo*, St. *Mary's*, and *Stoke*, are ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Hoo*.

Chalk, *Cliff* near *Graveſend*, *Cobham*, *Cookſtone*, *Cowling*, *Denton* near *Graveſend*, *Frindsbury*, *Halling*, *Higham*, *Merſton*, *Shorne*, and Part of *Stroud*. They are under the Command of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Shamell*.

Part of *Chatham*, Part of *Gillingham*, St. *James* in *Greane*, are ſummoned by the Conſtables of *Chatham* and *Gillingham*.

III. The *Eaſt Diviſion*; having in it theſe Pariſhes, *viz.*

Eaſt Barming, *Weſt Barming*, *Boxley*, *Detling*, *Eaſt Farley*, *Linton*, and *Looſe*. The Summoning whereof, is in the Power of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Maidſtone*.

Berſted, *Bicknor*, *Boughton Malherbe*, *Boughton Monchelſea*, *Fredherſt*, *Bromfield*, *Chart* next *Sutton Vallance*, *Frinſted*, *Harietſham*, *Hedcorne*, *Hollingborne*, *Hucking*, *Langley*, *Leeds*, *Leneham*, *Otham*, *Otterden*, *Stockbury*, *Eaſt Sutton*, *Sutton Vallance*, *Thurnham*, *Ulcombe*, *Wiebling*, and *Wormſell*: All under the Command of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Eyeborne*.

This Lath hath alſo in it theſe Diviſions of Juſtices, exempt from the Diviſions aforeſaid; *Viz.*

The Corporation of *Graveſend* and *Milton*; which hath in it *Graveſend* and *Milton*.

The City of *Rocheſter*; which hath in it the City of *Rocheſter*, Part of *Chatham*, St. *Margaret's*, Part of *Stroud*.

The Corporation of *Maidſtone*; which hath in it *Maidſtone*.

The Corporation of *Haſting* in *Suſſex*; which hath in it Part of *Gillingham*.

III. *The Lath of* Scray, *otherwiſe called* Sherwinhope, *otherwiſe* Showinghope;

(In *Domeſday*, 'tis called *Wiwareleſt*; that is, the Lath of the Men of *Wye*.)

Abutteth to the *German* Ocean, towards the *North*; to the Lath of *Aylesford*, towards the *Weſt*; to the County of *Suſſex*, towards the *South*; and to the Laths of St. *Auguſtin* and *Shipway*, towards the *Eaſt* and *South*.

How this Lath of *Scray* is divided from that of St. *Auſtin* and *Shipway*, and how the other Laths are ſeparated one from another; will better be ſeen by the Map, than any Words can expreſs it: But thoſe who pleaſe, may ſee it deſcribed in Words at length by *Kilburn*.

This Lath hath in it Two Diviſions of Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Kent*; *viz.*

I. The *Lower Diviſion*; having in it theſe Pariſhes; *viz.*

Goudherſt and *Marden*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Marden*.

Part of *Appledore*, *Halden*, Part of *Kenarton*, *Shodoxherſt*, and *Woodchurch*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Blackburn*.

Cranbrooke, *Frittenden*, and *Staplehurſt*; commanded by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Cranbroke*.

Biddenden; under the Command of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Barckley*.

Hawkherſt; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of Great *Barnfield*.

Benenden and *Rolvenden*, are both under the Command of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Rolvenden*.

Sandherſt, ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Selbrittenden*.

(*a*) *Newenden*; under the Command of the Bailiff of the Townſhip of *Newenden*.

II. The *Upper Diviſion*; having in it theſe Pariſhes; *viz.*

Bapchild, *Bobbing*, *Borden*, *Bredgate*, *Emley*, *Halſtow*, *Hartlip*, *Iwade*, *Kingſdown* near *Sittingborn*, *Milſted*, *Milton* near *Sittingborn*, *Murſton*, *Newington* near *Sittingborn*, *Rainham*, *Rodmerſham*, *Sittingborn*, *Tong*, *Tonſtall*, and *Upchurch*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Milton*.

Eaſtchurch, *Layſdown*, *Minſter* in *Sheppey* and *Warden*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of the Iſle of *Shepey*.

Doddington, *Linſtead* and *Tenham*; commanded by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Tenham*.

Boughton under the *Blean*, *Graveney*, *Hernehill*, and *Selling*, under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Boughton* under the *Bleane*.

Badleſmer, *Buckland* near *Feverſham*, *Devington*, *Eaſeling*, Part of *Feverſham*, *Goodnoſton* near *Feverſham*, *Harty*, *Leveland*, *Luddenham*, *Newnham*, *Norton*, *Ore*, *Preſton* near *Feverſham*, *Sheldwich*, *Stalisfield*, *Stone* near *Feverſham*, and *Throwleigh*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Feverſham*.

Oſpringe. Commanded by the Conſtable of the Town of *Oſpringe*.

This Lath hath alſo in it theſe Diviſions of Juſtices, exempt from the Diviſions aforeſaid, *viz.*

The Corporation of *Tenterden*, which hath in it *Tenterden*, and Part of *Ebeny*.

The Corporation of *Feverſham*, which hath in it ſo much of *Feverſham* as is within the Liberty of that Corporation.

The Corporation of *Queenborough*, which hath in it *Queenborough*.

The Corporation of *New Romney*, which hath in it Part of *Appledore*.

The Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*, which hath alſo in it Part of *Appledore*.

And the Hundreds of *Felborough*, *Colehill*, *Wye*, *Bircholt Barony*, and *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and the Town of *Aſhford*, being all in this Lath, are now uſed as within the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*; as I ſhall further ſhew, when I come to that Lath.

(*a*) This Place in *Domeſday* is placed in the Lath of *Shipway*; as was alſo *Appledore*. *See* Rom. *Forts and Ports in* Kent.

The

IV. *The Lath of St.* Auguſtin, *otherwiſe* Hedelinth,

Is oppoſite to the *German* Ocean, towards the *North* and *Eaſt*; to the Lath of *Shipway*, towards the *Weſt* and *South*; and to the Lath of *Scray*, towards the *Weſt*.

Mr. *Lambard*, in his Liſt of the Tax call'd the *Tenth* and *Fifteenth*, calls all Places within this Lath, by the Name of either Towns, or Boroughs: And in the Lath of *Shipway*, he calls them all *Towns*. Whereas, in the Three other Laths, he only denominates ſome few Eminent Places ſo.

This Lath hath in it only One Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Kent*; having in it theſe Pariſhes:

Seaſalter. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtable of the Town of *Seaſalter*.

Part of St. *Laurence*, *Minſter* in *Thanet*, *Monkton*, and Part of St. *Nicholas*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Ringſlow*.

Coſmus Bleane, *Swaycliffe*, and *Whitſtaple*, are under the Command of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Whitſtaple*.

Chiſlet, *Hern*, *Hoth*, *Reculver*, *Sturmouth*, *Sturrey*, and *Weſt Beer*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Blengate*.

Elmſtone, and *Preſton* near *Fordwich*; under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Preſton*.

Part of St. *Alphage*, St. *Dunſtan's*, *Hackington*, *Harbledown*, *Milton* near *Canterbury*, Part of St. *Mary Northgate*, *Thanington*, and Part of *Weſtgate*; alſo *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, is claimed; and are all commanded by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Weſtgate*.

Adiſham, *Ickham*, *Littleborn*, *Staple*, *Stodmarſh*, and *Wickham Breaux*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Downhamford*.

Part of St. *Paul*; under the Command of the Conſtable of the Borough of *Longport*.

Aſh near *Sandwich*, *Goodneſtone* near *Sandwich*, *Nonington*, *Wimlingſwold*, and *Wingham*, are in the Power of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Wingham*.

Barefriſton, *Betſhanger*, *Chillenden*, *Eaſtry*, *Eyethorn*, *Ham*, *Knowlton*, *Tilneſtone*, *Walderſhare*, Part of *Woodnesborough* and *Worth*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Eaſtry*.

Bridge, Upper *Hardreſs*, Nether *Hardreſs*, *Nackington*, *Patricksborn*, *Petham*, and *Waltham*; commanded by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*.

Borham, *Biſhopsborn*, *Denton* near *Eleham*, *Kingſtone*, and *Wotton*; in the Power of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Kinghamford*.

Eaſt *Langdon*, Great *Mongeham*, Little *Mongeham*, *Northborne*, *Ripple*, *Sholdon*, and *Sutton* next *Dover*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Cornilo*.

Bewsfield, *Buckland* near *Dover*, Part of *Charlton* next *Dover*, *Cliffe* near *Dover*, *Coldred*, *Ewell*, *Guſton*, Part of *Hougham*, Weſt *Langdon*, St. *Margaret's* near *Dover*, *Rever*, and *Shebbertſwold*, are all commanded by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Beusborough*.

This Lath hath alſo in it theſe Diviſions of Juſtices, exempt from the Diviſions aforeſaid; *viz.*

The Corporation of *Sandwich*; which hath in it *Sandwich*, *Ramſgate* in St. *Laurence*, *Sar* in St. *Nicholas*, *Walmer*, Part of *Woodnesborough*, *Deal*, and *Stonar*.

The Corporation of *Fordwich*, which hath in it *Fordwich*.

The Corporation of *Dover*; which hath in it *Dover*, *Birchington*, Part of *Charlton* near *Dover*, Part of *Hougham*, St. *John's*, St. *Peter's*, *Ringwold*, and *Woodchurch* in *Thanet*.

The Corporation of *Haſting*, which hath in it *Beaksborn*.

V. *The Lath of* Shipway, *otherwiſe called* (*but corruptly*) Shepway,

In *Domeſday* called *Limwareleſt*, and *Limwareleth*: No doubt, from the *Portus Lemanis*, that is, *The Lath of the Men of* Limen; or, as 'tis now written, *Limpne*.

Abutteth to the *German* Ocean towards the *Eaſt*; to the Narrow Seas, towards the *Eaſt* and *South*; to the County of *Suſſex*, towards the *South*; to the Lath of *Scray*, towards the *Weſt* and *North*; and to the Lath of St. *Auguſtin*, towards the *North* and *Eaſt*.

This Lath of *Shipway* hath in it only One Diviſion of Juſtices of the Peace of the County of *Kent*: To which Diviſion is alſo added, Five Hundreds, and One Town in the Lath of *Scray*, as is hereafter mentioned. So this Diviſion of Juſtices hath in it theſe Pariſhes; *viz.*

In the Lath of *Shipway*:

Acriſe, *Eleham*, *Liminge*, *Padleſworth* near *Eleham*, and *Stelling*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Lonningborough*.

Elmſted, *Monks Horton*, *Stanford*, and *Stowting*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Stowting*.

Poſtling, and *Saltwood*; commanded by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Heane*.

Alcham, *Capell* near *Folkſtone*, *Cheriton*, Part of *Folkſtone*, *Hawking*, *Liddon*, *Newington* near *Hith* and *Swingfield*; all in the Power of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Folkſtone*.

Haſtingligh, and *Smeeth*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Bircholt* Franchiſe.

Aldington, Part of *Bonington*, Part of *Limpne*, and *Sellinge*; under the Command of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Strete*.

Part of *Orleſtone*, and Part of *Warehorn*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Ham*.

Part of *Weſt Hith*; commanded by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Worth*.

Part of *Bilſington*, and Part of *Rucking*; under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Newchurch*.

Part of *Ivechurch*, *Midley*, and Part of *New Romney*; ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Hundred of St. *Martin's Pountney*.

Part of *Brenzet*, *Brookland*, *Fairfield*, and Part of *Snargate*; commanded by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Aloesbridge*.

Part of *Ebeney*, *Stone*, and *Witterſham*; in the Power of the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Oxney*.

The Additions to it, in the Lath of *Scray*, are theſe:

Challock, *Chartham*, *Chilham*, *Godmerſham*, and *Molaſh*. To ſummon which, they command the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Felborough*.

Charing, Little *Chart*, *Egerton*, *Pluckley*, *Smarden*, and *Weſtwell*; ſummoned by the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Calehill*.

Boughton-Aluph, *Brook*, *Crundall*, *Eaſtwell*, and *Wye*; under the Command of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Wye*.

Aſhford, ſummoned by the Conſtable of the Town of *Aſhford*.
Braborn, commanded by the Conſtable of the Hundred of *Bircholt* Barony.
Betheriſden, Great *Chart*, *Hinxhill*, *Hothfeild*, *Kennington*, *Kingſnoth*, *Merſham*, *Sevington*, and *Willesborough*; all under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtables of the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*.

This Lath of *Shipway* hath alſo in it theſe Diviſions of Juſtices, exempt from the Diviſion aforeſaid; *viz.*

The Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*; which hath in it Part of *Bilſington*, *Blackmanſtone*, Part of *Bonington*, Part of *Brenzet*, *Burmarſh*, *Dimchurch*, *Eaſtbridge*, *Herſt*, *Hope*, Part of *Ivechurch*, Part of *Kenerton*, Part of *Limpne*, St. *Mary's*, *Newchurch*, *Orgarſwick*, Part of *Orleſtone*, Part of New *Romney*, Part of Old *Romney*, Part of *Rucking*, Part of *Snargate*, *Snave*, and Part of *Warehorn*.
The Corporation of *Folkſtone*; which hath in it ſo much of *Folkſtone*, as is within the Liberty of that Corporation.
The Corporation of *Lid*; which hath in it *Lid*, and claimeth Part of Old *Romney*, and ſo much of *Promhill* as is in *Kent*.
The Corporation of New *Romney*; which hath in it ſo much of New *Romney*, as is within the Liberty of New *Romney*, and Part of Old *Romney*, (and the ſame claimeth alſo thoſe Parts of Old *Romney*, which are ſo claimed by the Corporation of *Lid*;) Part of *Brenzet*, Part of *Ivechurch*, Part of *Snargate*.
The Corporation of *Hith*; which hath in it *Hith*, and Part of *Weſt Hith*.

Note, That where a Pariſh is in Two Hundreds, the Juſtices of the County of *Kent* do uſually take that Pariſh into their Diviſion by the Hundred where the Church of that Pariſh ſtandeth.

BAILIWICKS.

This County hath in it Fourteen Bailiwicks; *viz.*

1. *Sutton Bromley*, and 2. *Sutton Dartford*, in the Lath of *Sutton at Hone*: 3. *Hoo*, 4. *Eyborne*, 5. The *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, in the Lath of *Ayleſford*: 6. *Twyford*, Part in the Lath of *Ayleſford*, and Part in the Lath of *Scray*: 7. *Seven Hundreds*, in the Lath of *Scray*. All theſe in the *Weſt Diviſion* of the County.
8. *Milton*, 9. *Scray*, 10. *Chart* and *Longbridge*, in the Lath of *Scray*: 11. *Bridge* and *Petham*, 12. *Eaſtry*, in the Lath of St. *Auguſtin*: 13. *Stowting*, Part in the Lath of St. *Auguſtin*, and Part in the Lath of *Shipway*: 14. *Shipway*, in the Lath of *Shipway*. All theſe in the *Eaſt Diviſion* of the County.

All which Bailiwicks, and the Extents of the ſame, *Kilburn* thus deſcribes in an Alphabetical Order.

1. *The Bailiwick of* Bridge *and* Petham,

Hath in it *Adiſham*, Part of St. *Alphage*, *viz.* the Borough of *Staplegate*, *Beaksborn*, *Berham*, *Birchington*, *Biſhopsborn*, *Bridge*, Part of *Chartham*, *Chiſlet*, *Chriſt-Church Canterbury*, *Coſmus Blean*, Part of *Denton* near *Eleham*, St. *Dunſtan's*, *Elmſtone*, *Fordwich*, *Hackinton*, *Harbledown*, Part of Upper *Hardreſs*, Nether *Hardreſs*, *Herne*, *Hoth*, *Ickham*, St. *John's*, *Kingſtone*, St. *Laurence*, *Littleborn*, *Milton* near *Canterbury*, *Minſter* in *Thanet*, *Monkton*, *Nakington*, St. *Nicholas*, Part of St. *Mary Northgate*, *viz.* the Borough of *Staplegate*, *Patricksborn*, Part of St. *Paul*, *viz.* the Borough of *Longport*, St. *Peter's*, *Petham*, *Preſton* near *Fordwich*, *Reculver*, *Seaſalter*, *Staple*, *Stodmarſh*, *Stonar*, *Sturmouth*, *Sturrey*, *Swaycliffe*, *Thanington*, Part of *Waltham*, Weſt *Beer*, Part of *Weſtgate*, *Whitſtaple*, *Wickham Breaux*, *Woodchurch* in *Thanet*, Part of *Wotton*.

And the Churches of,

Adiſham, *Beaksborn*, *Berham*, *Birchington*, *Biſhopsborn*, *Bridge*, *Chiſlet*, *Chriſt-Church Canterbury*, *Coſmus Blean*, *Denton* near *Eleham*, St. *Dunſtan's*, *Elmſtone*, *Fordwich*, *Hackinton*, *Harbledown*, Upper *Hardreſs*, Nether *Hardreſs*, *Hern*, *Hoth*, *Ickham*, St. *John's*, *Kingſtone*, St. *Laurence*, *Littleborn*, *Milton* near *Canterbury*, *Minſter* in *Thanet*, *Monkton*, *Nackinton*, St. *Nicholas*, *Patricksborn*, St. *Peter's*, *Petham*, *Preſton* near *Fordwich*, *Reculver*, *Seaſalter*, *Staple*, *Stodmarſh*, *Sturmouth*, *Sturrey*, *Swaycliffe*, *Thanington*, *Waltham*, Weſt *Beer*, *Whitſtaple*, *Wickham Breaux*, and *Wotton*.

But as to the Acting of the Bailiff of the ſaid Bailiwick, theſe Churches following (being in the *Cinque Ports*) are exempted; *viz.*
Beaksborn, *Birchington*, *Fordwich*, St. *John's*, St. *Peter's*.
As were likewiſe *Stonar* and *Woodchurch*, whilſt they were ſtanding.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds; *viz.*

Bridge and *Petham*, *Blengate*, *Downhamford*, all *Kinghamford*, (except Part of *Wotton*) *Preſton*, *Ringſlow*, *Weſtgate*, and *Whitſtaple*.
And theſe Places and Towns, having Conſtables of their own; *viz.*
Longport Borough, and *Seaſalter*.
It hath alſo in it theſe Towns and Places, having Conſtables; *viz.*
Beaksborn, *Birchington*, *Fordwich*, St. *John's*, *Ramſgate* in St. *Laurence*, *Sar* in St. *Nicholas*, St. *Peter's*, *Stonar*, and *Woodchurch*.
But they all being in the Liberty of the *Cinque-Ports*, are exempted from the Acting of the Bailiff of that Bailiwick.

2. *The Bailiwick of* Chart *and* Longbridge,

Hath in it *Aſhford*, Part of *Betheriſden*, *Boughton-Aluph*, *Braborn*, *Brooke*, *Charing*, Great *Chart*, Little *Chart*, *Crundall*, *Eaſtwell*, *Egerton*, *Haſtingligh*, Part of *Hedcorn*, *Hinckſell*, *Hothfield*, *Kennington*, *Kingſnoth*, Part of *Leneham*, Part of *Merſham*, *Pluckley*, *Sevington*, Part of *Shadoxherſt*, Part of *Smarden*, *Weſtwell*, *Willesborough*, and *Wye*.

And the Churches of,

Aſhford, *Betheriſden*, *Boughton Aluph*, *Braborne*, *Brooke*, *Charing*, Great *Chart*, Little *Chart*, *Crundall*, *Eaſtwell*, *Egerton*, *Haſtingligh*, *Hinckſell*, *Hothfield*, *Kennington*, *Kingſnoth*, *Merſham*, *Pluckley*, *Sevington*, *Smarden*, *Weſtwell*, *Willesborough*, *Wye*.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds; *viz.*

Bircholt Barony, *Calehill*, *Chart*, and *Longbridge*, and *Wye*.
As alſo the Town of *Aſhford*; which hath a Conſtable of it ſelf.

3. *The*

6. *The Bailiwick of* Eaſtry,

Hath in it *Aſh* near *Sandwich*, *Barefriſton*, *Betſhanger*, *Chillenden*, *Deale*, part of *Denton* near *Eleham*, *Eaſtry*, *Eythorne*, *Goodneſtone* near *Sandwich*, *Ham*, *Knowlton*, Eaſt *Langdon*, Great *Mongeham*, Little *Mongeham*, *Noningtton*, *Norburne*, *Ringwold*, *Ripple*, *Sandwich*, *Sholdon*, *Sutton* next *Dower*, *Tilneſtone*, *Walderſhare*, *Walmer*, *Wimlingſwold*, *Wingham*, *Woodnesborough* and *Worth* ;

And all the Churches of theſe Pariſhes (except Little *Mongeham*, which is demoliſhed.

But as to the acting of the Bailiff of the ſaid Bailiwick, theſe Churches following (being in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) are exempted, *viz.*

Deal, *Ringwold*, *Sandwich*, and *Walmer*.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*

Cornilo, *Eaſtry*, ſo much of *Kinghamford* as is in *Wotton-Wingham*.

And theſe Towns following (which are in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) and have Conſtables of themſelves, *viz.*

Deal, *Ringwold*, *Sandwich*, *Walmer*.

All which (as alſo ſo much of *Woodnesbury* as is in the Liberty of the Cinque-Ports) are exempted from the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick.

4. *The Bailiwick of* Eyhorn,

Hath in it *Eaſt Barming*, *Weſt Barming*, *Berſted*, part of *Bicknor*, *Boughton Malherbe*, *Boughton Monchelſea*, *Boxley*, *Bredherſt*, *Bromfield*, *Chart* next *Sutton Vallance*, *Detling*, *Eaſt Farley*, *Frinſted*, *Harietſham*, part of *Hedcorne*, *Hollingborne*, *Hucking*, part of *Hunton*, *Langley*, *Leeds*, part of *Leneham*, *Linton*, *Looſe*, *Maidſtone*, part of *Marden*, *Otham*, *Otterden*, part of *Stapleherſt*, part of *Stockbury*, *Eaſt Sutton*, *Sutton Vallance*, *Thurnham*, *Ulcomb*, *Wichling* and *Wormſell* ;

And all the Churches of theſe Pariſhes except, *Hunton*, *Marden* and *Stapleherſt* ;

And except *Weſt Barming*, which is demoliſhed.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it the Hundreds of *Eyhorn* and *Maidſtone*.

As alſo the Town of *Maidſtone*, which hath a Conſtable of it ſelf.

5. *The Baliwick of* Hoo,

Hath in it *Addington*, *Allhallows*, *Allington*, *Aylesford*, *Birling*, *Boreham*, *Chalke*, *Chetham*, *Cliffe* near *Graveſend*, *Cobham*, *Cookſtone*, *Cowling*, *Denton* near *Graveſend*, *Ditton*, *Friendsbury*, *Gillingham*, *Graveſend*, *Halling*, high *Halſtow*, *Higham*, *Hoo*, part of *Horſmanden*, part of *Hunton*, St. *James*, *Ightham*, *Iſield*, *Laborne*, *Luddeſdon*, *East Malling*, *Weſt Malling*, St. *Maries*, St. *Margarets* near *Roche ſter*, *Meopham*, *Merſton*, *Milton* near *Graveſend*, *Northfleet*, *Nutſted*, *Oſham*, *Padleſworth* near *Snodland*, part of *Weſt Peckham*, *Plaxtoole*, *Rocheſter*, *Ryarſh*, *Shipborne*, *Shorne*, *Snodland*, *Stanſted*, *Stoke*, *Stroud*, *Trottiſcliffe*, *Woldham* and *Wrotham* ;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except,

Horſmanden, *Hunton* and *Weſt Peckham*.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*

Chetham and *Gillingham*, *Hoo*, *Larkefield*, *Shamell*, *Tollingtrow* and *Wrotham*.

And the City, Towns and Places following, which have Conſtables of themſelves, *viz.*

Aylesford Town, the *Grange* in *Gillingham*, *Weſt Malling* Town, and the City of *Rocheſter*.

And as to the acting of the Bailiff of the Bailiwick, the *Grange* aforeſaid (being in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) is exempted.

6. *The Bailiwick of the* Lowy *of* Tunbridge,

Hath in it *Aſherſt*, *Bidborough*, part of *Capell* near *Tunbridge*, ſo much of *Fant* as is in *Kent*, part of *Hadlow*, part of *Lighe* near *Tunbridge*, part of *Pembury*, part of *Penſherſt*, part of *Speldeherſt*, part of *Tudeley*, *Tunbridge* ;

And the Churches of,

Aſherſt, *Bidborough*, *Capell* near *Tunbridge*, *Hadlow*, *Pembury*, *Tudeley*, *Tunbridge*.

This Bailiwick hath in it only one Hundred, *viz.* *Wachlingſtone*.

And the Town and Places following having Conſtables of themſelves, *viz.*

Hadlow Borough, *Helden* Borough, *South* Borough, and *Tunbridge* Town.

7. *The Bailiwick of* Milton,

Hath in it, *Bapchild*, part of *Bicknor*, *Bobbing*, *Borden*, *Bredgate*, *Eaſt Church*, *Emley*, *Halſtow*, *Hartlip*, part of *Iwade*, *Kingſdown* near *Sittingborne*, *Layſdown*, *Milſted*, *Milton* near *Sittingborne*, *Minſter* in *Shepey*, *Murſton*, *Newington* beſides *Sittingborne*, *Queenborough*, *Rainham*, *Rodmerſham*, *Sittingborne*, part of *Stockbury*, *Tong*, *Tonſtall*, *Upchurch* and *Warden* ;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except.

Bicknor and *Stockbury*.

It hath alſo in it the Hundreds of *Milton* and the Iſle of *Shepey*, over both which is a Court Baron.

And the Town of *Queenborough* (which hath a Conſtable of it ſelf.

8. *The Bailiwick of* Scray,

Hath in it *Badleſmer*, *Boughton Bleane*, *Buckland* near *Feverſham*, *Challock*, part of *Chartham*, *Chilham*, *Devington*, *Doddington*, *Eaſeling*, *Feverſham*, *Godmerſham*, *Goodneſtone* near *Feverſham*, *Graveney*, *Hartye*, part of *Hedcorne*, *Hernehill*, part of *Iwade*, *Leveland*, *Linſted*, *Luddenham*, *Molaſh*, *Newnham*, *Norton*, *Ore*, *Oſpringe*, *Preſton* near *Feverſham*, *Selling*, *Sheldwich*, *Stalisfeeld*, *Stone* near *Feverſham*, *Tenham* and *Throwley* ;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except, *Hedcorne* and *Iwade*.

But the Church of *Feverſham* (ſtanding in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) is exempted from the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*

Boughton under the *Blean*, *Felborough*, *Feverſham*, and *Tenham*.

It hath alſo in it theſe Towns of,

Feverſham and *Oſpringe*, which have Conſtables of themſelves.

And as to the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick, The Town of *Feverſham*, being in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports is exempted.

9. *The Bailiwick of the* Seven Hundreds,

Hath in it *Apledore, Benenden,* part of *Betherisden, Biddenden, Cranbrook,* part of *Ebeny, Fritden,* part of *Gondherst, Halden, Hawkherst,* part of *Hedcorne,* part of *Kenarton, Newenden, Rolvenden, Sandherst,* part of *Shadoxherst,* part of *Smarden,* part of *Staplehersh, Tenterden,* part of *Wareborne, Woodchurch*;

And the Churches of,
Appledore, Benenden, Biddenden, Cranbrook, Frittenden, Halden, Hawkherst, Kenarton, Newenden, Rolvenden, Sandherst, Shadoxherst, Staplehersh, Tenterden and *Woodchurch.*

But the Church of *Tenterden,* (ſtanding in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) is exempted from the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*
Barckley, great *Barnefield, Blackborne, Cranbrooke, Rolvendon, Selbrittenden, Tenterden.*

And the Townſhip of *Newenden,* which hath an Officer of it ſelf (in the nature of a Conſtable, but called a Bailiff.)

And (as to the acting of the Bailiff of the Bailiwick of the *Seven Hundreds*) ſo much of *Apledore* upon the *Ree Wall,* as is within the Liberty of *New Romney,* and the whole Town and Hundred of *Tenterden* (being within the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) are exempted.

10. *The Bailiwick of* Shipway,

Hath in it *Aldington, Bilſington, Blackmanſtone, Bonnington, Brenzet,* ſo much of *Brombill* as is in *Kent, Bruckland, Burmarſh, Dimchurch, Eaſtbridge,* part of *Ebeney, Fairefield, Herſt, Hith,* Weſt *Hith, Hope, Ivechurch,* part of *Kenarton, Lid,* part of *Limpney,* St. *Maries* near *New Romney,* part of *Merſham, Midley, Newchurch, Orgaſwick, Oileſtone, New Romney, Old Romney, Rucking,* part of *Sellindge,* part of *Shadoxherſt, Smeeth, Snargate, Snave, Stone* in *Oxney,* part of *Wareborne, Witterſham*;

And the Churches of,
Aldington, Bilſington, Bonnington, Brenzet, Bruckland, Burmaſh, Dimchurch, Ebeney, Fairefield, Hith, Hope, Ivechurch, Lid, Limpney, St. *Maries* near *New Romney, New-church, Orleſtone, New Romney, Old Romney, Rucking, Sellinge, Smeeth, Snargate, Snave, Stone* in *Oxney, Wareborne* and *Witterſham*;

But the Churches of,
Blackmanſtone, Eaſtbridge, Herſt, Weſt *Hith, Midley* and *Orgaſwick* are demoliſhed.

And (as to the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick) theſe Churches following (being in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) are exempted, *viz.*
Hith, Lid, New Romney and *Old Romney.*

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*
Aloesbridge, Bircholt Franchiſe, *Ham, Langport,* St. *Martins Pountney, Newchurch, Oxney, Strete* and *Worth*;

And the Towns of
Hith, Lid and *New Romney,* which have Conſtables of themſelves.

And theſe three laſt Towns, and the Places within their Liberties, *viz.*
So much of *Brenzet, Ivechurch* and *Snargate* upon the *Ree-Wall,* as is in the Liberty of *New Romney.*
So much of *Brombill* and *Old Romney,* as is either in the Liberty of *Lyd,* or *New Romney.*

And ſo much of *Weſt Hith* as is within the Liberty of *Hith* (being all within the Liberty of the Cinque-Ports) are exempted from the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick.

11. *The Bailiwick of* Stowting,

Hath in it, *Acryſe, Alcham, Bewsfield, Buckland* near *Dover, Capell* near *Folkſtone, Charlton* near *Dover, Cheriton, Cliffe* near *Dover, Coldred, Dover, Eleham, Elmſted, Ewell, Folkſtone, Guſton,* part of upper *Hardreſſe, Hawking, Monks Horton, Hougham, Weſt Langdon, Liddon, Liminge,* part of *Limpne,* St. *Margarets* near *Dover, Newington* beſides *Hith, Padleſworth* near *Eleham, Poſtling, Rever, Saltwood,* part of *Sellinge, Shebbertſwold, Stanford, Stelling, Stowting, Swingfeild* and part of *Waltham*;

And the Churches of,
Acryſe, Alcham, Bewsfeild, Buckland near *Dover, Capell* near *Folkſtone, Charlton* near *Dover, Cheriton, Cliff* near *Dover, Coldred, Dover, Eleham, Elmſted, Ewell, Folkſtone, Guſton, Hawking, Monkes Horton, Hougham, Weſt Langdon, Liddon, Liminge,* St. *Margarets* near *Dover, Newington* beſides *Hith, Padleſworth* near *Eleham, Poſtling, Rever, Saltwood, Shebbertſwold, Stanford, Stelling, Stowting* and *Swingfield.*

But as to the acting of the Bailiff of the ſaid Bailiwick, theſe Churches following, being in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, are exempted, *viz.*
Dover and *Folkſtone.*

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*
Beusborough, Folkſton, Heane, Lonningborough and *Stowting.*

And theſe Towns following (which are in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports) and have Conſtables of themſelves, *viz.*
Dover and *Folkſtone.*

Both which, as alſo ſo much of *Charlton* near *Dover,* and *Hougham,* as are in the like Liberty of the Cinque Ports, are likewiſe exempted from the acting of the Bailiff of this Bailiwick.

12. *The Bailiwick of* Sutton Bromley,

Hath in it ſo much of *Beckenham* as is in *Kent, Braſted, Bromley, Charlton* near *Greenwich, Cheſilberſt, Chelsfield, Chevening, Chidingſtone,* part of *Cowden, Cudham,* ſo much of *Deptford* as is in *Kent, Downe, Eatonbridge, Eltham, Farnborough,* Eaſt *Greenwich, Halſted, Hayes, Hever, Kemſing, Keſton, Lee, Leuſham,* part of *Ligbe* next *Tunbridge, Nockholt, Orpington, Otford,* part of *Penſherſt, Seale, Sevenoke, Shoram,* part of *Speldherſt, Sundrich, Weſtram,* Weſt *Wickham* and *Woolwich*;
And all the Churches of theſe Pariſhes.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*
Blackheath, Bromley and *Beckenham, Codſheath, Somerden* and *Weſtram,* and *Eatonbridge.*
And part of the Hundred of *Ruxley.*
It hath alſo the *Ville* of *Braſted,* which hath a Conſtable of it ſelf.

13. *The Bailiwick of* Sutton Dartford,

Hath in it *Aſh* near *Wrotham, Bexley,* part of *Cowden, Crayford, Foots Cray,* St. *Mary Cray, North Cray, Paul's Cray, Darent, Dartford, Earith, Eynsford, Farningham, Fawkeham, Hartley, Horton Kirby, Kingſdowne* near *Wrotham, Longfield, Lullingſtone, Plumſted, Ridley, Southfleet,*

Southfleet, *Stone* near *Dartford*, *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Swanſcomb*, Eaſt *Wickham* and *Wilmington*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Cowden*.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*
Axſtone, *Dartford* and *Wilmington*, *Little* and *Leſnes*.
And part of the Hundred of *Ruxley*.

14. *The Bailiwick of* Twyford,

Hath in it *Brenchley*, part of *Capell* near *Tunbridge*, Weſt *Farley*, part of *Groudhurſt*, part of *Hadlow*, part of *Horſmanden*, part of *Hunton*, *Lamberherſt*, part of *Marden*, *Mereworth*, *Nettleſted*, Eaſt *Peckham*, part of Weſt *Peckham*, part of *Pembury*, part of *Stapleherſt*, *Teſton*, part of *Tudeley*, *Watringbury* and *Yalding*;

And the Churches of,
Brenchley, Weſt *Farley*, *Goudherſt*, *Horſmanden*, *Hunton*, *Lamberherſt*, *Marden*, *Mereworth*, *Nettleſted*, Eaſt *Peckham*, Weſt *Peckham*, *Teſton*, *Watringbury* and *Yalding*.

This Bailiwick hath alſo in it theſe Hundreds, *viz.*
Weſt *Barnfield*, *Brenchley* and *Horſmanden*, *Littlefield*, *Marden* and *Twyford*.

This County of *KENT* hath alſo in it ſixty five Hundreds.

All which, and the Extents of the ſame, *Kilburn* thus deſcribes Alphabetically;

1. Aloesbridge,

Hath in it one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty, *Brenzet*, *Brookland*, *Fairfield*, part of *Ivechurch*, part of *Newchurch*, *Snargate*, part of *Snave*;

And the Churches of,
Brenzet, *Brookland*, *Fairfield*, *Snargate* and *Snave*.

2. Axſtone,

Otherwiſe *Clacſtone*, hath in it two Conſtables, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Aſh near *Wrotham*, part of *Cowden*, *Darent*, *Eynsford*, *Farningham*, *Fawkeham*, *Hartley*, *Horton Kirby*, *Kingſdowne* near *Wrotham*, *Longfield*, *Lullingſtone*, *Ridley*, *Southfleet*, *Stone* near *Dartford*, *Sutton* at *Hone* and *Swanſcombe*;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes (except *Cowden.*)

3. *Great* Barnefield,

Or *Eaſt Barnefield*, which hath one Conſtable, who hath under his Command
Part of *Cranbrooke*, and part of *Hawkherſt*, and the Church of *Haukherſt*.

4. *Weſt* Barnefield,

Called Little *Barnefield*, hath in it one Conſtable, who hath within his Liberty,
Part of *Goudherſt*,
But not the Church.

5. Barckley,

Hath in it One Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty,
Part of *Benenden* part of *Biddenden*, part of *Cranbrook*, part of *Friſtenden*, part of *Halden*, part of *Hedcorne*, part of *Smarden*;
And only the Church of *Biddenden*.

6. Beusborough,

Hath two Conſtables, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Bowsfield, *Buckland* near *Dover*, part of *Charlton* next *Dover*, *Cliff*, near *Dover*, *Coldred*, *Ewell*, *Guſton*, part of *Hougham*, Weſt *Langdon*, part of *Liddon*, St. *Margarets* near *Dover*, *Rever* and *Shebbertſwold*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes (except *Liddon.*)

7. *Bircholt* Barony,

Otherwiſe *Biliſholt*, hath in it one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty,
Part of *Braborne*, and part of *Haſtingligh*;
And both thoſe Churches.

8. *Bircholt* Franchiſe,

Or *Biliſholt*, hath in it one Conſtable, who hath under his Command,
Part of *Aldington*, *Smeeth*, and part of *Merſham*;
And only the Church of *Smeeth*.

9. Blackborne,

Otherwiſe *Blacetune*, hath one Conſtable in it, who hath under his Command,
Part of *Apledore*, part of *Betheriſden*, part of *Halden*, part of *Kenarton*, part of *Shadoxherſt*, part of *Smarden*, part of *Wareborne*, *Woodchurch*;

And the Churches of,
Apledore, *Halden*, *Kenarton*, *Shadoxherſt*, *Woodchurch*.

10. Blengate,

Hath in it one Conſtable, who hath under his Juriſdiction,
Chiſlet, *Herne*, *Hoth*, *Reculver*, *Sturmouth*, *Sturrey*, *Weſt Beer*, and all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

11. Blackheath,

Hath two Conſtables in it, who have in their Liberty,
Charlton near *Grenwich*, part of *Cheſilherſt*, ſo much of *Deptford* as is in *Kent*, *Eltham*, Eaſt *Greenwich*, *Lee*, *Leuſham*, *Woolwich*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes (except *Cheſilherſt*.

12. *Boughton* under the *Blean*,

Otherwiſe called *Boctune*, hath in it Two Conſtables, who command
Boughton under the *Blean*, *Graveney*, *Hernhill*, Part of *Selling*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

13. *Bridge* and *Petham*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables, who have under their Power,
Part of St. *Alphage*, *Bridge*, Part of *Chartham*, Part of *Hackington*, Part of Upper *Hardreſs*, Nether *Hardreſs*, Part of *Nakinton*, *Patricksborn*, *Petham*, and Part of *Waltham*.

And the Churches of,
Bridge, Upper *Hardreſs*, Nether *Hardreſs*, *Nakinton*, *Patricksborn*, *Petham*, *Waltham*.

14. *Brenchley* and *Horſmanden*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables; who have in their Liberty,
Part of *Brenchley*, Part of *Horſmanden*, *Lamberherſt*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

15. *Bromley* and *Beckenham*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables; who have in their Power,
So much of *Beckenham* as is in *Kent*, and *Bromley*;
And the Churches of both thoſe Pariſhes.

16. *Calehill*,

Otherwiſe *Calehele*, hath in it Two Conſtables; and they command
Part of *Betherisden*, *Charing*, Part of Great *Chart*, Little *Chart*, *Egerton*, Part of *Hedcorn*, Part of *Hothfield*, Part of *Leneham*, *Pluckley*, Part of *Smarden*, and Part of *Weſtwell*:

And the Churches of,
Charing, Little *Chart*, *Egerton*, *Pluckley*, *Smarden*, *Weſtwell*.

17. *Chart* and *Longbridge*,

Otherwiſe called *Langebridge*, hath in it Two Conſtables; and under their Power,
Part of *Aſhford*, Part of *Betherisden*, Part of Great *Chart*, *Hinckſell*, Part of *Hothfield*, *Kennington*, *Kingſnoth*, Part of *Merſham*, *Sevington*, Part of *Shadoxherſt*, and *Willeſborough*;

And the Churches of,
Betherisden, Great *Chart*, *Hinckſell*, *Hothfield*, *Kennington*, *Kingſnoth*, *Merſham*, *Sevington*, and *Willesborough*.

18. *Chetham* and *Gillingham*,

Otherwiſe *Certaham*, hath in it Two Conſtables; who have in their Liberty,
Chetham, Part of *Gillingham*, St. *James* in *Grean*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

19. *Codſheath*,

Otherwiſe *Codeſede*, hath in it Two Conſtables; and under their Juriſdiction,
Part of *Chevening*, *Halſted*, *Kemſing*, Part of *Lighe*, *Otford*, *Seal*, *Sevenoke*, *Shoram*, Part of *Speldherſt*, *Sundriſh*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Speldherſt*.

20. *Cornilo*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables, who have in their Liberty,
Eaſt *Langdon*, Great *Mongeham*, Little *Mongeham*, *Northborn*, *Ripple*, *Sholden*, *Sutton* next *Dover*:
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes; except Little *Mongeham*, which is demoliſhed.

* Vid. Dugdal. *Origines Judiciales*, f. 88.

There was a Water formerly called *Geſtling*, in this County; in which they uſed to drown ſuch Felons as were condemned to Death within the Hundred. *

21. *Cranbrook*,

Hath in it One Conſtable, who commands,
Part of *Benenden*, Part of *Biddenden*, Part of *Cranbrook*, Part of *Frittenden*, Part of *Goudherſt*, Part of *Hawkherſt*, Part of *Hedcorn*, Part of *Stapleherſt*;

And the Churches of,
Cranbrook, *Frittenden*, *Stapleherſt*.

22. *Dartford* and *Wilmington*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables, whoſe Power extends to
Dartford and *Wilmington*;
And the Churches of both thoſe Pariſhes.

23. *Downhamford*,

Otherwiſe called *Dounahamford*, hath in it Two Conſtables, and theſe Places within their Liberty:
Adiſham, the Borough of *Shourt* in *Hackington*, *Ickham*, *Littleborn*, *Staple*, *Stodmarſh*, *Wickham Breaux*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

24. *Eaſtry*,

Otherwiſe *Eſtrege*, hath in it Two Conſtables, having under their Power,
Barefriſton, *Betſhanger*, *Chillenden*, *Eaſtry*, *Eyethorn*, *Ham*, *Knowlton*, Part of *Nonington*, *Tilnſtone*, *Walderſhare*, Part of *Woodnesborough*, *Worth*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Nonington*.

25. *Eyehorn*,

Called otherwiſe *Haihorn*, hath in it Two Conſtables, and all theſe Places within their Liberty:
Part of *Berſted*, Part of *Bicknor*, *Boughton Malherbe*, *Boughton Monchelſea*, *Bredherſt*, *Bromfield*, *Chart* next *Sutton Vallance*, *Frinſted*, *Harietſham*, Part of *Hedcorn*, *Hollinghorn*, *Hucking*, *Langley*, *Leeds*, Part of *Leneham*, Part of *Marden*, *Otham*, *Otterden*, Part of *Stapleherſt*, Part of *Stockbury*, Eaſt *Sutton*, *Sutton Vallance*, *Thurnham*, Part of *Ulcomb*, *Wichling*, and *Wormſell*:
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Marden* and *Stapleherſt*.

26. *Felborough*,

Otherwiſe *Felebergh*, or *Feleberg*, hath in it Two Conſtables; and they command,
Challack, Part of *Chartham*, *Chilham*, *Godmerſham*, *Molaſh*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

27. *Feverſham*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables; who have in their Liberty,
Badleſmere, *Buckland* near *Feverſham*, *Devington*, *Eaſeling*, Part of *Feverſham*, *Goodneſton* near *Feverſham*, *Hartye*, *Leveland*, *Luddenham*, *Newnham*, *Norton*, *Ore*, Part of *Oſpringe*, *Preſton* near *Feverſham*, Part of *Selling*, *Sheldwich*, *Stalisfield*, *Stone* near *Feverſham*, *Throwley*, and Part of *Ulcomb*;

And the Churches of,
Badleſmere, *Buckland* near *Feverſham*, *Devington*, *Eaſeling*, *Goodneſtone* near *Feverſham*, *Hartye*, *Leveland*, *Luddenham*, *Newnham*, *Norton*, *Ore*, *Preſton* near *Feverſham*, *Sheldwich*, *Stalisfield*, and *Throwley*.

28. *Folk-*

28. *Folkſtone*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables; who have in their Liberty,

Part of *Acriſe*, *Alcham*, *Capell* near *Folkſtone*, *Cheriton*, Part of *Folkſtone*, *Hawking*, Part of *Hougham*, Part of *Liddon*, *Newington* near *Hith*, *Swingfield*;

And the Churches of,

Alcham, *Capell* near *Folkſtone*, *Cheriton*, *Hawking*, *Liddon*, *Newington* near *Hith*, and *Swingfield*.

29. *Ham*.

Ham hath in it One Conſtable, and under his Power,

Part of *Kenarton*, *Orleſtone*, Part of *Rucking*, Part of *Shadoxherſt*, Part of *Shave*, Part of *Wareborn*;

And the Churches of,

Orleſtone and *Warcborn*.

30. *Heane*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables, and their Liberty extends to

Part of *Limpne*, *Poſtling*, and *Saltwood*;

And the Churches of,

Poſtling, and *Saltwood*.

31. *Hoo*.

Hath in it Two Conſtables, and they command

Alhallows, Part of *Cobham*, High *Halſtow*, *Hoo*, St. *Mary's*, Part of Weſt *Peckham*, Part of *Stoke*;

And the Churches of,

Alhallows, High *Halſtow*, *Hoo*, St. *Mary's*, *Stoke*.

32. *Kinghamford*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables, who have in their Liberty,

Berham, *Biſhopsborn*, *Denton* near *Eleham*, *Kingſton*, *Wotton*;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

33. *Langport*,

Otherwiſe called *Langeport*, hath in it One Conſtable, in whoſe Power is,

Part of *Hope*, *Lid*, and Part of *Old Romney*;

And the Churches of,

Hope, and *Lid*.

34. *Larkfield*,

Otherwiſe *Lavercefield*, hath in it Two Conſtables, and theſe Places following in their Liberty;

Addington, *Allington* near *Maidſtone*, Part of *Aylesford*, *Birling*, *Boreham*, *Ditton*, Part of *Horſmanden*, Part of *Hunton*, *Laborn*, Eaſt *Malling*, Part of Weſt *Malling*, *Ofham*, *Padleſworth* near *Snodland*, *Ryarſh*, *Snodland*, *Trottiſcliffe*, and *Woldham*;

And the Churches of,

Addington, *Allington* near *Maidſtone*, *Birling*, *Boreham*, *Ditton*, *Laborn*, Eaſt *Malling*, *Ofham*, *Padleſworth* near *Snodland*, *Ryarſh*, *Snodland*, *Trottiſcliffe*, and *Woldham*.

35. *Littlefield*,

Called otherwiſe *Litelfeld*, hath in it One Conſtable, whoſe Power extends to

Part of *Hadlow*, *Mereworth*, Part of Eaſt *Peckham*, Part of Weſt *Peckham*;

And the Churches of *Mereworth*, and Weſt *Peckham*.

36. *Little* and *Leſnes*,

Otherwiſe *Litlelet*, hath in it One Conſtable, and he commands

Craford, *Erith*, *Plumſted*, and Eaſt *Wickham*;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

37. *Loningborough*,

Otherwiſe called *Noniberge*, hath in it Two Conſtables; who have in their Liberty,

Part of *Acriſe*, *Eleham*, Part of Upper *Hardreſs*, *Limínge*, *Padleſworth* near *Eleham*, *Stelling*;

And the Churches of,

Acriſe, *Eleham*, *Limínge*, *Padleſworth* near *Eleham*, *Stelling*.

38. *Maidſtone*,

Or *Medeſtane*, hath One Conſtable in it, who commands

Eaſt *Barming*, Weſt *Barming*, Part of *Berſted*, *Boxley*, *Detling*, Eaſt *Farley*, Part of *Hunton*, *Linton*, *Looſe*, Part of *Marden*, and Part of *Stapleherſt*;

And the Churches of,

Eaſt *Barming*, *Boxley*, *Detling*, Eaſt *Farley*, *Linton*, and *Looſe*.

39. *Marden*.

Hath in it One Conſtable, whoſe Power takes in

Part of *Goudherſt*, Part of *Marden*, and Part of *Stapleherſt*;

And the Churches of,

Goudherſt, and *Marden*.

40. *Milton*,

Hath in it Two Conſtables, who have in their Liberty,

Bapchild, Part of *Bicknor*, *Bobbing*, *Borden*, *Bredgate*, *Emley*, *Halſtow*, *Hartlip*, Part of *Iwade*, *Kingſdown* near *Sittingborn*, *Milſted*, *Milton* near *Sittingborn*, *Murſton*, *Newington* beſides *Sittingborn*, *Rainham*, *Rodmerſham*, *Sittingborn*, Part of *Stockbury*, *Tong*, *Tonſtall*, and *Upchurch*;

And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Bicnor* and *Stockbury*.

41. St. *Martin's Pountney*,

Hath One Conſtable in it, who commands,

Part of *Hope*, Part of *Ivechurch*, Part of St. *Mary's*, *Midley*, Part of *Newchurch*, Part of *New Romney*, Part of *Old Romney*;

And the Churches of,

Ivechurch, St. *Mary's*, *Midley*.

42. *Newchurch*,

Hath in it One Conſtable, and under his Juriſdiction,

Bilſington,

Bilſington, Part of St. *Mary's*, Part of *Newchurch*, Part of *Rucking* and Part of *Snave*;

And the Churches of,
Bilſington, *Newchurch*, *Rucking*.

43. *Oxney*,

Hath one Conſtable in it, who hath under his Juriſdiction,
Part of *Ebeney*, *Stone*, *Witerſham*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

44. *Preſton*,

Hath in it one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty,
Elmſtone, and *Preſton* near *Fordwich*;
And the Churches of both thoſe Pariſhes.

45. *Ringſlow*,

Otherwiſe *Tenet*, hath in it two Conſtables, who have in their Liberty,
Part of St. *Laurence*, *Minſter* in *Thanet*, *Monkton*, Part of St. *Nicholas*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

46. *Ruxley*,

Hath in it two Conſtables, who have in their Juriſdiction,
Bexley, part of *Cheſilherſt*, *Chelsfield*, part of *Chidingſtone*, *Foots Cray*, St. *Mary Cray*, *North Cray*, *Paul's Cray*, *Cudham*, *Down*, *Farnborough*, *Hayes*, part of *Hever*, *Keſton*, *Nockholt*, *Orpington* and *Weſt Wickham*:
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Chidingſtone* and *Hever*.

47. *Rolvenden*,

Hath in it one Conſtable, who hath under his Command,
Part of *Benenden*, and *Rolvenden*:
And the Churches of both thoſe Pariſhes.

48. *Selbrittenden*,

Otherwiſe *Selebrichtindene*, hath in it one Conſtable, who hath under his Juriſdiction,
Part of *Benenden*, Part of *Hawkeherſt*, Part of *Newenden*, *Sandherſt*;
And only the Church of *Sandherſt*.

49. *Shamel*,

Or *Scamele*, hath two Conſtables in it, who have in their Liberty,
Chalke, *Cliffe* near *Graveſend*, Part of *Cobham*, *Cookſtone*, *Cowling*, *Denton* near *Graveſend*, *Frinsbury*, *Halling*, *Higham Merſton*, *Shorne*, Part of *Stoke*, *Stroud*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes, except *Stoke*.

50. Iſle of *Sheppey*,

Hath in it one Conſtable, who hath in his Command,
Eaſtchurch, *Layeſdown*, *Minſter* in *Sheppey* and *Warden*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

51. *Somerden*,

Hath two Conſtables in it, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Part of *Chevening*, Part of *Chidingſtone*, Part of *Cowden*, Part of *Eatonbridge*, Part of *Hever*, Part of *Lighe*, Part of *Penſherſt*, and Part of *Speldherſt*;

And the Churches of,
Chidingſtone, *Cowden*, *Hever*, *Penſherſt*, *Speldherſt*.

52. *Stowting*,

Hath in it two Conſtables. and they have in their Liberty,
Elmſted, *Munkes Horton*, Part of *Sellinge*, Part of *Stelling*, *Stanford*, *Stowting*, Part of *Waltham*.

And the Churches of,
Elmſted, *Monkes Horton*, *Stanford*, and *Stowting*.

53. *Strete*,

Hath in it two Conſtables, who have under their Command,
Part of *Aldington*, *Bonnington*, *Herſt*, Part of *Limpne*, Part of *Sellinge*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

54. *Tenham*,

Hath two Conſtables in it, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Doddington, Part of *Hedcorne*, Part of *Iwade*, *Linſted*, *Tenham*;

And the Churches of,
Doddington, *Linſted*, *Tenham*.

55. *Toltingtrow*,

Otherwiſe *Toltetem*, or *Tollentr*, hath in it two Conſtables, who have within their Liberty,
Graveſend, *Iſield*, *Luddeſdon*, *Meopham*, *Milton* near *Graveſend*, *Northfleet* and *Nutſted*;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

56. *Twyford*,

Hath two Conſtables in it, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Part of *Brenchley*, Part of *Capell* near *Tunbridge*, Weſt *Farley*, Part of *Hunton*, Part of *Marden*, *Nettleſted*, Part of Eaſt *Peckham*, Part of *Pembury*, *Teſton*, Part of *Tudeley*, *Watringbury*, Part of *Yalding*,

And the Churches of,
Weſt *Farley*, *Hunton*, *Nettleſted*, Eaſt *Peckham*, *Teſton*, *Watringbury*, *Yalding*;

57. *Tenterden*,

Hath no Conſtable; the Mayor is Mayor of the Town and Hundred: Which Hundred hath in it,
Part of *Ebeney*, *Tenterden*, and the Church of *Tenterden*.

58. *Wachlingſtone*,

Hath in it two Conſtables, who have under their Command,
Aſherſt, *Bidborough*, Part of *Capell* near *Tunbridge*, ſo much of *Fant* as is in *Kent*, Part of *Lighe*, Part of *Pembury*, Part of *Penſherſt*, Part of *Speldherſt*, Part of *Tudeley*;

And the Churches of,
Aſherſt, *Bidborough*, *Pembury* and *Tudeley*.

59. *Weſtram* and *Eatonbridge*,

Otherwiſe *Hoſtreham*, hath in it one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty,
Part of *Braſted*, Part of *Cowden*, Part of *Eatonbridge*, *Weſtram*;

And

And the Churches of,
Eatonbridge and *Weſtram*.

60 *Weſtgate*,

Hath in it two Conſtables, who have under their Liberty,
Part of St. *Alphage*, St. *Dunſtan*, Part of *Hackington*, *Harbledowne*, *Milton* near *Canterbury*, Part of St. *Mary Northgate*, *Thanington*, and Part of *Weſtgate* ;

And the Churches of,
St. *Dunſtan*, *Hackington*, *Harbledowne*, *Milton* near *Canterbury*, *Thanington* :
Alſo, *Chriſtchurch Canterbury* is claimed to be in this Hundred.

61. *Whitſtaple*.

Hath two Conſtables in it, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Coſmus Bleane, *Swaycliffe*, *Whitſtaple*, and Part of *Nakington* ;

And the Churches of,
Coſmus Bleane, *Swaycliffe*, *Whitſtaple*.

62. *Wingham*,

Hath in it two Conſtables, who have in their Liberty,
Aſh near *Sandwich*, *Goodneſtone* near *Sandwich*, Part of *Nonington*, *Wimlingſwold*, *Wingham*.
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

63. *Worth*.

Hath one Conſtable in it, who hath in his Command,
Blackmanſtone, *Burmarſh*, *Dimchurch*, *Eaſtbridge*, Part of Weſt *Hith*, Part of *Limpne*, Part of *Newchurch*, and *Orgaſwick* ;

And the Churches of,
Burmarſh and *Dimchurch*.

64. *Wrotham*,

Hath in it two Conſtables, who have in their Liberty,
Ightham, *Plaxtoole*, *Shipborne*, *Stanſted*, *Wrotham* ;
And all the Churches of thoſe Pariſhes.

65. *Wye*,

Hath two Conſtables in it, who have under their Juriſdiction,
Part of *Braborne*, *Boughton-Aluph*, *Brooke*, *Crundall*, *Eaſtwell*, Part of *Waltham*, *Wye* ;

And the Churches of,
Boughton, *Aluph*, *Brooke*, *Crundall*, *Eaſtwell* and *Wye*.

There are alſo ſeveral other Towns and Places in this County, which have Conſtables or other Officers (of that Nature) of themſelves, and are not ſubject to the Conſtable of any Hundred ; ſome of which Towns and Places, are in the Foreign, and others in the Liberty of the Cinque Ports ; all of which follow in order Alphabetically.

In the Foreign.

Aſhford Town hath one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty that Town, and the Church therein, and ſo much of the Pariſh as is within the Liberty of *Aſhford*.

Aylesford Town hath one Conſtable ; it is an antient Demeſne ; and to the ſame belong Part of *Brenchley*, Part of *Horſmanden*, Part of *Hunton*, and Part of *Yalding* ; and no other Church but *Aylesford* is within that Liberty.

Braſted Ville hath one Conſtable, whoſe Liberty is the Ville of *Braſted* only, and the Church is in the ſame.

Hadlow Borough hath one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty, Part of *Capell* near *Tunbridge*, and Part of *Hadlow*, and the Churches of both thoſe Pariſhes.

Helden Borough hath one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty, Part of *Tunbridge*, but not the Church.

Longport Borough hath one Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty Part of the Pariſh of St. *Paul*, but not the Church.

Maidſtone Town and Pariſh hath one Conſtable, whoſe Liberty extendeth over the ſame.

Weſt *Malling* Town hath two Conſtables, whoſe Liberty extendeth over all the Pariſh (except the Borough of St. *Leonard*) and it hath the Church in the ſame.

Newenden Townſhip hath no Conſtable, but hath an Officer (in the Nature of a Conſtable) called the Bailiff, whoſe Liberty extendeth only over this Townſhip, and not over any Part of the reſt of the Pariſh, but it hath the Church in the ſame.

Oſpringe Town hath one Conſtable, whoſe Liberty extendeth over the Town, but not over the Pariſh.

Queenborough Corporation hath Officers of its own, whoſe Limits extend over the Pariſh.

Rocheſter City hath its own Officers, whoſe Bounds are over the Pariſh.

Seaſalter is no Hundred, but hath a Conſtable of it ſelf, whoſe Liberty extendeth over the Pariſh.

South Borough hath a Conſtable, who hath in his Liberty, Part of the Pariſh of *Tunbridge*, but not the Church.

Tunbridge Town hath a Conſtable of it ſelf, whoſe Liberty extendeth over all the Pariſh, that is not in the aforeſaid *Helden* Borough, or *South* Borough.

In the Liberty of the Cinque-Ports.

The Towns and Places there have Conſtables and Officers of their own ; the Names of which Towns and Places, and which of them have Churches therein, follow Alphabetically.

Part of *Apledore*, but not the Church.
Beakesborne with the Church ; *Birchington* with the Church ; part of *Brenzet*, but not the Church ; ſo much of *Bromhill* as is in *Kent* (the Church was in *Suſſex*.)
Part of *Charlton*, by *Dover*; but not the Church.
Deale with the Church ; *Dover*, with the two Churches in the ſame.
Part of *Feverſham* (*viz.* the Town) with the Church ; part of *Folkſtone* (*viz.* the Town) with the Church ; *Fordwich*, with the Church.
The Grange in *Gillingham*, but not the Church.
Hith, with the Church ; part of Weſt *Hith*, but not the Church ; part of *Hougham*, but not the Church.
St. *John's*, with the Church ; part of *Ivechurch*, but not the Church.
Ramſgate in St. *Laurence*, but not the Church.
St. *Nicholas*, but not the Church.
St. *Peters*, with the Church.
Ringwold, with the Church ; part of *New Romney* (*viz.* the Town) with the Church ; part of *Old Romney*, with the Church.
Sandwich, with the Three Churches in the ſame ; part of *Snargate*, but not the Church ; *Stonar*, where the Church is demoliſhed.

Walmer, with the Church; *Woode*, otherwiſe *Woodchurch*; the Church is demoliſhed; part of *Woodnesborough*, but not the Church.

Seventeen ſeveral *Franchiſes* and *Liberties* do alſo claim in this County, ſome whereof have Courts of Record in the ſame; of all which, and of direction of Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, to remove Perſons or Cauſes out of ſuch of them as have Courts of Record, and direction of Sheriffs Warrants to Arreſt in thoſe Liberties: I ſhall now likewiſe proceed to treat Alphabetically.

1. *The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

This Liberty hath in it a Court of Record, to hold Plea of all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mixt.

And claimeth the Manor of *Brandred* in *Acriſe*, part of *Alcham*, the Borough of *Staplegate* in St. *Alphage* and St. *Mary Northgate*, part of *Aſh* near *Sandwich*, part of *Petham*, the Dens of *Biddenden* and *Spelherſt* in *Biddenden*, part of *Bilſington*, the Manor of *Biſhopsborne*, the Manor of *Boughton* under the *Bleane*, part of *Buckland* near *Dover*, part of *Capell* near *Folkſtone*, the Manor of *Charing*, part of *Charlton* near *Dover*, the Borough of *Chelmanton* in great *Chart*, part of *Chevening*, part of *Chiſlet*, part of *Cliff* near *Dover*, part of *Coſmus Bleane*, the Manor of *Siſſingherſt* in *Cranbrooke*, part of *Foots Cray*, part of *Deale*, part of *Denton* near *Eleham*, part of *Detling*, part of *Doddington*, ſo much of the Manor of *Weſtgate* as is in St. *Dunſtans*, part of *Egerton*, part of *Elmſted*, part of *Eythorne*, the Manor of *Gillingham*, part of *Goodneſtone* near *Sandwich*, the Manor of *Graveney*, part of *Guſton*, part of *Hackington*, part of *Halſted*, part of *Harbledown*, part of *Hawking*, part of *Herne*, part of *Hernehill*, part of *Hith*, part of *Monkes Horton*, part of *Hothfield*, part of *Hougham*, part of *Iſield*, part of *Leneham*, the Manor of *Leveland*, part of *Lid*, part of *Liddon*, the Manor of *Liminge*, part of *Linſted*, part of *Littleborne*, the Manor of *Maidſtone*, part of St. *Margarets* near *Dover*, part of *Merſton*, part of *Milton* near *Canterbury*, part of little *Mongeham*, part of *Nakington*, part of St. *Nicholas* in *Thanet*, part of *Nonington*, part of *Norburne*, the Manor of *Orpington*, the Manor of *Otford*, part of *Padleſworth* near *Eleham*, the Manor of *Petham*, the Manors of *Pluckley* and *Sherland* in *Pluckley*, the Manor of *Preſton* near *Fordwich*, the Manor of *Reculver*, part of *Repple*, the Manor of *Bedderinden* in *Sandherſt*, the Manor of *Saltwood*, part of *Shebbertſwold*, part of *Sheldon*, part of *Shoram*, the Den of *Holnherſt* in *Smarden*, part of *Snargate*, part of *Staple*, part of *Stouting*, part of *Sturmouth*, the Manor of *Sandriſh*, part of *Sutton* near *Dover*, the Manor of *Tenham*, part of *Thanington*, the Manor of *Tilneſtone*, the Manor of *Tunbridge*, part of *Ulcombe*, part of *Waltham*, part of Weſt *Beer*, the Manor of *Weſtgate*, the Manor of *Weſtwell*, part of *Whitfield*, otherwiſe *Beusfield*, the Borough of *Tankerton* in *Whitſtaple*, the Manor of *Wingham*, part of *Witterſham*, part of *Woodnesborough*, part of *Wootton*, the Manor of *Wrotham*, part of *Wye*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus* to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, if the Defendant be out of Cuſtody, Thus,

To the Steward of the Court of Record, for the Liberties of the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury.

But if the Defendant be in Cuſtody, than thus;

To the Steward and Bailiff of the Court of Record, for the Liberties of the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, *and to either of them.*

The Sheriff thus directs his Warrants upon Proceſs to that Liberty, *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberties of the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury.

2. *The Liberty of* Aſhford.

This Liberty hath in it a Court of Record to hold Pleas for all Actions, the Debt or Damages not exceeding Twenty Marks.

Which Liberty claimeth over the Town of *Aſhford*, and all the Pariſh, except the Boroughs of *Henwood*, otherwiſe *Hewet*, and *Rudlow*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus* to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, if the Defendant be out of Cuſtody, thus;

To the Steward of the Court of Record of the Liberty of Aſhford.

But if the Defendant be in Cuſtody, then thus;

To the Steward and Bailiff of the Court of Record, of the Liberty of Aſhford, *and to either of them.*

The Sheriff thus directeth his Warrants upon Proceſs to that Liberty, *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of Aſhford.

3. *The Liberty of St.* Auguſtin.

This Liberty hath a Court of Record, to hold Plea of all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mixt.

And claimeth all *Adiſham*, part of *Apledore*, all *Badleſmere*, part of *Benenden*, part of *Betheriſden*, part of *Betſhanger*, part of *Biddenden*, part of *Birchington*, part of *Bobbing*, part of *Boughton Monchelſea*, part of *Bridge*, the Rectory of *Bruckland*, part of *Buckland* near *Dover*, all *Buckland* near *Feverſham*, the Manor of *Burmarſh*, all *Chellenden*, the Manor, Park and Pariſh of *Chiſlet*, part of *Coſmus Blean*, part of *Crundall*, all *Dewington*, part of *Dimchurch*, all *Eaſeling*, part of *Elmſted*, the Manor of *Elmſtone*, all *Ewell*, part of *Eythorne*, the Rectory and ſo much as is out of the Ports in *Feverſham*, the Manor of *Fordwich*, all *Goodneſton* near *Feverſham*, all *Winchet* Hill in *Goudherſt*, the Manor of *Guſton*, part of *Haldeu*, part of upper *Hardreſs*, all nether *Hardreſs*, all *Hartye*, the Dens of *Ockley*, *Gillenden* and *Parocke* in *Hawkeherſt*, near the Church, and all the Pariſh of *Herne*, part of *Hope*, all *Hoth*, all *Ickham*, the Vicarage of and at *Mergate* in St. *Johns*, part of *Ivechurch*, part of *Kenarton*, the Manor and Rectory of *Kennington*, all *Kingſtone*, all *Knowlton*, the Manor of East *Langden*, ſo much as is out of the Ports in St. *Laurence*, the Manor of *Leneham*, all *Leveland*, the Manor and all the Pariſh of *Littleborne*, all *Luddenham*, part of *Marden*, the Manor and Rectory of *Milton* near *Canterbury*, part of *Minſter* in *Sheppey*, all *Minſter* in *Thanet*, all *Monkton*, the Manor of *Nackington*, the Manor of *Newington*, beſides *Sittingborne*, all *Newnham*, ſo much as is not in the Cinque Ports, in St. *Nicholas* in *Thanet*, part of *Nonington*, the Manor of *Norburne*,

Norburne, all *Norton*, all *Ore*, ſo much as is in the Hundred of *Feverſham* in *Oſpringe*, part of *Otham*, all *Patricksborne*, the Borough of *Longport* in St. *Paul*, the Manor of *Plumſted*, all *Preſton* near *Feverſham*, part of *Preſton* near *Fordwich*, all *Reculver*, part of *Rever*, the Manor of *Ripple*, part of *Sandwich*, the Manor and ſo much as is in the Hundred of *Feverſham* in *Sellinge*, part of *Shebertſwold*, all *Sheldwich*, part of *Sholdon*, part of *Smarden*, the Manor of *Snave*, all *Stalisfield*, all *Staple*, part of *Stelling*, all *Stodmarſh*, all *Stone*, near *Feverſham*, the Rectory and Vicarage of *Stone* in *Oxney*, all *Sturmouth*, all *Sturrey*, part of *Sutton* near *Dover*, the Mannor of *Swaycliff*, the Rectory of *Tenterden*, all *Throwley*, the Borough of *Kingſnode* in *Ulcombe*, all *Weſt Beer*, part of *Whitfield*, otherwiſe *Beusfield*, all, except the Borough of *Tankerton*, in *Whitſtaple*, all *Wickham Breaux*, the Manor and Rectory of *Willesborough*, the Rectory of *Wingham*, part of *Woonesborough*, part of *Wormſell*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, if the Defendant be out of Cuſtody, muſt be thus:

To the Steward of the Court of Record of the Liberties of the late diſſolved Monaſtery of St. Auguſtin, *near the City of* Canterbury, *in the County of* Kent.

But if the Defendant be in Cuſtody, then thus:

To the Steward and Bailiff of the Court of Record of the Liberties of the late diſſolved Monaſtery of St. Auguſtin, *near the City of* Canterbury, *in the County of* Kent; *and to either of them.*

The Sheriff thus directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to that Liberty; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberties of the late diſſolved Monaſtery of St. Auguſtin, *near* Canterbury.

4. *The Liberty of the* Cinque-Ports.

This Liberty hath in it (extending over all the ſame) a Court of *Chancery*, and a Court of *Admiralty*; and anciently had a Court, called the *Caſtle-gate* Court, for determining Pleas touching the Guarding of that Caſtle.

And within this Liberty, are ſeveral Ports and Towns in this County; every of which hath a Chief Magiſtrate, and Jurats; and every of them is a Juſtice of the Peace within the Liberties of that Town.

Every of the ſaid Ports and Towns, hath alſo a Seſſion of the Peace, and a Court of Record for all Pleas, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd.

This Liberty of the *Cinque-Ports*, extendeth it ſelf over all the ſaid Ports and Towns, and the ſeveral Places within their Juriſdictions; *viz.*

The Town and Port of *Sandwich*, with the Pariſhes and Places within the Juriſdiction of the ſame; *viz.*

Deal, *Stonar*, *Walmer*, *Ramſgate* in St. *Laurence*, *Sar* in St. *Nicholas*, and Lands (ſometimes a Parcel of the Manor of *Boxley*) in *Woodnesborough*.

The Town and Port of *Dover*, with the Pariſhes and Places within the Juriſdiction of the ſame; *viz.*

Birchington, part of *Charlton* near *Dover*, part of *Hougham*, St. *John's*, St. *Peter's*, *Ringwold*, *Woodchurch* in *Thanet*.

The Town and Port of *New Romney*, with the Places within the Juriſdiction of the ſame; *viz.*

Part of *Old Romney*, *Brombill*, part of *Ivechurch*, part of *Brenzet*, part of *Snargate*, part of *Appledore*.

The Town and Port of *Hith*, with part of Weſt *Hith*, within the Juriſdiction of the ſame; the Town of *Feverſham*, and part of that Pariſh; the Town of *Folkſtone*, and part of that Pariſh; the Town and Pariſh of *Fordwich*; the Town and Pariſh of *Lid*; the Town and Pariſh of *Tenterden*, with the Borough of *Reading* in *Ebeney*, (within the Juriſdiction of the ſame) the Pariſh of *Beaksborn*, and the Grange in *Gillingham*, within the Juriſdiction of the Town and Port of *Haſting*.

The Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* is the immediate Officer (for the whole Liberty of the ſame) to the Courts at *Weſtminſter*; and the Direction of Writs to him, is thus:

To our Conſtable of our Caſtle of Dover; *and to the Warden of our* Cinque-Ports, *or to his Lieutenant there.*

Here alſo I thought fit to ſet down the Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of the Liberty of the City of *Canterbury*, (which is thus, whether the Defendant be in Cuſtody, or not) *viz.*

To the Mayor of the City of Canterbury.

5. *The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of* Canterbury.

This Liberty hath in it a Court of Record, for Pleas in all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd.

And this Liberty claimeth the Manor of *Adiſham*, the Manor of *Appledore*, the Borough of *Rudlow* in *Aſhford*, part of *Benenden*, part of *Betheriſden*; ſo much as is in the Manor of *Godmerſham* in *Biddenden*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Brokeſend* in *Birchington*, part of *Boughton-Monchelſea*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Hollingborn* in *Bredherſt*, part of *Brenzet*, the Manor of *Brook*, part of *Brookland*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Copton*, in *Buckland* near *Feverſham*; the Leeze, and part of the Churchyard, and what is not in the Liberty of *Wye*, in *Challock*; the Manor of Great *Chart*, the Manor of Little *Chart*, the Manor of *Chartham*, the Precincts of *Chriſtchurch-Canterbury*; all the Town and Denn of *Cranbrook*, (except the *George-Inn*, with the Appurtenances) in *Cranbrook*; ſo much as is in the Manor of *Copton*, in *Devington*; the Manor of *Eaſtry*, part of *Ebeney*, the Manor of *Eynsford*, the upper part of *Eythorn*; the Manor of *Fairfield*, the Manor of Eaſt *Farley*, the Manor of Weſt *Farley*, part of *Farningham*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Hollingborn*, in *Frittenden*; the Manor of *Godmerſham*, the Boroughs of *Pattenden* and *Lilſden* in *Goudherſt*, part of *Halden*, part of *Halſtow*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Hollingborn*, in *Harietſham*; the Dens of *Foxhole*, Little *Henſell*, *Pipſden*, *Congherſt*, and Little *Riſden*, in *Hawkherſt*; the Den of *Habenbury*, in *Hedcorn*; part of *Higham*, the Manor of *Hollingborn*; the Lands late of Sir *Anthony Roper*, in *Horton Kirby*; part of *Hucking*; the Manors of *Ickham*, and *Brampling* in *Ickham*; ſo much as is in the Manor of *Ickham*, in *Ivechurch*; part of *Iwade*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Appledore*, in *Kenarton*; the Manors of *Layſdown*, and *Boyton*, in and near *Layſdown*; ſo much as is in the Manor of *Hollingborn*, in *Leeds*;

the Manor of *Looſe*, part of *Marden*; the Manor of *Meopham*, the Manor of *Merſham*; ſo much as is in the Manor of *Aghne*, in *Midley*; part of Great *Mongeham*, the Manor of *Monkton*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Eaſtry*, in *Nonington*; part of Weſt *Peckham*; the Manor of *Preſton*, near *Feverſham*, part of *Rolvenden*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Aghne*, in *Old Romney*; the Manor of *Rucking*, and ſo much as is in the Manor of *Ickham*, in *Rucking*; the Manor of *Seaſalter*, part of *Smarden*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Ickham*, in *Snave*; part of *Staple*, part of *Stapleherſt*, ſo much as is in any of the Manors of *Copton*, *Selgrave*, or *Ham* Marſh, in *Stone* near *Feverſham*; part of *Stone*, in *Oxney*; the Lands late of Sir *Anthony Roper*, in *Sutton* at *Hone*; ſo much as is in the Manor of *Shourt*, in *Swaycliffe*; part of *Tilneſtone*, part of *Wareborn*, the Manor of *Weſtwell*; the Manors of *Palſter*, and *Wutterſham* in *Witterſham*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Appledore* in *Woodchurch*; part of *Wotton*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Lydcourt*, in *Worde*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, if the Defendant be out of Cuſtody, thus:

To the Steward of the High Court of Record of the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Chriſt, Canterbury.

But if the Defendant be in Cuſtody, then thus:

To the Steward and Bailiff of the High Court of Record of the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Chriſt, Canterbury; *and to either of them.*

The Sheriff thus directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to that Liberty; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of Chriſtchurch, Canterbury.

6. *The Liberty of* Eleham.

This Liberty hath no Court of Record, for Pleas:

But claimeth ſo much as is in the Upper Half Hundred of *Loningborough*, in *Acriſe*; Upper *Hardreſs*, *Padleſworth* near *Eleham*, *Stelling*, and all *Eleham*.

The Sheriff thus directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to that Liberty; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of Eleham.

7. *The Liberty of* Graveſend, *and* Milton.

This Liberty hath in it a Corporation, and Court of Record;

And claimeth all *Graveſend*, and *Milton* near *Graveſend*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, (whether the Defendant be in Cuſtody, or not) is thus:

To the Mayor, Jurats and Inhabitants, of the Towns and Pariſhes of Graveſend *and* Milton.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Mayor of the Towns of Graveſend *and* Milton; *and to his Miniſters.*

8. *The Liberty of the Dutchy of* Lancaſter.

This Liberty hath no Court of Record for Pleas, in this County;

But claimeth Part of *Aſh* near *Wrotham*, at *Chaford* in *Aſherſt*, the Manors of *Chelsfield* and *Goddington*; *Woodlands* called *Charmwood*, and the Rectory of *Chelsfield*, in *Chelsfield*, at *Morants-Court* in *Chevening*; part of *Chidingſtone*, part of St. *Mary Cray*, the Manor of *Paul's Cray*, ſo much as is in the Manor of *Haſtingligh*, in *Elmſted*; the Rectory of *Farnborough*, part of *Farningham*, the Manor of *Haſtingligh*, part of *Horton-Kirby*, the Manor of *Kenſing*, part of *Keſton*; the Manor of *Lullingſtone*, part of *Otford*, part of *Orpington*, at *Chaford* in *Penſhurſt*; the Manor of *Seal*, at *Bradborn* in *Sevenoke*, the Manor of *Goddington* in *Stroud*, the Manor of Weſt *Wickham*, and the Meſſuage and Lands called *Spring* Parks, *Old* Parks, *Frith's* Wood, and *Chamker's* Grove, in Weſt *Wickham*.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to the Bailiff of this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

9. *The Liberty of* Liminge.

This Liberty hath no Court of Record, for Pleas;

But claimeth ſo much as is in the Lower Half Hundred of *Loningborough* in *Liminge*, ſo much as is in that Half Hundred in *Paddleworth*, near *Eleham*.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to the Bailiff of this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of Liminge.

10. *The Liberty of* Maidſtone.

This Liberty hath a Corporation in it, and a Court of Record; the Juriſdiction whereof extendeth (as to all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd) over all the Town and Pariſh of *Maidſtone*; and as to Perſonal Actions, only under the Value of Five Pounds.

It extendeth over Eaſt *Farley*, Eaſt *Barming*, Weſt *Barming*, *Looſe*, *Boxley*, *Allington*, *Mylbale* in *Aylesford*, New *Hith* in Eaſt *Malling*, *Linton*, and *Otham*.

And upon the River of *Medway*, from *Eaſt-Farley* Bridge, to a Piece of Land called *Hawkwood* in *Boreham*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, (whether the Defendant be in Cuſtody, or not) is thus:

To the Mayor of the King's Town and Pariſh of Maidſtone.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Mayor of the King's Town and Pariſh of Maidſtone; *and to his Miniſters.*

11. *The Liberty of* Queenborough.

This Liberty hath a Corporation, and Court of Record; and claimeth over the Town and Pariſh of *Queenborough*.

The

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, (whether the Defendant be in Cuſtody, or not) is thus:

To the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, of the Town of Queenborough.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, of the Town of Queenborough; *and to their Officer.*

12. *The Liberty of the Biſhop of* Rocheſter.

This Liberty hath a Court of Record, for Pleas, in all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd; and claimeth,

Part of *Alhallows*, part of *Aylesford*, part of *Beckenham*; all *Bromley*, part of *Chetham*, part of *Cliff* near *Graveſend*, at the Stone-Houſe and Churchyard in *Cobham*; all *Cookſtone*, part of *Cowling*, all *Darent*; all the Market-Place, from the running Stream to the Market-Houſe; and moſt of that Side of the Street where the *Cock-Inn* is, and the *Mill* (but not the Mill-Land) in *Dartford*, part of *Denton* near *Graveſend*, in the Churchyard of *Fawkham*; all *Frindsbury*, all *Halling*, part of *Higham*, part of *Hoo*, part of *Longfield*, part of Weſt *Malling*, part of St. *Margaret's* near *Rocheſter*, part of St. *Mary's* near *Rocheſter*, in the Churchyard of *Northfleet*; part of *Paddleſworth* near *Snodland*; the Precincts of the Cathedral-Church of *Rocheſter*, the Rectory of *Rolvenden*; part of *Shorn*, all *Snodland*, all *Southfleet*, all *Stoke*, all *Stone* near *Dartford*; part of *Stroud*, part of *Sutton* at *Hone*, all *Trottiſcliffe*, part of *Wilmington*, and all *Woldham*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, if the Defendant be out of Cuſtody, is thus:

To the Steward of the Court of the Liberty of the Biſhop of Rocheſter.

But if the Defendant be in Cuſtody, then thus:

To the Steward and Bailiff of the Court of the Liberty of the Biſhop of Rocheſter; *and to either of them.*

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of the Biſhop of Rocheſter.

13. *The Liberty of the City of* Rocheſter.

This Liberty hath in it a Corporation, and Court of Record, for Pleas, (in all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd) and claimeth,

All the City of *Rocheſter*. From the High Street of that City, to St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital; and from thence, croſs the High-way, all along the Fields to the Farm called *Horſted* in *Chetham*. From *Horſted* Farm, croſs the Woods, to the High-way leading from *Rocheſter* to *Maidſtone*; and from thence, croſs the Lands to *Wind-Mill* Hill, near *Naſſenden* Farm; and from thence (over the Fields) croſs the way between St. *Margaret's* and *Aylesford*, down to a Farm called *Rings*; and from thence into the River of *Medway*, in St. *Margaret's*, near *Rocheſter*. From the High Street of *Rocheſter*, over the Bridge, to the Mill called *Stroud-Mill*, (including the Mill;) and from thence all along the High Street, at the right-hand Side thereof, to the Sign of the Angel, and all *Littleborough*; and ſo beyond the Church, to the way between *Frindsbury* and *Cookſtone*, and up the way leading to *Frindsbury*, to the Houſe called the *Ship*, (including the Church) in *Stroud*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, (whether the Defendant be in Cuſtody, or not) is thus:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, of the City of Rocheſter.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, of the City of Rocheſter, *and their Miniſters.*

14. *The Liberty of* Romney-Marſh.

This Liberty hath in it a Corporation, and Court of Record, for Pleas, (in all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd;) and claimeth,

Part of *Appledore*, part of *Bilſington*, all *Blackmanſtone*; part of *Bonnington*, part of *Brenzet*; all *Burmaſh*, all *Dim-Church*, all *Eaſtbridge*, all *Herſt*, all *Hope*; part of *Ivechurch*, part of *Kenarton*, part of *Limpne*; all St. *Mary's*, all *New-Church*, all *Orgarſwick*; part of *Orleſtone*, part of *New Romney*, part of *Old Romney*; part of *Rucking*, part of *Snargate*, all *Snave*, part of *Wareborn*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, (whether the Defendant be in Cuſtody, or not) is,

To the Bailiff and Jurats of Romney-Marſh.

The Sheriff directs Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Bailiff and Jurats of Romney-Marſh, *and to their Officer.*

15. *The Liberty of* Sevenoke.

This Liberty hath no Court of Record, for Pleas;

But claimeth part of *Kemſing*, part of *Ligbe* next *Tunbridge*, part of *Seal*, all *Sevenoke*, and part of *Speldherſt*.

The Sheriff directs his Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of Sevenoke.

16. *The Liberty of* Wrotham.

This Liberty hath no Court of Record; but claimeth,

All *Igbtham*, all *Plaxtoole*, all *Shipborn*, all *Stanſted*, all *Wrotham*.

The Sheriff directs Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty, thus; *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of Wrotham.

17. *The Liberty of* Wye.

This Liberty hath a Court of Record for Pleas, (in all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd) and claimeth,

The Borough of *Henwood*, otherwiſe *Hewit* in *Aſhford*; the Borough of *Snodehill*, in *Betheriſden*; the Borough of *Wachinden*, in *Biddenden*; all *Boughton-Aluph*; the Borough of

of *Gockleſcombe*, in *Braborne*; all *Brooke*, part of the Church-yard, the Fair Place, and what elſe is not in the Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* in *Challock*; part of *Chilham*, the Borough of *Frechiſley*, otherwiſe *Abbots* Franchiſe in *Cranbrooke*; all *Crundall*, all *Eaſtwell*, part of *Godmerſham*; the Den of *Romden* in *Halden*, the Borough of *Town* in *Haſtingligh*, the Borough of *Hawkeherſt*, otherwiſe *Southborough* in *Haukeherſt*; part of *Weſt Hith*, all *Kingſnoth*, the Borough of *Dengemarſh* in *Lid*, part of *Merſham*, part of *Molaſh*; the Borough of *Weſt Kingſnoth* in *Pluckley*, part of *Rucking*, the Yoke of *Develand* being all *Sevington*; the Den of *Chepredge* in *Tenterden*, the Borough of *Town* in *Waltham*, part of *Warehorne*; the Boroughs of *Shottenden* and *Dean* in *Weſtwell*, the Borough of *Henwood* in *Willesborough*, the Den of *Plurenden* in *Woodchurch*, all *Wye*.

The Direction of a *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe out of this Liberty, if the Defendant be out of Cuſtody, is thus;

To the Steward of the Court of the Royal Manor of Wye, *in the County of* Kent.

But if the Defendant be in Cuſtody, then thus;

To the Steward and Bailiff of the Court of the Royal Manor of Wye *in the County of* Kent, *and to either of them.*

The Sheriff directs Warrants, upon Proceſs, to this Liberty thus, *viz.*

To the Bailiff of the Liberty of Wye.

And having thus given you a particular Account of the uſual Diviſions of this County; the Knowledge of which will be very uſeful to ſuch Gentlemen as are in the Commiſſion of the Peace, *Lawyers*, *Attorneys*, &c. I proceed next to treat of each particular Pariſh in an Alphabetical Order.

BOOK I. PART II.

ACRISE lies towards the *South-Eaſt* of *Kent*, by the *Stoure*, about half a Mile *South-Eaſt* of *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Liberty of *Eleham* claims over ſo much of it as is in the Upper half Hundred of *Loningborow*. And the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Brandred*. Part thereof is in the Hundred of *Folkſtone*; and the Reſt in that of *Loningburgh*; in which latter the Church ſtandeth, and is called St. *Martins*. It is a fair ſmall Church of only one Iſle. A Rectory (*b*). 'Tis but a ſmall Pariſh. In the 20th Year of King *William* the Firſt, it was held of *Ankettellus de Roſſe*, whence it went to the *Coſentons* of *Coſenton* in *Alesford*, to hold of the Barony of *Roſſe*, and of his Manor of *Horton* near *Fermingham*. And *William de Coſington* was one of the *Kentiſh* Gentlemen pardoned by King *John*, for ſwearing to *Lewis* the Dolphin, *Anno Domini* 1366, as appears from the Private Evidences of *Coſington*. *Charles* King of *Navarre* ſettled a Thouſand Crowns *per Annum* on Sir *Stephen de Coſington*, and *William* his Son, for their Services to him in his Wars. The laſt of this Family holding this Manor was Sir *John de Coſington*, who about the latter End of King *Henry* the Eighth left Three Daughters only, Married to *Duke*, *Wood*, and *Alexander Hamon*; and *Hamon* had *Acriſe* for his Partition. In this Name it continued, till in the beginning of King *James*, it went again by a Daughter (*Katherine*) to Sir *Robert Lewknor*; and one of his Deſcendants ſold it to *Thomas Papillon*, Eſq; Father to the preſent Poſſeſſor *Philip Papillon*, Eſq;

(*b*) King Patron. *Val.* 7 *l.*

Bandred is a Manor in this Pariſh, which formerly belonged to the Abby of St. *Radigunds*; and at the Suppreſſion it was exchanged in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the Eighth with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and remains ſtill part of the Revenue of that See.

In this Pariſh near the Church, *Philip Papillon*, Eſq; hath a handſome Seat; as he hath another good one at *Leigh* by *Blackheath*. He is Member of Parliament for the Port of *Dover*, as he hath been many Years. His firſt Lady was *Anne Jolliffe*, of whom there is a fair Monument againſt the Wall in this Church; which, with the Chancel, was Pewed and Beautified at the Charge of this Gentleman and his Father.

ADDINGTON lies in the Middle of the *Weſt* ſide of the County by the *Medway*, about a Mile and a half *North-Weſt* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, and Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Alesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanry of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church is called St. *Margarets*, and hath a handſome Tower.

The Names of many Places in this County, as well as in other Places, end in the Syllable *Ton* or *Tun*, probably from the *Saxon* ƀun, originally a Hedge or Fence; and thence a Town, Village, or Street, and this derived from ƀun a Mountain or Hill; for moſt of the ancient Towns were built on Hills or Aſcents. *Cluverius*, in his *Germania Antiqua* ſaith alſo, that Tuun and Tuyn (whence Town, Ton, Tun,) ſignifies originally an Incloſure; and in this Senſe is the *Norman* Word *Bourg* or *Bourgade*; and the primary Signification of *Burg* is a Row or Street, a Collection of Houſes placed together but not walled round. The Living is a Rectory in the Patronage of the (*c*) *Wattons*.

(*c*) *R. Val.* 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Roger de Mandeville was very anciently Lord of the Fee here, as the old Deeds without Date, and now, ſaith *Philpot*, in the Hands of Mr. *Watton*, do teſtify. But this very ancient Family was gone before King *Edward* the Second's Time. This Place being then in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert At Chequer*, but in a ſhort time, as appears by the Book of *Ayd*, he alienated it to *Nicholas Dagworth*; and it then held of the Honour of *Swanſcamp Caſtle*, as being the Capital Seat of the Barony of (*d*) *Mountchenſey*. Before the End of King *Edward* the Third, it was again ſold to Sir *Hugh Segrave*: He in the Seventh Year of *Richard* the Second parted with it to *Richard Charles*, deſcended from *Edward Charles*, Captain and Admiral of the Seas from the *Thames* Mouth *Northward*, in the Reign of *Edward* the Fourth. This *Richard Charles* left only Two Daughters; one *Alice*, Married to *William Snayth*, and *Joan* to *Richard Ormskirk*. On the Diviſion of the Eſtate, this Manor went to *Snayth*, but he leaving only one Daughter, ſhe by Marriage carried

(*d*) Montecaniſio.

carried it into the Family of *Watton*, where it remained in *Philpot's* Time, and I ſuppoſe doth ſtill.

In this Church are Memorials of *Richard Charles* and *Alice* his Wife. He died *Anno Domini*, 1370. Of *William Snayth*, Lord of *Addington*, (and who had been Sheriff of *Kent*) 1409. *William Watton*, Lord Patron of this Church, 1444. Of *William Watton*, Lord of this Village, 1464. Of *Robert Watton*, Eſq; Lord of this Place, and Patron of the Church, 1470. And of *John Northwood*, Eſq; of *Northwood*, and Heir to the Eſtate there, 1416. Which was once ſo eminent a Manor, that in *Edward* the Confeſſor's time, 100 Burgeſſes of the City of *Canterbury* owed Suit to it. A Braſs Plate there is over *Thomas Chaworth*, one of the Clerks in *Chancery*, Married a *Watton* but the Date is gone.

In a Place in this Pariſh called the *Warren*, I ſaw Six or Seven large Stones erected in a Circle, they are now about Five or Six Foot above the Ground; and the old Clark tells me, that formerly there ſtood an Oak in the middle of them: If ſo they might be only deſigned for Seats.

Here is an *Eyle-bourn* at this Place which People call *Ere-well*, breaking out once in Seven or Eight Years, which they will have to preſage Deaths and Dearths, and I know not what. When it comes, they dig a Dyke for it, and turn it along by the Highway-ſide; and when this Water mingles with that of their little Trout Rivulet, it makes their Trouts Red, which otherwiſe are White.

ADISHAM, (*Eadeſham*, *Edeſham*, *Adeſham*) lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about Four Miles and an Half from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge*, and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterury*.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims here over the Manor of *Adiſham*; which in *Anno Domini*, 616, was given to that Church by *Ethelbald*, Son of *Ethelbert* the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*, and was anciently an Hundred of it ſelf; and after the Diſſolution, was in the Thirty-third Year of King *Henry* the Eighth, given to the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* again. The Church is called St. *Innocents*, with a Tower Steeple, but nothing in it remarkable, but Memorials of Mr. *Smith*, and two other Rectors here, pretty ancient. 'Tis a Rectory, and to it hath annexed the Chapel of *Staple* (*e*). But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the whole Pariſh, becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Downhamford*, which belonged to that *Abbey*. And the Grant running, that it was given *Libera ab omnibus Servitiis & Fiſcali Tributo exceptis Tribus iſtis Conſuetudinibus expeditione cum-muni Labore (de quo nullus excipiabator) Pontis Conſtructione & Arcis.* And this being a Grant, as they pretended, very Ancient and Eminent for this Freedom, it was common in ſucceeding Grants to put in theſe three Letters, *L. S. A.* which ſignified *Liberè ſicut Adiſham*. It hath been for ſome Hundreds of Years Leaſed out from the Church to the *Auſtins*, as the Manor of *Godmerſham* alſo hath been.

(*e*) *R. Val.* 28*l.* 1*s.*

There was anciently a *Gavel-Corn* or *Rent-Corn* reſerved out of the Manor of *Adiſham* to the Church of *Canterbury*, as *Somner* ſhews out of their *Leiger-Book* (*f*).

(*f*) *Gavel-Kind*, P. 16.

ALKHAM, *Alcham*: *Ham* is a frequent Termination for the Names of Places; and ſignifies originally a *Covering*, and thence a *Houſe*. This Place lies towards the *S. E.* Part of *Kent*, about 2 Miles *Weſtward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Folkſtone*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that *Lath*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Anthony*. The Tithes are impropriated to the Archbiſhop, in whoſe Gift the Vicarage is (*g*). The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over it.

(*g*) *Roy. Val.* Cum Capell â de Caples-ferme 11*l.*

Darell ſaith, *Alkham* was given by the Crown for the Repair and Maintenance of *Averanches*, or *Manſel's* Tower in *Dover-Caſtle*.

Places here of Note are,

1. *Malmains*, uſually called *Smallmains*; is a Manor that uſed to have *Hollmeade* annexed to it; and in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas*, Son of *Nicholas de Malmains*, who paid Aid for his Lands here at making the Black-Prince Knight. But in the beginning of King *Henry* the Fourth this Eſtate was got into the Poſſeſſion of *John Alkham*, probably ſo called for his Reſidence here; and he held it in Caſtle-Guard Tenure of *Dover-Caſtle*, and paid a Supply for his Lands here at the Marriage of *Blanch*, Daughter to that King, from which Tax or Aſſeſſment ſeveral Lands in this County have gained the Name of *Blanch-Lands*. In *Alkham's* Poſſeſſion *Malmains* continued till the beginning of King *Henry* the Seventh, and then *Peter Alkham* ſold it to *John Warren* Gentleman; from which Name, in the End of King *Henry* the Eighth it was alienated to *Brown*; and thence to *Luſhington*. But *Hollmeade* was ſold to *Wollet*, a Name, ſaith *Philpot*, of Eminence, both here and at *Elham*.

2. *Hoptons*, is another Place in *Alkham*, which once was the Inheritance of *Peter de Hall*; but it appears by the *Book of Ayd*, that in the twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third, it was come into the Poſſeſſion of *William de Bourn*, in whoſe Family it tarried till the beginning of King *Henry* the Sixth, and then was alienated to *Baker* of *Caldham*; and by a Daughter of his went in Marriage to *Robert Brandred*; and thence, about the latter End of King *Edward* the Fourth, was ſold to *Brown* of *Bechworth* Caſtle in *Surry*; and from thence in King *James* the Firſt's Time was alienated to *Godman*; from whence I believe it went into the Name of *Michel*; for *Anno* 1706 *Thomas Michel*, Eſq; ſold the Manor to *Jacob Desbouverie*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Port of *Hithe*, in this County.

3. *Evering*, which was anciently the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name, who are derived from the Ancient Lords of *Folkſtone* called *Averenches*; and whoſe Coat of Armour was, Or, Five Cheverons Az.; and they were ſo eminent as to have one of the Turrets in *Dover* Caſtle called by their Name.

This Place was held in King *Henry* the Second's Time as a whole Knight's Fee by *Wolwardus de Evering*, and of the Lords of *Folkſtone*. And when *Philpot* wrote his *Villare Cantianum*, which was 1656, the Eſtate was ſtill in that Ancient Name.

In this Pariſh is an *Eylebourn* riſing in a Bottom, at a Place called *Dillingdore*, whoſe Irruption the Inhabitants will have to be a certain Preſage, either of ſome great Mortality, or Dearth and Scarcity of Proviſions. Indeed from no apparent Head or Spring, it ſends out ſometimes ſuch vaſt Quantities of Water, that a Veſſel of conſiderable Burden may be born by the Stream, which uſually goes down to *Chilton*, and ſo by the *Dover* River finds an Outlet into the Sea.

But of the Cauſe and Nature of theſe *Eylebourns*, I muſt defer ſpeaking, till I come to the Natural Hiſtory of this County.

ALDINGTON (*Aldintune*,) lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half *South Eaſt* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick

wick and Lath of *Shipway*; in the *East* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that *Lath*; in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims there.

Part of this Pariſh is in the Hundred of *Bircholt* Franchiſe, and the Reſidue in the Hundred of *Strete*; in which latter Hundred the Church ſtandeth, and is called St. *Martin*'s. In the Middle of the *North* Iſle is, or was a Tombſtone (old) over *James Godfrey*, and *Katherine* his Wife.

Kilburn ſaith, he could not find *Aldington* among the Names of ſuch Places as belonged to the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: But he found, that in the 31ſt of K. *Henry* VIII. *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by Deed enrolled in the Augmentation-Office, granted the Manor of *Aldington* to the King. And King *Charles* I. granted the Manor-Houſe, and Farm-Lands thereunto belonging, to hold of His Manor of *East Greenwich*, in *Free Soccage*.

The famous *Eraſmus*, of *Roterdam*, was Miniſter of this Pariſh; being preſented by Archbiſhop *Warham*. For 'tis in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; a Rectory; and, with the Chapel of *Smeeth* annexed, is rated in the King's Books at 38 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Richard Maſters (who was hanged at *Tyburn*, 25 *Hen.* VIII. for Treaſon; being one of the Accomplices with *Elizabeth Barton*, of this Pariſh, who was called the Holy Maid of *Kent*;) was alſo Rector of *Aldington*.

This Town was given to the Church of *Canterbury*, by *Edgiva*, Mother to King *Edmond*, and King *Edred*, A D. 961.

The Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had here a fair Seat; in the Repairing and Enlarging of which, *John Morton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, laid out great Sums of Money. And here was a Park and Chace, belonging to the Archbiſhops; which was called *Aldington-Frith*.

Here alſo was a Famous *Chapel* in this Pariſh, which was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was called the Chapel of our Lady of *Court of Streete*, for *Court at Strete*. As the Inhabitants told *Leland*, it was once a Town of ſome Faſhion; and they ſhew the Ruins of a Caſtle, which ſtood near the Chapel; and they preſerve and ſhew a *Mace*, and a *Horn*, as Badges of its having been once a Corporation. But *Leland* himſelf thinks it to have been only a Part of the *Port of Limne*. This Chapel was the Place, where the Holy Maid of *Kent* acted the chiefeſt of her Impoſtures: Whoſe Hiſtory, take as follows.

The Story of the Holy Maid of Kent.

'*A. D.* 1525. One *Elizabeth Barton*, Servant 'to *Thomas Knob*, of this Pariſh, was much trou-'bled for about Seven Months with Hyſterical 'Fits, and with the uſual Symptoms of Riſings 'in her Throat, Faintings, *Deliria*, &c. And 'it happening, that a Child of her Maſter's, 'that was ſick in a Cradle by her, being near 'Death, juſt as ſhe was come out of one of 'her Fits; ſhe asked, Whether it were dead, or 'not? And hearing it was alive, ſhe ſaid, it 'would *ſoon die*; which it really did. This Suc-'ceſs in Divination, which, together with her 'odd Fits, were the Object of the People's 'Wonder, made her ſet up for a *Propheteſs*. 'And ſoon after this, ſhe pretended to tell 'Things which were done at *Church*, *Court*, and 'other Places, where ſhe could not be preſent, 'nor have any apparent Information; and to 'talk about Religious Matters, as Heaven, 'Hell, and Purgatory. She preached againſt '*Vice*, and *Evil-Living*; exhorted to frequent 'the Church, to hear Maſſes, to uſe frequent 'Confeſſions, and Prayers to *our Lady*, and all 'Saints; and to all the Superſtitions of the Po-'piſh Religion.

'In her Trances, ſhe would often ſay, that 'ſhe would *go Home*; and ſometimes when ſhe 'came out of them, that *ſhe had been at Home*. 'And being asked, where her *Home* was; ſhe 'ſaid it was in *Heaven*; where St. *Michael* 'weighed *Souls*, and St. *Peter* carried the *Keys*; 'and where ſhe had the Company of *our Lady* 'of *Court of Strete*; who had commanded her, 'to offer a Taper up to her in her Chapel; 'and that then ſhe ſhould immediately be cu-'red. And ſhe diſcover'd great Pleaſure, in 'the Thoughts of being talk'd of for the *Mira-'cle*: And ſhe ſaid, *Our Lady would ſhew more 'Miracles there ſhortly*: And that *if any one ſhould 'chance to depart this Life ſuddenly, or by Miſ-'chance, or in deadly Sin; if he vowed heartily to 'our Good Lady at* Court of Strete, *he ſhould be 'reſtored to Life again, to receive Shrift and Houſell; 'and ſhould after depart this World with God's Bleſ-'ſing*.

'She could tell alſo in particular, on any 'Night, what Meat the *Hermit* of that Chapel 'had for his Supper: And many other Things 'ſhe told concerning him, to the great Admi-'ration of thoſe that came about her.

'After ſome Time, ſhe went her ſelf to this 'Chapel, and made her Offering; but tho' 'put in good Hopes, ſhe was not preſently *cu-'red*; there being further Uſe to be made of 'her. For the Fame of this wonderful Maiden 'was now ſpread all about: And coming to 'the Ears of *Warham*, then Archbiſhop of *Can-'terbury*, he order'd Dr. *Bocking*, Mr. *Hadley*, 'and *Barnes*, Three of the Monks of *Chriſt-'Church* in *Canterbury*, with Father *Lewes*, and 'his Official of *Canterbury*, and the Parſon of '*Aldington*, to examine into the Matter, and 'make their Report to him.

'Theſe Commiſſioners finding her a thorough 'Catholick, encouraged her all they could poſ-'ſibly; and ſolemnly went with her in Proceſ-'ſion to the Chapel, attended by ſeveral Per-'ſons of Quality of both Sexes, and a Mob of '3000 People.

'When ſhe came before the Image of our 'Lady, ſhe fell down before it, in one of her 'Fits; delivering Rhimes and Speeches, all 'tending to the Honour of that Saint. She 'wiſhed alſo, that there were a Singing Prieſt 'to attend the Chapel; and that She her ſelf 'were put into ſome Religious Houſe; which 'ſhe ſaid alſo was the Will of *our Lady*.

'On the Report made by theſe wicked Com-'miſſioners, the Archbiſhop order'd the Wench 'to be put into the *Nunnery of St.* Sepulchres, in '*Canterbury*; where ſhe continued with her old 'Fits and Trances, and (as was pretended) 'working continual Miracles, on all ſuch as 'would but make a good profitable Vow to our 'Lady at *Court of Strete*. The Hermit thri-'ved well on the Offerings, and the Convent 'were much pleaſed with the New Nun. And 'thus Matters went glibly for divers Years toge-'ther.

'But at laſt this Woman began to meddle 'with the Affairs of King *Henry* the VIIIth's 'Divorce from Queen *Katherine*; which the '*Romiſh* Clergy run her into, to prevent his 'Marriage with *Anna Bullen*. And one time ſhe 'deliver'd in Extaſy, That if that Prince pro-'ceeded on his Divorce, He ſhould not be King 'of *England* a Month after it.

'This Account coming to *Court*, the Queen's 'Friends made very much of it; and the King 'was reſolved to have the Matter further exa-

'mined into; which was immediately and effectually done: And She her self, and her Adherents, (*viz. Richard Maſter*, Parſon of *Aldington*; *Edward Bocking*, D. D. and *Richard Dering*, Monks of *Canterbury*; *Edward Thwaits*, Gentleman; *Thomas Laurence*, Regiſter to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; *Henry Gold*, Parſon of *Aldermary*, in *London*; *Hugh Rich*, Obſervant Fryar; *Richard Risby*, and *Thomas Gold*, Gentlemen;) all confeſſing, on their Examination in the *Star-Chamber*, the whole Matter to be a Contrivance and Impoſture; were firſt ſentenced to ſtand at *Paul's Croſs*, on a Scaffold built on purpoſe for them, all the Sermon-Time; and to deliver to the Preacher Papers of their Confeſſions. Which was done accordingly.

'And about *Chriſtmas* after, in the Year 1534, the Parliament took this Matter into Conſideration: And here the Nun, and ſome of her Accomplices, as *Bocking*, *Maſter*, *Dering*, *Gold*, (the Prieſt) *Rich*, and *Risby*, were attainted of High Treaſon, and afterwards hanged and beheaded; and the Nun's Head was ſet upon *London-Bridge*.

'And *John Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; *John Adeſon*, his Chaplain; *Thomas Gold*, and *Edward Thwaits*; *Thomas Laurence*, Regiſter of *Canterbury*, and *Thomas Abell*, Prieſt; were attainted likewiſe for Miſpriſion, or Concealment of the Treaſon aforeſaid.

There is little doubt to be made, but that Archbiſhop *Warham* himſelf (who was a violent perſecuting Papiſt,) did under-hand countenance this Impoſture; as alſo did Sir *Thomas More*. And Biſhop *Fiſher* was ſo obſtinate in the Matter, that tho' after the Executions were over, Secretary *Cromwell* ſent his Brother to him firſt, and after wrote to him, to ask the King's Pardon for the Encouragement he had given this Wench; yet he would not do it, nor make any Submiſſion; and went on at laſt to draw a greater Miſchief upon himſelf. But *More* afterwards owned her to be an Impoſtor; as may be ſeen in his Letter about her, in Biſhop *Burnet's* *Hiſtory of the Reformation*. Vol. II.

The Officers relating to the Manors of *Romney-Marſh*, are choſen at *Aldington* annually.

And in this Place is a petrifying Spring, near *Ruffins-Hill*.

Aldington is within the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*; the Liberty whereof claims over it.

Places of Note,

1. *Ruffins-Hall*, was once the Seat of ſome of the Ancient Family of the *Godfreys*; whoſe Eſtate deſcended, by Two Daughters, to the *Clerks* of *Kingſnoth*, and to the *Blechendens*. Theſe *Godfreys* ſeem to have been of the Family of *Godfrey Le Falconer*, the Son of *Balder*; to whom King *Henry* II. granted much Land in theſe Parts; which they held by Serjeantry, by the Service of Keeping Two Hawks, for the King, and his Succeſſors.

2. *Hurſt*, or *Herſt*; which formerly was a Pariſh by it ſelf, whoſe Church was dedicated to St. *Leonard*. The Manor is called *Falconers Hurſt*; no doubt, from *Godfrey Le Falconer* above-mentioned. But in time it came to be called *Michel Grove*; and in *Philpot's* Time, was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Shelleys*, of *Michel Grove* in *Suſſex*.

3. *Cobbes-Place*: A Manor here, which formerly belonged to a Family of that Name; but by *Alice*, Daughter of *Edward Cobb*, Eſq; about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it went in Marriage to Sir *John Norton*, of *Northwood*; and Sir *Thomas Norton*, a Deſcendant of his, ſold it to *White*.

ALHALLOWS, lies at the *N.* Side of *Kent*, near the Iſle of *Grean*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Hoo*, and Lath of *Aylesford*; *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Rocheſter*, and Dioceſe of the ſame.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here.

The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*; and is a fair one, with a large Chancel. A Vicarage, in the Gift of the Church of *Rocheſter*; Rated in the King's Books, at 8 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.*

Places obſervable here, are,

1. *Shawſted*. This Place, and the adjoining Manor of *Shawſted*, did of old belong to the Family of *De la Pole*. *John De la Pole* paid Aid for it, at making the *Black Prince* Knight, in the 20th Year of K. *Edward* III. And in his Family the Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate continued, till the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth; and then it was ſold to *Zouch*, of *Haringworth*: In which Name it ſtaid, till *John* Lord *De la Zouch* miſcarrying at *Boſworth-Field*, in the Cauſe of King *Richard* III. againſt K. *Henry* VII. loſt it by Attainder to the Crown. And this Eſtate was then granted to Sir *Henry Wyat*: And from him, with the Addition of,

2. *Windlebill*, another Manor in this Pariſh, (which was granted to the Family by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, and which before belonged to the Abbey of *Reading*) deſcended to his Grandſon, Sir *Thomas Wyat*: But he being attainted, and executed for Treaſon, in the Second Year of Q. *Mary*, this Eſtate came to the Crown again; and there ſtaid, till King *James* I. in the Beginning of his Reign, granted both *Shawſted* and *Windlebill* to the City of *London*. And the City ſold them to Sir *William Garaway*, Father to Sir *Henry Garaway*; one of whoſe Family was Poſſeſſor of them in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Place-Houſe*, or *Alhallows-Place*, in this Pariſh; was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Pimps*, of *Pimps-Court*, in the Pariſh of *Looſe* by *Maidſtone*. *Philip de Pimp* was one of thoſe *Men at Arms*, which the Prior of *Rocheſter* was ordered to ſend out, for the Guard of the Sea-Coaſts at *Genlade*, or *Yenlade*, in the Hundred of *Hoo*, (which I take to be now what is called the North *Ynlet*, or *Inlet*) in the 11th of King *Edward* III.

In the 14th Year of K. *Edward* the IVth, *Thomas Pimp*, Senior, was buried here in *Alhallows* Church. He had Two Sons, *William* and *John*; and Three Daughters; *Elizabeth*, unmarried; and *Alice*, a Nun in, and *Margery*, Lady Prioreſs of *Malling-Abbey*. Not long after, this Eſtate came to the Family of *Coppinger*; from whence, by a Female Heir, it went to Sir *Harbottle Grimſtone*, of *Eſſex*.

In the Church, are Two Monuments of the *Coppinger* Family; one of which married into the Houſe of *Cobham*.

ALLINGTON, (*Aſlington*,) in the *Textus Roffenſis Alentune*; lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the *Medway*, about a Mile *North* from *Maidſtone*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in this Lath.

The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims over it. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Malling*.

A Rectory, in the King's Gift; Rated at 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

See an Account of the *Caſtle* here, with the Manor, in that Part of this Hiſtory, where the *Caſtles* are treated of.

St. *ALPHAGE*, is a Pariſh, one Part of which is in *Kent*, (*viz.* the Burgh of *Staplegate*, or *Stablegate*;) and in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*; Hundred of *Weſt-Gate*, Lath of St. *Auguſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; and in the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. But the Church is in the County of, and City of *Canterbury*.

All the Pariſh is in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Piers*, *Parmenter*, *Lovelych*, *Stuppeny*; and in the S. Chancel, of *Henry Gosborn*. He gave Twenty Marks towards Repairing the City-Walls; and by Two Wives had 25 Children. Alſo of *Eugham*, *Caxton*, *Reeves*, *Prude*, and *Staplegate*.

A Rectory, in the Patronage of the Archbiſhop; and rated in the King's Books, at 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

ALL-SAINTS, in *Canterbury*, is a Rectory; Value 7 *l.* in the King's Book. His Majeſty Patron.

In the Church are no Ancient Monuments, or Inſcriptions; but one of *Roger Brent*, Thrice Mayor of, and a good Benefactor to, the City; buried in 1486.

The Churchyard of this Church was laid to it but of late Days: For in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, it was in private Hands. And Part of it did anciently belong to *Eaſtbridge* Hoſpital, in *Canterbury* (*a*).

(*a*) Somner's Canterb. p. 167.

ALL-SAINTS, in *Thanet*, was formerly a Vicarage, and Chapel of Eaſe to the Mother-Church of *Reculver*; whoſe Vicar had the ſame Juriſdiction over it, as the Commiſſary of *Canterbury* hath now. In Token of its Subjection to *Reculver*, it paid the Vicar a Penſion of 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*; and the Pariſhioners were liable to the Repairs of the Mother-Church (*b*). The Church hath been long ſince deſolate; and is not rated in the (Printed) King's Book of the Value of Livings.

(*b*) Somner's Rom. *Ports*, p. 85.

Some think this the ſame with *Birchington*; but in all the old Maps, 'tis placed different. And perhaps when it was deſtroy'd by the Flowing of the Sea, *Birchington*-Church, or Chapel, might be erected to ſupply its Defect.

St. *ANDREWS*, in the City of *Canterbury*. A Rectory, valued at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in the King's Books; Archbiſhop Patron.

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Bolney*, *Melroſe*, and *Fanting*, about 200 Years ſince.

Thomas Petit, of this Pariſh, *A. D.* 1498, gave by his Will Five Marks, towards making a new Steeple, and a new Roof to this Church. To which alſo, one *John Swan* contributed.

Here was formerly a *Chancery*, founded by one *William Butler*.

APLEDORE, (*Apuldre*, *Apultree*, *Apoldre*,) very probably from *Polder*, which ſignified formerly a Mooriſh Situation, or a Marſhy, Fenny Place (*c*). And I have never met with it written with a double *p*; ſo that its Derivation from *Appletree* is as forced, as the Soil is improper for the Fruit (*d*). No doubt, it was at firſt written Æppolope; and by Corruption, *Apeldre*.

(*c*) Kilianus's Teuton. Dict.

(*d*) Lamb. Peramb. p. 215.

It lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Rother*, about Four Miles and a half *South-Eaſt* from *Tenterden*. 'Tis in the Bailiwick of the *Seven Hundreds*; and Part of it (*viz.* from the *Rhee-Wall*, to *Red-Hill*) is in the Liberty of *New Romney*, and Diviſion of Juſtices of that Town and Port; the reſt is in the Hundred of *Blackborn*.

Some ſmall Part of it is in the Liberty of *Romney-Marſh*, and Diviſion of Juſtices of that Corporation; but the reſt of the Pariſh is in the Lower Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Scray*, in which Lath all the ſaid Pariſh is.

It ſtands likewiſe in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*; and, as the Tradition goes, was built in the Place of, and on the Ruins of the Caſtle.

The great Tithes are appropriated to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Gift the Vicarage is; and, with the Chapel of *Ebeney* (in the Iſle of *Oxney*) annexed to it, is rated at 21 *l. per An.* in the King's Books.

There is a Fair held here on the 11th of *January*; and a Market was formerly kept, but now diſuſed.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, claims over the Manor of *Apledore*; which was given to that Church, by *Eadſine*, Archdeacon there, *An.* 1032, as ſome ſay. But *Somner* (*e*) ſhews, that K. *Canutus*, and *Ælfgiva* his Queen, gave it to *Eadſin*, for the Uſe of the Church; inſerting the very Charter it ſelf, in *Saxon* and *Engliſh*, by which it appears that it was *Foſter-Land*, or given to the Monks *ad Cibum*, for their Proviſions. Which appears alſo from *Domeſday*; and that it lay in the Hundred of *Blackſtone*, *then* accounted within the Lath of *Limware*, or *Shipway*, as it is now called.

(*e*) Rom. *Ports*, p. 72.

On the Diſſolution, King *Henry* the VIIIth regranted it to the ſaid Church, in the 33d Year of his Reign.

But the Burgh of Great *Kenarton* (tho' in this Pariſh) is out of this Liberty. Which hath in it a Court-Leet over Two Burghs, *viz.* *Town-Burgh*, and *Hoth-Burgh*; the Borſholders whereof are there choſen; and not at the Court-Leet holden for the Hundred of *Blackborn*. Nor do the Inhabitants of theſe Burghs owe any Service to the Court-Leet; only a Conſtable may be choſen out of either of theſe Burghs, for that Hundred.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims alſo in this Pariſh.

The Marſhes about this Town were *inned*, A. D. 1349; the doing which, coſt the Church of *Canterbury* 350 *l.*

For *Apledore*-Caſtle, ſee the Account of Caſtles and Forts, *&c.*

And for the Actions of the *Danes* here, ſee the *Civil Hiſtory of this County*, where the *Danes* in *Kent* are particularly treated of.

Mr. *Somner* (*f*), with great Probability, ſuppoſes the River *Rother*, or *Limen*, (by ſome called *Apledore-Water*) to have had formerly a direct and continued Current by this Place, to *Old* and *New Romney*; on the *Weſt* Side whereof meeting with the *Æſtuary*, it preſently diſembogued, and fell into the Sea; which anciently came up thereabouts, with ſo wide and large a Mouth, that in the Year 774, it appears, by a Charter of King *Offa*, (in which, the Manor of *Lydd* is given to Archbiſhop *Janibert*,) that that Place did then border on the Sea, both *Eaſtward* and *Northward*; of which more at large, when I ſpeak of the *Portus Lemanis*. And 'tis probable, that the Sea then flowed up the *Rother*, or *Limen*, as high into the Land, as the Place called *Red-Hill*; along by the *North-Eaſt* Side of what is now called the *Rhee* (or *Rey*) *Wall*; that is, the *Wall by the River*: So that *Apledore* might not then lye above Four Miles from the Mouth of the River, or where it opened into the Æſtuary.

(*f*) Rom. *Ports and Forts*, p. 49.

In

In King *Henry* the Third's Reign was a Licenſe granted to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: *Obſternere quandam antiquam Trancheam, qua ducitur a Brachio maris vocato* Apledore, *verſus villam de Romney*. And in a Writ in King *Edward* the Third's Reign, mentioned by *Dugdale*, are theſe Words, (a) *Exercitus eo pervenerat, qui olim in Limenis, In oſtio conſedit apud* Apuldore. And 'tis probable, there was a Paſſage over the River, between *Apledore* and *Romney*, at a Place ſtill called *Allaves-Bridge*; of old indeed it was written *Alolves-bridge*, and perhaps took its Name from that Earl *Alofe* (or ſome ſuch Great Man) who gave his Name to *Boſton Alofe* in this County: Of which more there.

(a) *Hiſt.* Inbank. *P.* 43.

The Place where the *Danes* firſt landed was probably not at *Apuldre*, but ſomewhere before you come up to it. And about two Miles ſhort, under the Hill at *Kennardington*, there are ſome Remains of old Works; but at length they came hither and fortified themſelves; but whereabouts the Place of their Entrenchment or Caſtle was is uncertain; ſome think on *Windmill-Hill*, where many old Foundations have been dug up. Others imagine, that after they had deſtroyed the old Caſtle of *Apuldre*, they went four Miles further to *Barrow-hill* in *Ebeney*, in the Iſle of *Oxney*, where they ſay hath been a Caſtle. Others carry them to *Woodchurch*, four Miles another Way. But I think the only Account we can rely upon is that given us by the *Saxon* Chronicle; of which more in the Account of *Danes* in *Kent*.

Places of Note in *Apuldre*, are

1. *Hornes Place*, a Seat for many Hundred Years of a Family of the Name of *Horne*. *William Horne* was one of the Conſervators of the Peace in the Firſt Year of King *Richard* the Second; and *Michael Horne* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Seventh Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, and held his Shrievalty here; but by a Deſcendant of his, *Anne Horne*, it went in Marriage to *Benedict Guldeford*, Eſq; who refuſing the Oath of Supremacy, and flying out of the Kingdom, about the Twelfth or Thirteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Manor was confiſcated to the Crown; and not long after was granted to Mr. *Choute*, whoſe Grandſon *Edward Choute*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Dean-Court*, an Ancient Seat of a Family of the Name of *Apledore*. But about the End of King *Edward* the Third, *Elaith*, only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Apledore*, carried it in Marriage to *William Roper*, Eſq; with the adjacent Marſh. In *Philpot*'s Time it continued in that Name, the Lord *Tenham* being the Poſſeſſor.

3. *Frenchay*, a Manor which formerly had Owners of that Name. But from King *Edward* the Third's time to that of King *Henry* the Eighth it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Hauts*. The laſt of which Sir *William Haut* leaving only Two Daughters, *Joan* the Youngeſt ſhared this Eſtate, and carried it in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Wiat*, who being attainted in the Second Year of Queen *Mary*, forfeited it to the Crown. And Queen *Elizabeth* in her Twenty-fourth Year granted it back to one of the Name, *George Wiat*, Eſq;: And his Son Sir *Francis* ſold it to *Tho. Lloyd* of *Gore-Court* in *Otham*, Eſq; who, *Anno* 1636, parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*, Baronet. And his Grandſon, Sir *Edward Hales* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

ASH near *Sandwich* lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about two Miles *Weſtward* from *Sandwich*; in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Wingham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is called St. *Nicholas*, being originally, and till the Year 1682, a Chapel of Eaſe to *Wingham*, as *Richborough* Chapel was to this. A handſome large Church with a Spire-Steeple, and Chancel.

There are in this Church very Ancient Memorials of the Interment of *Goſhall*, *Laverick*, (who lye croſs-Legged like Knights of *Jeruſalem*, in the *South* Chancel) of St. *Nicholas*, *Septvans*, *Harfleet*, *Clitherow*, *Kiriell*, *Hougham*, *Peke*, *Brook*, *Toldervy*, &c. *William* Lord *Latimer*, in the Thirty-Eighth Year of King *Edward* the Third, got a Charter for a Market at *Aſh* on *Thurſdays*; and a Fair for Three Days at *Lady-day*. The Tithes are impropriate to the Archbiſhop who appoints the *Curate* here. 'Tis not valued in the King's Books, and ſo pays no Firſt Fruits.

Places of Note here;

1. *Welmeſtone*, which lies partly in this Pariſh, and partly in *Wingham*; and though now obſcure, was Anciently one of the Seats of Reſidence of the great Family of the *Septvans*; *William de Septvans* dying poſſeſſed of it in the Twenty-fifth Year of King *Edward* the Third; and in this Name it continued till the latter End of King *Henry* the Eighth, and then was exchanged for other Lands with Sir *Walter Henly*, who not long after ſold this Seat to *Alday*; and the Manor it ſelf to *Solley*. *Alday* ſold it again to Mr. *Benedict Barnham*; by one of whoſe Four Daughters, and Co-Heirs, it went by Marriage to the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*. And ſome of his Deſcendants ſold it to *Brigham*, in which Name I ſuppoſe it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Goſhall*, once the Reſidence of a Family of good Antiquity of that Name, Sir *John Goſhall*, a worthy Knight, in the Time of King *Edward* the Third, and King *Richard* the Second, living here; and lies buried in the Chancel of *Aſh* Church in compleat Armour, with his Skeleton underneath, being one of thoſe Two that lye Croſs-Leg'd, the other being Sir *John Laverick*. The Female Heir of this Family Married one of the St. *Nicholas* of the Iſle of *Thanet*, from whence by a Daughter again it went to *John Dynely*, Eſq; Anceſtor to *Chriſtopher Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*, who ſold *Goſhall* to Sir *Edward Monins*, and thence it went the ſame way by a Deſcendant of that Family to Sir *Henry*, the Father of the preſent Sir *Robert Furneſe*, Baronet.

Here was about Ten Years ago a rough Stone Cheſt, or Coffin dug up, with a Cover of the ſame, much like that mentioned to be found at *Wingham*. See *Wingham*.

3. *Checquers*, was a very Ancient Seat of a Branch of the Family of the *Septvans*, who from their Reſidence here had the Sir-Names of *Chequer*, or *Atchequer*, and are frequently ſo ſtiled in old Deeds and Records. But after it had remained for many Generations in the Name of *Septvans* and *Chequer*, this Place at laſt went by a Daughter in Marriage to *Alday*; where after having ſtaid a while it went by Sale to Mr. *Thomas Harfleet*, whoſe Deſcendants were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Hell's Twitham*, is a Place, that before the beginning of King *Edward* the Third, was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Hells*, but then paſſed out of it into that of *Twitham*; For *Bertram de Twitham* died poſſeſſed of it in the Third Year of King *Edward* the Third's Reign. But by *Maud*, Sole Daughter to *Alanus*, Son of *Theobald Twitham*, it went by Marriage in the Fourth Year of King *Richard* the Second, into the Poſſeſſion of *Simon Septvans*, in whoſe Name it continued as long as to *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Overland*, ſo called Mr. *Somner* thinks from the *Saxon* Oꝛeꝛ, a Brink or Margin, becauſe it lies along on the Bank of the *Stour*. This Place, in the Twenty-fifth Year of King *Henry* the Third, was by Grant from that Prince given to *Bertram de Crioll*, and ſtaid in that Family of the *Criolls* till about the beginning of King *Edward* the Firſt; and then was alienated to that of *Leybourn*; and was poſſeſſed by *Juliana* the great Heireſs of *Roger* Lord *Leybourn*. And Her Second Husband, *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, had it at his Death in Right of his Wife, in the Twenty-Eighth Year of King *Edward* the Third; but after this, *Juliana* having no Iſſue by either Husband, it eſcheated to the Crown, and there ſtaid till King *Richard* the Second gave it to *Simon de Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the Five Ports. But on his Attainder in the Tenth Year of that King's coming to the Crown, again, it was by that Prince granted to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, where it continued till the Suppreſſion: and then in the Thirty-fifth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth was granted to Sir *Thomas Moile*, and Sir *Walter Henley*, who joined in a Sale to *Harfleet*; and *Harfleet* ſold it to *Bargrave*, who parted with it the ſame way to *Sollay*. And he ſold it to Mr. *John Ward* of *London*, whoſe Widow *Catherine Ward* held it in Dower in *Philpot*'s Time.

Here was Anciently a Chapel of Eaſe to *Aſh* Church, ſaith *Somner*, (*b*) as *Aſh* it ſelf was to *Wingham*.

(*b*) *Rom. Forts, P.* 7.

6. *Goldſtanton*, or as now pronounced *Goldſtone*, in this Pariſh was Anciently Part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Leybourn*, and was in the Fiftieth Year of King *Henry* the Third poſſeſſed by *Roger de Leybourn*, who was pardoned by the Pacification called *Dictum de Kenelworth*, for eſpouſing the Cauſe of *Simon de Montfort*. And his great Grand-daughter *Juliana de Leybourn* dying without Iſſue in the Forty-third Year of King *Edward* the Third it eſcheated to the Crown, together with *Overland*, above-mentioned; and with that was granted by King *Richard* the Second to *Simon de Burley*; on whoſe Attainder, reverting to the Crown, it was ſettled on the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*. After the Diſſolution, King *Henry* the Eighth granted it to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, on whoſe Attainder in the Thirty-ſecond of that King, reverting to the Crown, it was given in the Thirty-fourth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth to *Vincent Engham*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Engham* ſold it to Mr. *Courcelis* of *London*; and from him it went the ſame way to Sir *William Wilde*, ſometime Recorder of *London*, and afterwards a Judge, in whoſe Son *William*, the Poſſeſſion will be after his Mother, the preſent Lady *Wilde*.

7. *Nevil's-Fleet*, was anciently called *Butlers-Fleet*, being, as appears by the Book of Ayd, anciently in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name; and who married into the Ancient Family of *Heronden* of *Heronden* in *Eaſtry*, in King *Richard* the Second's Time. But in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third, when that Book was taken, *William* Lord *Latimer* of *Corbie* was in Poſſeſſion of it; he was Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the Five Ports, and from him it was called *Latimer's Fleet*. His Daughter and Heir Married *John* Lord *Nevill*, from whom it came to be called *Nevill's-Fleet*. And in this Family it continued till the beginning of *Edward* the Fourth, and then was alienated to *Cromer*; and *James Cromer*, in the Eleventh Year of King *Henry* the Seventh, Sold it to *John Iſaac*, from whom it went the ſame way to *Kendall*; and thence was Sold to Sir *John Fogge*, who about the End of King *Henry* the Eighth conveyed it to *Ralph*, whence it went to *Spracklin*; and by Sir *Adam Spracklin* was Sold to *Harfleet*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Here was alſo another Chapel to *Aſh*, as ſaith *Somner*, (*c*).

(*c*) *R. Fort. P.* 7.

8. *Molland*, or *Moland's*, was once the Seat of a Family of this Sir-name, but they were extinct before the End of King *Edward* the Second, at which Time it came to be in the Poſſeſſion of *Harfleet*, alias *Septvans*, who added much to the Buildings of the Houſe; and whoſe Arms are yet remaining, with thoſe of the *Henley's*, *Stoughton's*, &c. who Marry'd into this Family, in the Glaſs Windows of the Parlor there. *William de Septvans* was a Soldier under King *Edward* the Third, in his Wars in *France*, and died 1401; and by his Will, which is regiſtred in the Prerogative Office in *Canterbury*, manumitted divers of his Villains or Slaves; his Son Sir *William Septvans* died 1448, and is Buried in *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. And in this Family did *Mollands* continue till the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, and then one *Robert Read* was in Poſſeſſion of it. But in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it came to the *Harfleets* again, and was in their Poſſeſſion *Anno* 1659; but one of that Name Sold it to *Singleton*; and 'tis now held in Joynture by *Mary* the Relict of Dr. *Thomas Singleton* of *Molland*, a Lady of fine Endowments both of Mind and Body.

Many oft his Name and Family of *Septvans*, or *Harfleet*, lie buried in the Church of *Aſh*. And *Philpot* ſaith, that thoſe Three *Altar-Tombs* in the Church-Yard, and thoſe on each ſide the *North-Door*, are all in Memory of this Family of the *Septvans*, or *Harfleets*, and had once Braſs Inſcriptions expreſſing the ſame.

The *Septvans* have been in Commiſſion for the Peace, *&c.* ever ſince the Time of King *Edward* the Firſt, and before; and are often written *de Septem vannis*, though their Arms are but Three Vanns or Screens.

This Place ſeems to have had its Name of *Molland*, from its high Situation, that in *Saxon* ſignifying the ſame as *Upland*.

9. *Wingham-Barton*, is an eminent Manor in this Pariſh, which once belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and when *John Peckham* founded his College of *Wingham*, *Anno Domini*, 1282, there was an Exhibition ſettled on that Fraternity ariſing out of this Manor; and from hence ſome ſuppoſe that it took the Name of *Wingham-Barton*, if it were not ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another *Barton* called *Firmins Barton*, lying near *Canterbury*.

But in the Twenty-ninth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* exchanged this Manor with the Crown; where it continued till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Roger Manwood*, whoſe Son Sir *Peter*, by Truſtees paſſed it away to Sir *William Curteen* of *London*, and he gave it in Dower with his Daughter, Married to *Henry* Earl of *Kent*; who at his Death ordered it to be Sold for Payment of Debts; as not long after it actually was to Mr. *James Thurbane* of *Sandwich*, a Family which hath been eminent in the Cinque-Ports, as long ago as the Year 1331. But the Manor-Houſe was in the Fourth Year of King *Edward* the Sixth granted to Sir *Anthony* St. *Leger*; and his Deſcendant Sir *Anthony* St. *Leger* of *Boughton*, about the beginning of King *Charles* the Firſt, Sold it to Mr. *Vincent Denn* of *Wenderton*, who gave it to his Nephew Mr. *Thomas Denn*; and he by Will ſettled it on his Brother Mr. *John Denn*, who dying without Iſſue it was divided between his Four Siſters, and was, ſaith *Philpot* deſigned to be Sold to pay Debts & Legacies; but who bought it I can't tell.

Mr. *Strype*, in his Life of *Cranmer*, makes this Place to be in the Pariſh of *Alresford*, and ſaith, *Philpot* is miſtaken in ſaying it was exchanged with the Crown by *Cranmer*, for that it was let to Sir *Edward Bainton* for Ninety-nine Years, by that Archbiſhop at the King's Soilicitation. But in the former Part of this 'tis plain Mr. *Strype* is miſtaken himſelf.

10. *Chilton* is another Place in *Aſh*, which once was the *Seat* of Sir *William Chilton*, who dyed poſſeſſed of it in the Thirty-firſt Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. After this, in the Fourth Year of King *Edward* the Third it came into the Family of *Baade*; and from thence, in the Thirty-Seventh Year of King *Edward* the Third it went to *Thomas Wolton*; after which it came to the *Septvans* or *Harfleets*, who were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

11. *Hells*, or *Hells-Court*, (*Hells* Sable a Bend Argent) is another Manor here, which anciently was the Seat of a Family of this Name. For *Thomas de Hells* had a Charter of Free-Warren to his Manor of *Hells* in the Eighteenth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. *Bertram de Hells* was Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle* under *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, who was Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle* in King *Edward* the Second's Time. *Gilbert de Hells* of *Hells-Court* was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the Thirtieth Year of King *Edward* the Third; and in this Name did this Manor continue till the Time of King *Edward* the Fourth, and then it was Sold to *Wroth*; in which Family it ſtaid till King *Henry* the Seventh, towards the End of whoſe Reign it was Sold to *Peake*, where it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

12. *Laverocks*, is another Seat in *Aſh*, which once was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of this Sirname, and who were Proprietaries here for many Deſcents: One of this Name, as was obſerved before, lies buried (croſs-Leg'd) in the Chancel of *Aſh*, and his Arms were once to be ſeen on his Shield. But in the Eighteenth Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, *Antony Laverock* dying without Iſſue Male, his Daughter *Farnell* carried it in Marriage to *Edward Morris*, Eſq; and then He and She both conveyed it to *Peke*, in one of which Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

13. *Fleet* is a Manor in *Aſh*, which was very Anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*. But *Hugh de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, and Earl of *Oxford*, after the Battle near *Burford*, where he aimed at ſupporting the Cauſe of King *Richard* the Second, againſt the Nobles, in the Tenth Year of that King's Reign, in endeavouring to ſave himſelf by Flight, was drowned; and ſo this Eſtate in the Sixteenth of that King came to the Crown. But it ſeems to have been reſtored again to the Family by King *Henry* the Fourth; for *Matilda* this Man's Mother, and Wife of *Thomas* Earl of *Oxford*, had it at her Death, from whom it went down to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, who aſſerting the Cauſe of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, was routed, with the Earl of *Warwick*, at the Battel of *Barnet*; and eſcaping thence, was attainted afterwards in the Twelfth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth, and ſo forfeited this Manor of *Fleet* to the Crown. But King *Henry* the Seventh, after the Battle of *Boſworth* Field, where he gain'd both the Victory and the Crown of *England*, reſtored it to this Earl again. In his Family it continued till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then, *Gurſon*, one Part of it, was Sold by *John* Earl of *Oxford* to *Hamon*, and the other Parts to *Peyton*, and to *Harfleet*; in which Families they continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

14. *Richborough* was formerly reckoned as a Chapel to *Aſh*, as that was it ſelf to *Wingham*; and therefore 'tis probable there was once a Chapel in the Hill, whoſe Track hath been ſaid to be ſeen in the Corn-fields, *&c.* As *Somner* ſaith (*d*).

(*d*) Canterb. *P.* 129.

About Forty Years ago, in a Sand-Pit by *Gilton-Town* in this Pariſh, (as I was informed at the Place) there were ſeveral Pieces of Ancient Gold Coins or Medals found.

As to the Famous Caſtle of *Richborough* here, I ſhall give a large Account of it in the Chapter of Caſtles, Forts, *&c.*

ASH by *Wrotham*, or as *Philpot* calls it, *Juxat Faukham*, anciently *Aiſce*, as in the T. R. lies towards the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, about three Miles *North* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, anciently written *Claceſtane*, *Lath* of *Sutton* at *Hone*; in the Deanry of *Rocheſter*, and Dioceſe of the ſame. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims here.

'Tis a Rectory, Value in the King's Books, 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Patron* —— *Bowes*, Eſq;

The Manor of *Aſh* was formerly the Inheritance of the *Latimers*; for *William de Latimer* held it in the Thirtieth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt, who obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for it, and held it of *Roger de Mowbray*. After the *Latimers*, it went into the Noble Family of *Grandiſon*; for as appears by the Book of *Ayd*, *Otho de Grandiſon* held it at making the Black-Prince a Knight, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third. In the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Creſſel*, which had large Revenues both here and at *Chiſleburſt* and *Hartley*. But this Eſtate ſtaid not long in this Name; for in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, it belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers; who held it at the Marriage of *Blanch*, that Prince's Daughter. Here it ſtaid, and was accounted one of the principal Manors of this Order, till the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when it went to the Crown; and in the Second Year of King *Edward* the Sixth, was granted to Sir *Martin Bowes*, whoſe Son *Richard* had only Two Daughters; *Elizabeth*, Married to *William Buggin*, and *Anne* to Sir *Edmond Fowler*, who divided his Eſtate between them; and on the Partition, this fell to the ſhare of *Fowler*, whoſe Deſcendants held it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *South-Aſh* is a Manor here, which anciently belonged to a Family of this Name. For it appears by the Book of *Ayd* that *John* at *South-Aſh* paid for this Manor at making the Black Prince Knight. But before this a good while, this Eſtate was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Hodſoll*'s; and 'tis probable one of this Family by living here got the Name of *Aſh*. And in *Philpot*'s Time this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Hodſoll*.

The Priory of St. *Hellens* in *London* had once ſome Intereſt in *South-Aſh*, as appears by the *Rolls* in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the Fourth. But I ſuppoſe at the Suppreſſion it went with the Manor of *Aſh*.

3. *Hodſoll* and *Halywell*, are two little Manors in this Pariſh; the Latter of which was the Seat of the Family of *Hodſoll*, who have been in Poſſeſſion of them for many Ages, and continued ſo in *Philpot*'s Time; Mr. *William Hodſoll* being then the Proprietor of theſe, and of *South-Aſh*.

4. *North-Aſh* is another Manor in *Aſh*, which was once a Limb of that Great *One* of St. *John*'s at *Sutton* at *Hone*, and for many Ages belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers of *England*. But on the Suppreſſion, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, it was granted to Sir *Maurice Dennis*; by a Daughter of whom it went to *Wrote*; and he paſſed it away to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; who, on his Deceaſe gave it to his Second Son Sir *Thomas Smith*, in whoſe Deſcendant it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Scotgrove*, was very anciently the Eſtate of a Family whoſe Name was *Torpell*; for it appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 27. that *Mabilia*, Widow of *John de Torpell*, (and who held it in King *Henry* the Third's Time) died poſſeſſed of it in King *Edward* the Firſt's. From this Name it went into that of *Catwick*; for *John de Catwick* held it, and paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third. About the Time of King *Richard* the Second the *Frankenhams* were in poſſeſſion of this Place; but about the latter End of King *Henry* the Fifth were ſucceeded in it by the *Poynings*; and Sir *Edward Poynings* died poſſeſſed of

of it in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth. But he dying without any Heir, this Manor eſcheated to the Crown; and was by that King granted to *William Lewknor*, Eſq; and one of his Family ſold it to *Vane*; and from that Name it went the ſame way to Mr. *Walter* of *Faukham*.

In the Church is a handſome Altar-Piece, the Gift of the preſent Rector Mr. *Samuel Atwood*. And there are many Memorials of the Ancient Family of the *Hodſoll*'s here, whoſe Arms are Az, a Feſs Wavy, between three Stone Fountains, Argent. And in the *South* Iſle, a Memorial of *Anne*, Wife of Sir *Edmond Fowler* of this Pariſh, 1645.

ASHERST, in the *Textus Roffenſis* written *Aiſcherſt*. *Herſt* or *Hurſt* is a Termination uſual in this and many other Counties for the Names of Places, and ſignifies Wood. It lies at the *South-Weſt* Edge of *Kent* adjoining to *Suſſex*, about Five Miles *South-Weſt* from *Tunbridge*; in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tundbridge*; Hundred of *Wachlingſtone*; Lath of *Aylesford*; *Weſt* Diviſion of the County; and *South* one of Juſtices in that *Lath*. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Malling*. 'Tis a Rectory in the Gift of the Crown, Value in the King's Books 5*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. The Church is but ſmall, and the Steeple a poor Wooden one; nothing remarkable in it. The Arms of Sir *John Rivers*, who gave the Dyal, are over the Porch.

But this Church was once famous for a Miraculous Rood or Crucifix, which the Vulgar were made believe did actually grow, not only as to the Hair upon its Head, but even in the Bulk and Stature of the Body. And by the Reſort of People to ſee this Impoſture, *Lombard* ſaith, (*e*) the Prieſt of the Pariſh got a large Sum of Money; and ſo tho' the Rood was only imagined to grow bigger, the Man that kept the *Shew* grew really richer.

(*e*) Peramb. p. 460.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims at *Chafford* in this Pariſh.

1. This Place, with the Manor of *Buckland* annexed to it, was at the making of *Domeſday-Survey* in the Poſſeſſion of *Philip de Gerund*, and in that Name it continued a good while, but at laſt by a Daughter it went into the Family of *Chalfunt*, and *Henry Chalfunt* held it (as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 14.) in the Forty-fifth of King *Edward* the Third. In King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign by a Daughter of this Family, it went into that of *Hadde*, one of which Name in the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth ſold it to *Waller* of *Gromebridge*; hence it paſſed after ſome time and the ſame way, into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas* Earl of *Dorſet*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*. And one of his Deſcendants Sold it to the *Rivers* of *Chafford* in this Pariſh, who were the Poſſeſſors in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Chafford* is alſo a Manor here, which once was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Roes* or *Rowes* of *Rowes-Place* in *Ailsford*: From ſome of which Name it went but I know not whether by Marriage, Will, or Sale, to that of *Rivers*, deſcended from the *Rivers* of *River-Hill* in *Hantſhire*, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *George Rivers*, Baronet, who lives here in a fair Seat very well ſituated; the Dirtineſs of the County, and Badneſs of the Ways conſidered.

ASHFORD, ſometimes written *Eſhford*, *Eſhetisford*, *Etiſhford*, *Echetiford*, ſaith *Kilburn*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by a River anciently (ſaith *Kilburn*) called *Eſhe* or *Eſhet*, now the *Stoure*, (but *Lambard* thinks it ſhould not have that Name till after it hath paſſed this Town) about three Miles and a half *Southward* from *Wye*; in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. The Town and Liberty of *Aſhford* have a Conſtable of their own; but the reſt of the Pariſh is in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*. Every *Tueſday* Three Weeks, is kept in this Town a Court of Record for Actions, wherein the Debt and Damages do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Marks. The Juriſdiction of which extends it ſelf all over the Pariſh except the Burgh of *Henwood*, alias *Hewet*, (over which the Liberty of *Wye* claims) and the Burgh of *Rudlow*, over which the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims.

The Church, which is called St. *Maries*, is a fair large Edifice, and was formerly a Collegiate one. The College here being founded by one Sir *John Fogg* of this County, who was a Privy-Counſellor, and Comptroller of the Houſhold, and ſeveral of whoſe Family are Interred here. (See an Account of it, and of a Chantry here, in the Chapter of Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals, *&c.*)

The great Tithes are impropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*, in whoſe Gift the Vicarage is. In the King's Books, 28*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.

There was formerly very fine painted Glaſs in the Windows of this Church, as the Pictures of King *Edward* the Third, of the *Black-Prince*, *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, Earl *Rivers*, Lord *Haſtings*, *&c.* And in the Chancel is, or was, a Monument of *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Atholl*, and Daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, who died 1375; ſhe was Wife to the famous *David Strabolgy*. Here are, or alſo were, Memorials of ſome of the Family of *Valoigns*, very ancient.

The Town of *Aſhford* is Neat, and of a good Form, and lies upon a River which receive the Confluence of ſeveral Brooks, both on the *North-Weſt* and *South-Eaſt* Side; one coming from *Weſt-Well Charing*, and *Lenham*; and the other from *Poſtling*, *Stowting*, and *Brook*.

It hath a Market on *Saturday*, and Two Fairs on *May* the 6th, and on *Auguſt* the 29.

A terrible Earthquake was felt here on *May* the 1ſt, *Anno Domini* 1580.

Places of Note here are,

1. The Manor of *Aſhford*, which in the Twenty-Seventh of King *Henry* the Third, was part of the Eſtate of *Simon de Crioll*, who obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for it: And *Maud de Crioll*, his Widow, died ſeized of it in the Fifty-ſecond Year of *Henry* the Third, leaving it to her Son *William de Kerioll*, (ſo *Philpot* writes the Name now; and perhaps about this time it might put on that Form which it kept ever after) who in purſuance of a Deſign of his Mother's, changed this Manor for *Stockton* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and *Rumford* in *Eſſex*, with *Roger de Leybourn*, whoſe Great Grand-daughter *Juliana de Leybourn* carried it in Marriage to her Second Husband *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*; and he died poſſeſſed of it in the Twenty-Eighth Year of *Edward* the Third (*f*). But this mighty Heireſs dying her ſelf without any Iſſue or Kindred, this, with all her Eſtate, eſcheated to the Crown; and was by King *Edward* the Third, in the Forty-Third Year of his Reign given to the Dean and Canons of the Church of St. *Stephen's* in *Weſtminſter*; which Gift was afterwards confirmed by King *Richard* the Second in the Twelfth and Twenty-firſt Years of his Reign. Here it continued till the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries; and then was granted by King *Henry* the Eighth, together with *Weſture*, (which Cardinal *Kemp* had ſettled on his College at *Wye*) to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, and *Jo. Polſted*; and they, not many Years after, joined in a Sale of them to Sir *Andrew Judde*; whoſe only Daughter, *Alice*, carried them in Marriage

(*f*) *Rot. Eſc. N.* 59.

to

to Sir *Thomas Smith*; whoſe Great Grandſon, the Lord *Strangford*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

The Lord of the Manor of *Aſhford*, ought anciently to have repaired the Houſe, in that Corner of *Dover*-Caſtle, which is next the Poſtern, and towards the Long Wall.

2. *Repton*, which was once the Seat of that Ancient Family of the *Valoigns*. Here reſided *Waretius de Valoigns*, in the 45th Year of *Henry* the IIId; and *Rualonus de Valoigns* was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the firſt Year of K. *Henry* II. and lived ſometimes here, and ſometimes at *Tremworth*. The laſt of this Family, at this Place, was another *Waretius de Valoigns*, who left only Two Daughters; one of which married Sir *Thomas Fogg*, and by that means carried this Seat and Eſtate into that Family. And here it continued for many Generations. But about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it was ſold by *George Fogg*, Eſq; to Sir *Michael Sondes*; who parted with it the ſame way, to *John Tuſton*, Eſq; whoſe Great Grandſon, *John Tuſton*, Earl of *Thanet*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Merdall*, is a Manor here, which formerly belonged to the Family of the *Corbies*: But *Robert Corby* (of *Boughton-Malherbe*,) gave it in Marriage with *Joan*, his only Daughter and Heir, to Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, who was Twice Lord-Mayor of *London*. In this Name it continued a good while; but at laſt it was ſold to Mr. *Hawker*, of *Challock*, an Ancient Family there: And from thence it went the ſame way to *Sprot*; and he ſold it to Sir *Thomas Finch*; whoſe Son, *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

AYLESFORD; written by theſe ſeveral Names:

Eilesford, *Ailesfort*, *Elſtre Anglesford*, [*i. e.* the Paſſage of the *Angles*, or *Engliſh*,] *Episford*, *Æglestborpe*, *Eglesford*; and in *Britiſh*, *Saſſenaigh baibail*, from the Overthrow of the *Saxons* here.

'Tis corruptly written alſo, *Alresford*, *Alenceſter*, *Allepord*, and *Aelſtrea*.

It lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the *Medway*, about Three Miles *North-Weſt* from *Maidſtone*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath.

That Part of the Pariſh, which lies on the *North* Side of the River, is in *Ancient Demeſne*, and hath a Conſtable of it ſelf: But the *South* Side, on the other Side of the River, (*viz.* the Manor of *Preſton*, and *Milhale*,) is in the Hundred of *Larkfield*.

The Church ſtandeth in *Ancient Demeſne*; is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and was given to the Church of *Rocheſter* by King *Henry* I.

In this Church is a fair Monument, of White Marble, of Sir *Paul Rycaut*, Son of Sir *Peter Rycaut*, 1700;

Another, with the *Effigies* of Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, and his Lady, Great Grandfather of the preſent Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for the Town of *Maidſtone*. The Date, 1604.

Another, of Sir *John Banks*, Baronet, who married a Daughter of Sir *John Dethick*, of *Norfolk*. 1699.

Two Figures on a Plate of Braſs, of *John Coſington*, Eſq; and *Sarah* his Wife; 1416.

This Pariſh is in the Dioceſe and Deanery of *Rocheſter*; the Liberty of the Biſhop of that See claiming over it; only in *Milhale*, the Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims.

'Tis a Vicarage; the Church of *Rocheſter* Patrons. Value in the King's Books, 10*l*.

There is a Fair here, *June* 29.

In this Place, *Vortimer*, Son of *Vortiger*, being made King in the Room of his Father, (who was depoſed, for being too much in the Intereſt of the *Saxons*) A. D. 455. fought a famous Battel, againſt *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, the Two *Saxon* Generals; his own Brother *Catigern*, and *Horſa*, killing one another, Hand to Hand; and the *Saxons* being routed, and driven as far as the Iſle of *Thanet*; as you will find more at large hereafter, in my Account of the *Saxons* in *Britain*.

Horſa was buried at, and gave Name to *Horſted*, a Place not far from hence, near *Rocheſter*. And *Catigern* was buried, with great State and Magnificence, probably in the Grounds belonging to *Tottington* Manor: And over his Body, the *Britons* erected thoſe Four mighty Stones, (ſomething after the manner of *Stonehenge*,) whoſe Figure I have here annexed; and it is by the Common People called *Kit's Cotty-Houſe*, and is a very Ancient and Noble Monument. *Plate* I. *Fig.* 2.

This Place of *Aylesford* hath been famous alſo for a great Victory, obtain'd by King *Alfred* over the *Danes*, at *Fernham*, in this Pariſh; whom he drove as far as, and into the *Thames*, and drowned many of them there, A. D. 893.

And *A. D.* 1016, *Edmond Ironſide* fiercely purſued the *Danes*, from *Otford* to this Town; where, as moſt believe, he would have given them a total Overthrow, had it not been for the Treacherous Council of *Edric*, Duke of *Mercia*: But however, he ſlew many of them, driving the reſt into the Iſle of *Sheppey*. See the Account of the *Danes* in *Kent*.

Places of Note here:

1. The *Priory*, a Houſe of *Carmelites*; whoſe *Founder* ſee in the Account of the *Religious Houſes*. On the Suppreſſion, the Royalty of this was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to Sir *Thomas Wiat*; on whoſe Son's Attainder, in Queen *Mary's* Time, it came to the Crown again; and was (by Q. *Elizabeth*) granted to Mr. *John Sidley*; who bequeath'd it to his Brother, Sir *William Sidley*. But from this Name, it was ſold to Sir *Peter Rycaut*; whoſe Heir, *Anno* 1657, convey'd it to Mr. *Caleb Banks*, of *Maidſtone*. By the Marriage of one of which Name, it went to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Aylesford*, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

2. *Tottington* and *Eccles*, are Two Manors in this Pariſh, which anciently belonged to the Family of *Rokesly*; by whoſe Heir General, they went to that of *Poynings*: And *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, in the 11th of King *Richard* II. held the Manor of *Tottington*, and gave the Tithes of it to the Priory of St. *Andrews* (*a*) in *Rocheſter*. And this Manor, together with the other of *Eccles*, one of his Succeſſors gave in the Time of K. *Henry* the VIth, in Frank Marriage with his Daughter, to *G. Palmer*, of the *Court-Lodge* in *Snodland*, Eſq; From which Family, they were ſold to *Warcup*, deſcended from the *Warcups* of *Cumberland*. Thence it was ſold to *Sidley*, of *South-Fleet*; whoſe Succeſſor ſold *Eccles* to *Ricaut*, and *Tottington* to *Madox*. (*a*) T. Roffenſis.

From this Place of *Eccles*, probably this Pariſh was called *Eglesford*; and from thence, by the uſual Change of the ſ into ȳ among the *Saxons*, *Aylesford*.

3. *Coſington*, was a Seat of great Eminence and Antiquity, which gave Name to a Family ſo called: *Stephen de Coſington* being made *Knight Banneret* by King *Edward* the Iſt, in the 20th Year of his Reign, for his Signal Service at *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*. And he had alſo a Charter of *Free-Warren* granted him, for all his Lands at *Coſington*, *Acris*, and *South Burton*, (uſually called *South Blabden*) in *Eleham* in *Kent*.

The

The Manor it ſelf held in *Knights-Service* of the Barony of *Roſs*, of *Horton-Kirby* in this County; from whom they received it by Ancient Feoffment; and bear, (in Similitude, ſaith *Philpot*, of their Lords the *Roſſes*) the ſame *Charge* in their *Arms*, only the Colours different: The *Roſſes* Coat being, *Or* 3 *Roſes Gules*; and theirs, *Az.* 3 *Roſes Or.* But in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, this Family ended in Sir *John Coſington*'s Three Daughters; who were married to *Duke*, *Hamond*, and *Wood*; and this Manor went to *Duke*, in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

There was a Free Chapel (dedicated to St. *Blaze*, as I ſuppoſe; there being a Wood here, which ſtill bears the Name of *Blaze-Wood*;) belonging to this Houſe, and founded by Sir *Stephen de Coſington*; as alſo another annex'd to *Tottington*, and founded by *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId: Both which are now quite gone to Ruin.

Here is an Alms-Houſe, for a Warden and Six Brothers and Siſters; founded by Sir *John*, Father of the late Sir *Charles Sidley*; now of about 20 *l. per Annum.*

And there is a very fair and large Stone-Bridge, over the *Medway*; the Arches whereof are ſo high, that a large *Hoy* can paſs through, with her Maſt lower'd down.

4. *Preſton.* A Seat of great Antiquity, having been ſo long in the Family of *Colepeper*, that it rivals even *Bayhall* in *Pembury*. Sir *Thomas Colepeper* was Governor of *Winchelſea*, under King *Edward* the IId; and was beheaded by him, for Defending that Town for the *Barons*.

Walter Colepeper, (whoſe Arms were the ſame, as now the *Colepepers* bear) was living in that King's Reign, and Part of K. *Edward* the Iſt's; there being Deeds extant, ſealed with the *Bend Engrailed*, ſo long ago. And this being then a new Thing, argues them to have been a Family of Dignity, as well as Riches; for they had great Eſtates at *Farleigh*, *Peckham*, *Wrotham*, and divers other Places, in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* III.

John Colepeper was a Judge in King *Henry* the VIth's Time; whoſe Daughter and Heir married to *Harrington*, and carried into that Family a great Eſtate.

This Seat is ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of this Ancient Family; being now the Reſidence of Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, Knight and Baronet.

On a Stone Window-Caſe of a large Barn of Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, at this Houſe of *Preſton*, is carved *T. C.* with the Arms of *Colepeper* between thoſe Letters; and this Date, in that Manner which the following Numeral Figures expreſs; *viz.*

1102

And the very ſame was on an old Stone-Portal, on the Left Hand of the New Gate before the Houſe, and leading to the Road.

And this Date aſcertains the Uſe of the Numeral Figures here in *Kent*, 31 Years before the Time that Dr. *Wallis* gives them from an ancient Chimney-Piece; of which he gives a Figure, in his Hiſtory of *Algebra*.

And if we may allow the Figures on the Top of each other Page of that Noble and Ancient *MS.* our *Textus Roffenſis*, to be of the ſame Age with the *Text* it ſelf, (as by the Appearance of them, one would think might be done;) *That* will bring the Date of the Uſe of the *Arabick* Numeral Characters in *England*, to be about the Year of Chriſt 1120. For *Ernulfus* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the induſtrious Compiler of the greateſt Part of that Book, was Conſecrated, *A. D.* 1115; and died, *A. D.* 1123, or 1124: And becauſe he was Aged 84 at his Death, 'tis probable this Work might be begun at his firſt Coming to the See, and ſo be finiſhed about the Year 1120.

The Numeral Characters, as they appear in this *Textus Roffenſis*, are in this Form;

1 2 3 8 9 6 ∧ 8 9.

And ſuch like Figures as thoſe Three, that are here different from the preſent Form, I have met with in ſome other Ancient *MSS.* and particularly in one now in the Hands of the Worthy and Curious *John Godfrey*, Eſq; F. R. S. whoſe Seat is at *Norton-Court*, in *Norton* Pariſh, in this County.

5 *Roes-Place*, was formerly the Seat and Original of the Ancient Family of *Roe*: And from hence came the *Roes* of *Chafford*, in *Aſhurſt*, in this County; and thoſe in *Eſſex*; and he that was Lord-Mayor of *London*. But about Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, this Place came into the Family of *Taylor*; and that ending in a Female Heir, this Manor went by her in Marriage to *Warcup*; in which Name it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

AYNSFORD. See *Eynesford.*

BADLESMERE, uſually pronounced *Bâſmere*, lies towards the *North-Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a Half *South* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Leonard*; being now ſmall, of only One Iſle, and no Steeple; (the old Side-Iſles and Chancels being taken down) but 'tis now new Pewed, and Whited very neatly.

A Rectory; Value 5 *l.* in the King's Books.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here; becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey.

In King *William* the Iſt's Reign, *Hugh de Crevequer* was Lord of this Place, and one of the Eight Lieutenants of *Dover*-Caſtle, under *John de Fiennes*.

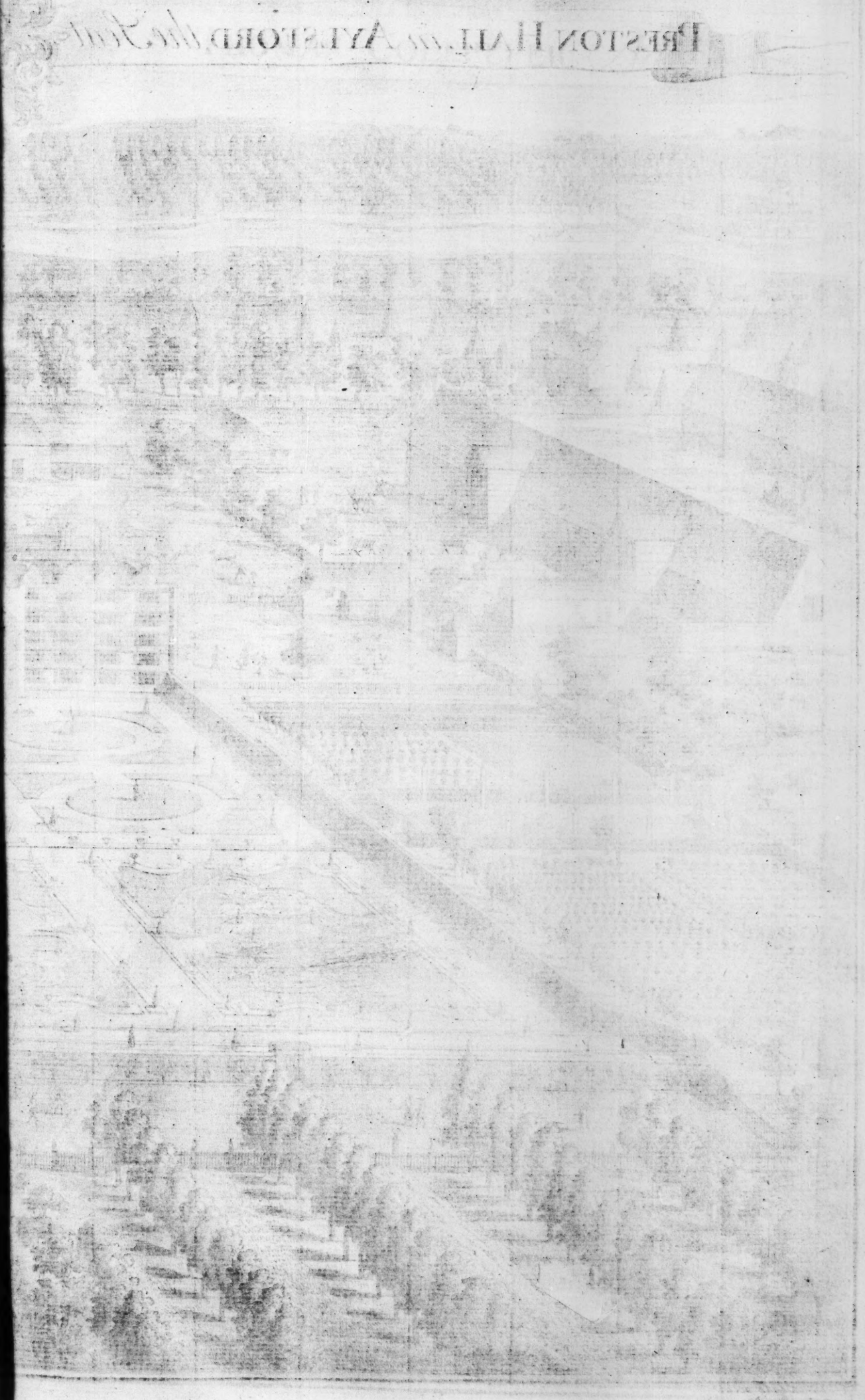
Afterwards it became the Seat of the Great and Eminent Family of *Badleſmere*; of whom, *Giles* Lord *Badleſmere* was killed in a Battel againſt the *Welch*, A. D. 1258.

Guncelin de Badleſmere died poſſeſs'd of this Manor, in the 29th Year of *Edward* the Iſt; as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 50.; and was buried in the Church here; his *Effigies* being cut out in Wood, in a Croſs-Legg'd Poſture, like a *Knight Templer*, or ſome one under the Vow of the *Holy War*, was laid upon his Tomb: But by the Careleſneſs of a *Glazier*, who was working in the Church, and making a Fire to heat his Iron, it was burnt: As I find by ſome Papers, communicated to me by my good Friend, *John Godfrey*, Eſq; of *Norton-Court*. Yet Part of the Figure, and the Carving of his Name, remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

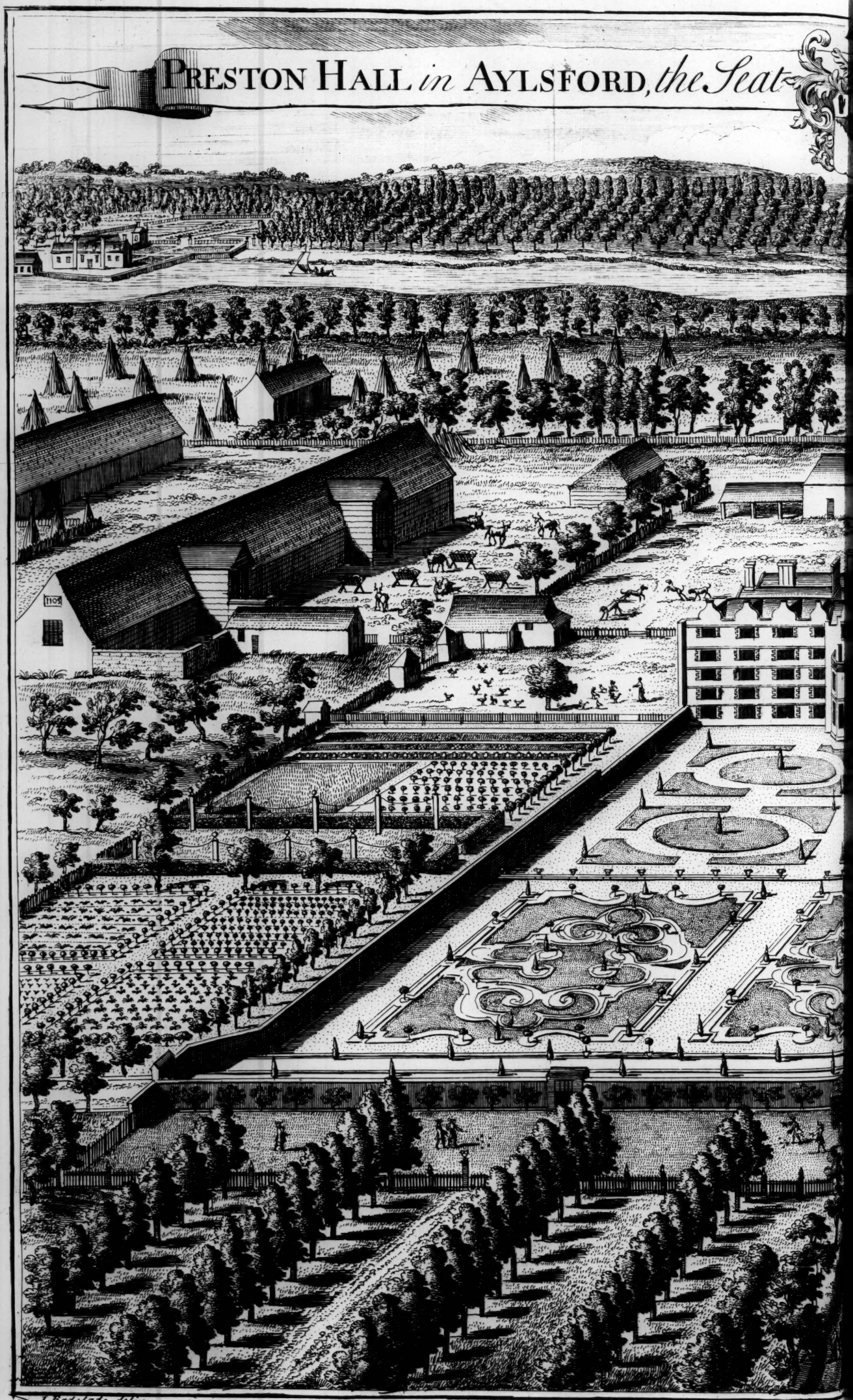
But no Memorials of this Family are now remaining; except a *Star* and *Garter*, carved fairly on a Wooden Board, which formerly (as now) made the End of a Pew in the Church; on the Back of it is this Date, 1411.

Oppoſite to it is another ſuch Board, put to the like Uſe; on which is carved a Circle, within a Triangle, and ſome *Latin* Words, (as uſual) to expreſs the *Trinity in Unity* of the Divine Nature.

The



PRESTON HALL *in* AYLSFORD, *the Seat*



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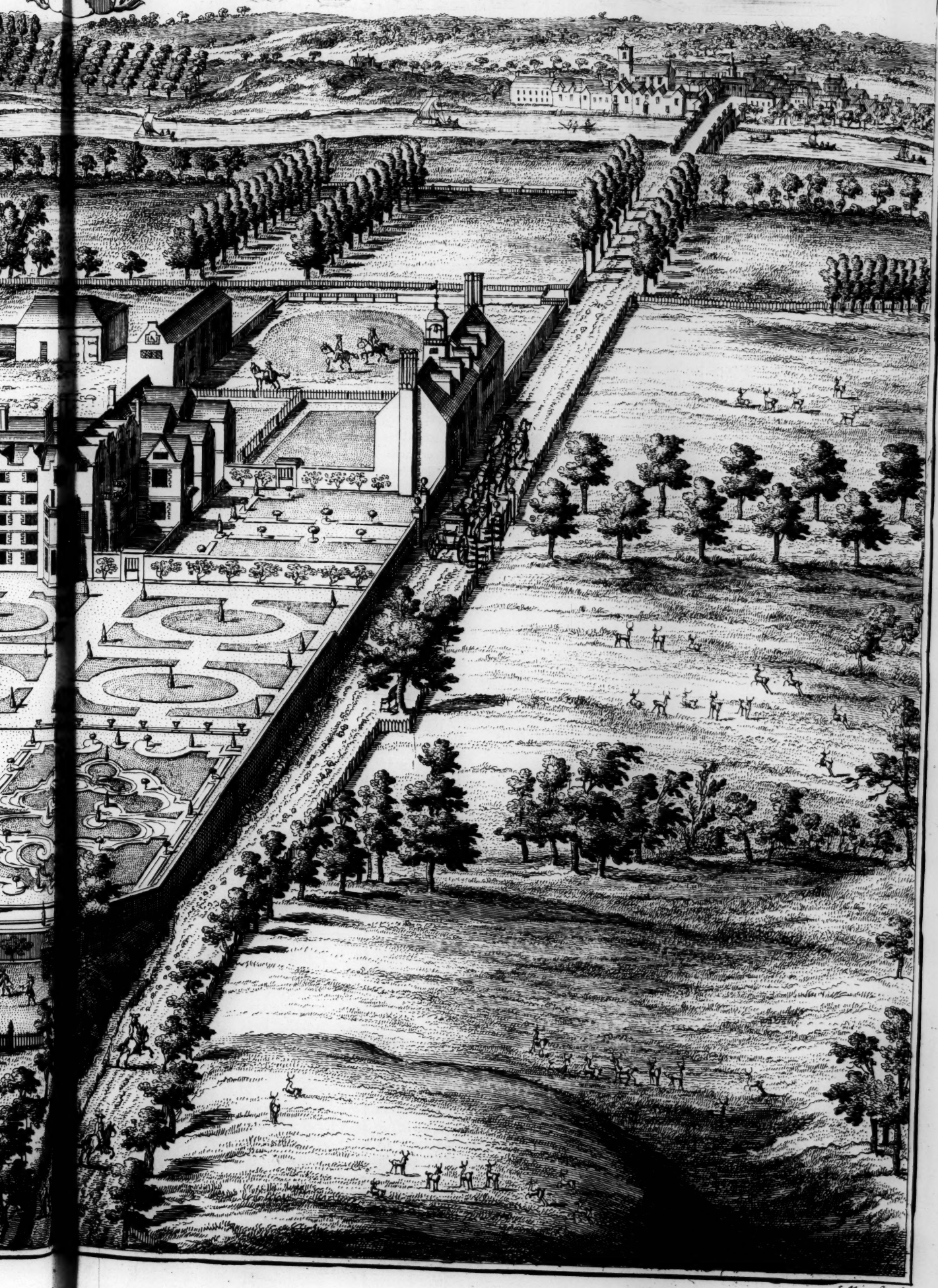
D.r Harris' Hist.: of Kent Vol. I P. 32.

S.r THOMAS COLEPEPER Ba



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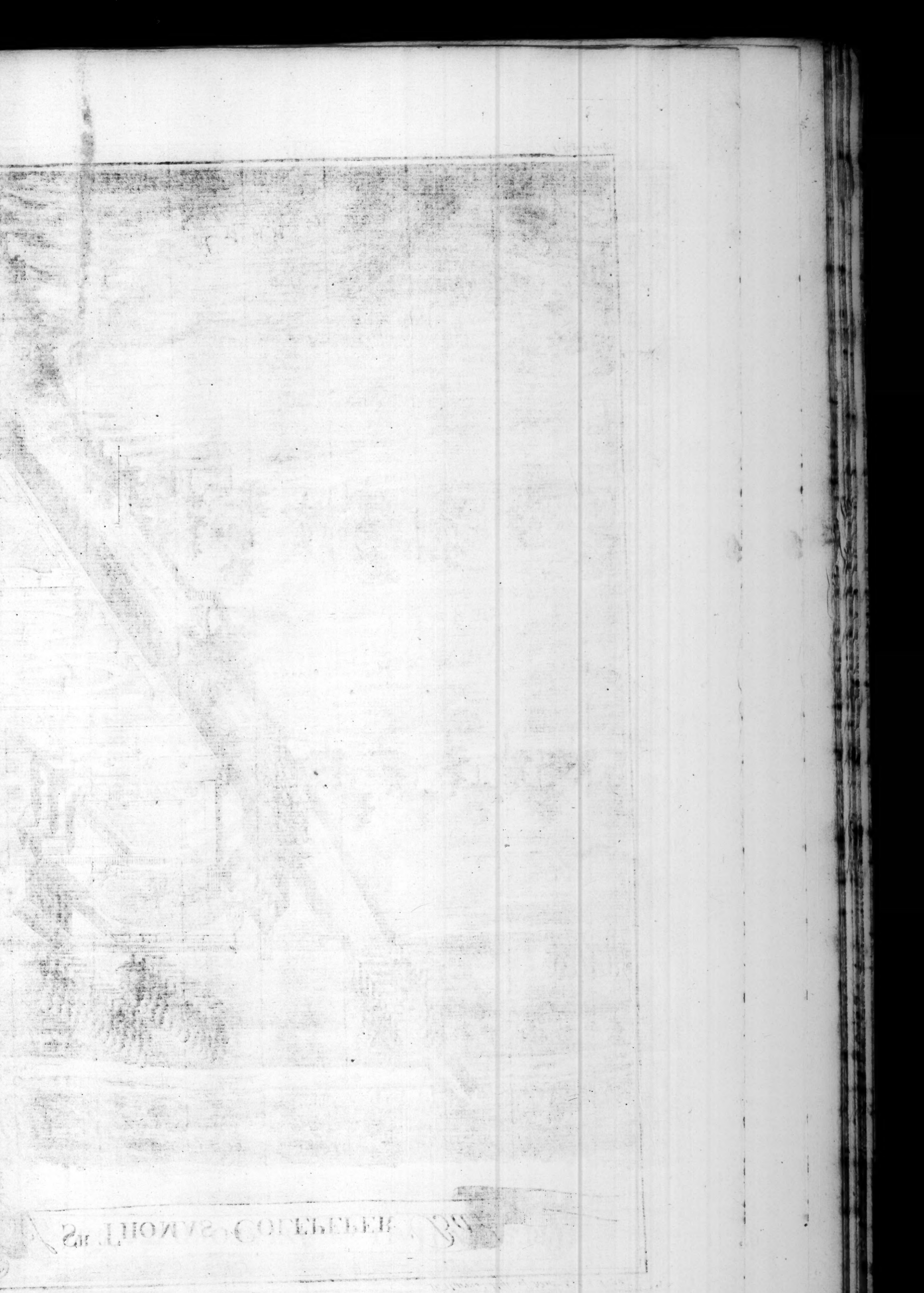


The Unfortunate Great Grandſon of this *Gunceline*, was *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*; who was Steward of the Hoſtell to King *Edward* the IId; as he ſtyles himſelf, in a Grant of Privileges to the City of *London*, to which he is Witneſs. He was Governor of *Leeds-Caſtle*; and his Lieutenant was *Thomas Colepeper*; who refuſing Entrance into the Caſtle, to *Iſabel*, Queen to King *Edward* the IId, and denying her Lodging, and any Kind of Accommodation; She exaſperated the King ſo far, that he beſieged it, and took it by Force, hanged up *Colepeper*, and afterwards beheaded *Badleſmere* at *Canterbury*.

His Son *Giles* (by *Margaret de Clare*) was by King *Edward* IIId, in his Second Year, reſtored to his Eſtate and Dignity by Patent. For which, to ſhew his Thanks to Heaven, according to the Religion of thoſe Times, he erected here a Houſe for *Black* Auſtin *Canons*; as appears by the Record in Parliament, in the 13th Year of K. *Edward* the IIId, *Membr.* 6. (*a*). He died Childleſs, in the 12th of K. *Edward* III. as *Cambden* ſaith; (whom I follow, rather than *Philpot*) ſo that the Patrimony was divided among his Four Siſters: The Youngeſt of which, *Maud*, marrying *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, carried all the Eſtate here, not ſettled on the Monaſtery, to him. He died poſſeſs'd of it in the 34th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And one of his Succeſſors, (*viz.* *John* Earl of *Oxford*) who was attainted of Treaſon, in the 12th Year of *Edward* the IVth, for Engaging for the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, in the Battel of *Barnet*; but was afterwards reſtored to his Blood and Eſtate, but he ſeems not to have had this Barony and Manor: For on the Suppreſſion of the Monaſtery here, it eſcheated to the Crown; and was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to Sir *Robert Southwell*; who in the Second Year of *Edward* VI. ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who bequeathed it to his Son *John*. But he dying without Male-Iſſue; by his only Daughter *Anne*, it went in Marriage to Sir *Humphry Gilbert*; and he, about the Middle of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to Sir *Michael Sondes*; whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *George Sondes*, Knight of the *Bath*, leaving only Two Daughters, it went by the younger, the Lady *Katherine*, in Marriage, to the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Rockingham*; whoſe worthy Son and Heir, *Edward* Lord *Sondes*, of *Lee's-Court*, is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

(*a*) Dugd. Monaſt. Vol. 2. P. 351.

Goddiſland is another Manor here, which anciently had Owners of that Name, who were reſident upon it. *John de Goddiſland* paid Aid for it, at making the *Black Prince* Knight, in the 20th Year of K. *Edward* the IIId. And after this Family was extinct here, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Atwoods*: And *Robert Atwood* died ſeized of it in the 6th Year of King *Richard* the IId. After this it came into the Name of *Sawyer*; and about King *Henry* the VIIth's Time, into that of *Cheyney*, where it continued till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and then *Henry* Lord *Cheyney* ſold it to *Snode*. And thence, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, it went the ſame way to *Franklyn*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion, I ſuppoſe, it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

BAPCHILD, (anciently *Becanceld*, *Becanceald*, *i. e.* a cold Place bearing *Beeches*;) lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about a Mile and a half from *Milton*, in that Bailiwick and Hundred, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Laurence*. It is very ſmall, of only Two Iſles. In the Windows is a Pall, the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*; and other Remains of good Painted Glaſs. A Spire-Steeple.

It is a Vicarage; Royal Value 8 *l.*

Near the Way-ſide here, was formerly a Chapel, or Oratory; whoſe Ruins (*Philpot* ſaith) were viſible in his Time; where ſuch Pilgrims as viſited the Shrine of *Thomas Becket* of *Canterbury*, uſed to offer up their Devotions, before they advanced any farther in their Journey.

Philpot conjectures, that this Chapel was erected in Memory of the Council held here by *Brightwald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of *Wightred*, (or, as ſome write him, *Muthred*,) King of *Kent*, A. D. 692; as may be ſeen in Sir *Henry Spelman*'s *Concilia Anglicana*. At this Famous Council were preſent, Five *Kentiſh* Abbeſſes; *viz.* St. *Mildred*, *Ethelred*, *Æte*, *Wilnolde*, and *Hereſwide*; who ſubſcribed their Names (with *Croſſes*) to the *Conſtitutions*; and in an Order before all the *Presbyters*, and before one *Botred*, who was a Biſhop.

At *Radfeild*, in this Pariſh, was anciently alſo another Free Chapel, whoſe Ruins are yet remaining, but the Founder and Uſes are unknown: But on the General Suppreſſion, the Lands annexed to it, were, by King *Edward* the VIth, given to one *John Bateman*; and his Succeſſor did (by Will) bequeath this Eſtate to *John Bateman* of *Wormſell*.

Places of Note here.

1. The Manor of *Bap-Child* did anciently belong to the *Savages* of *Bobbing*; for *Arnold de Savage* was in Poſſeſſion of it in the 49th Year of K. *Edward* the IIId: And in this Name it continued, till by a Daughter (*Eleanor*) it went to her Second Husband, *William Clifford*, Eſq; In which Family, it ſtaid till about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then was ſold to *William Coting*; and after that, to *William Biggs*, in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Potts-Court*, vulgarly called *Petts-Court*: Here was anciently Part of the Demeſne belonging to the Priory of *Dartford*, and continued ſo till the General Suppreſſion; after which, coming to the Crown, it was (in his laſt Year) granted by King *Edward* the VIth to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; whoſe Son, *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, ſold it to *Richard Thornhill*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Morris-Court*, is another Place of Note in *Bap-Child*, which anciently was the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Morris*; as appears, ſaith *Philpot*, by the Old Deeds belonging to this Eſtate. But about the End of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, this Family was extinct; and the Eſtate was ſold to *Engeham*: In which Name, from King *Henry* the Vth, till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, it continued; but then was ſold to *Wolgate*, whoſe Anceſtors lived at *Wolgate-Green* in *Throwley*. Thence it went to *Tilghman*, deſcended from the Ancient Family of the *Tilghmans*, of *Snodland*: And hence it went the ſame way to *Carſelock*, of *Feverſham*; but in this Name it went out for want of Iſſue; and was by Will ſettled on the *Knowlers*, and ſome others, who were the Poſſeſſors in *Philpot*'s Time.

BARFRISTON, vulgò *Barſon*; The *Bare*, or *Open Cold Town*. A Rectory; Royal Value 7 *l.* 14 *s. per Annum*.

It lies at the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Five Miles *South-Weſt* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Mary*'s.

The Church is ſmall, but the moſt finely adorned on the Outſide, with Carved-Work in Stone, with Circular Arches and Windows, of any in the County; and ſhews it to have been

not only an Ancient, but a very Curious Building. There is alſo a fine Arch within Side, between the Nave (or Body of the Church) and the Chancel; in which is a Monument of *Thomas Boys*, of *Fredvile*, Eſq; 1592.

This Place was anciently held by the *Caſtle-Guard* Tenure of *Dover*-Caſtle, by *John de Wybarn*: But about the latter End of the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth, it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Harward*; and out of that Name went by Sale, about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, to Sir *Thomas Brown*, of *Beechworth*-Caſtle. And about the Beginning of K. *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, Part of it was ſold to *Wood*; but the Manor ſtill continued in *Brown*, till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then was ſold to Mr. *Thomas Bois*, who lies buried here. But his Deſcendant, Mr. *John Bois*, ſold it in K. *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, to Mr. *Anthony Percival*, of *Dover*, where it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

Hartanger and *Soles*, are Two other Manors in this Pariſh, which once had Owners of thoſe Names. The former held in the Family of *Hartanger*, till King *Edward* the IId's Reign; and then was ſold to *Perot* of *Knowlton*; and by a Daughter of that Family, went to *Langley* of *Warwickſhire*. And in this Name it ſtay'd, till about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, and then was ſold to Sir *Thomas Brown*, abovementioned; whoſe Deſcendant, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Time, ſold it to *Richard Merryweather*, in whoſe Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

Soles ſtaid longer in the Family of that Name; for *John Soles* died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th Year of K. *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 40. *parte ſecundâ*. But in the Fourth Year of K. *Henry* IV. it became (ſome how) the Inheritance of *Thomas Newbregge*, of *Fordwich*; in which Name it ſtay'd till the Beginning of K. *Henry* the VIIth; and then was ſold to Mr. *William Bois*, Anceſtor to Mr. *John Bois*, of *Node*; who ſold ſome of it to Sir *Anthony Percival*, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and left the reſt to his Son and Heir, *John Bois*, Eſq;

The following Account, which I have from a good Hand, with what you will find related (by the ſame Authority) of *Coldred*, a Pariſh in this Neighbourhood; muſt give this Part of *Kent* the Reputation of being a very Healthful Place.

In the Year 1700, the Miniſter of this Pariſh was buried at the Age of 96: He that preached his Funeral-Sermon, was 82; He that read the *Service*, 87. The *Pariſh-Clerk* was of the ſame Age, but then abſent: The *Sexton* 86, and his Wife above 80. And ſeveral of the Neighbouring Pariſh of *Coldred* were at this Funeral, who were above 100 Years old.

BARHAM, *Berham*, [*Lambard* thinks it ſignifies the Town of the *Bores*] lies about the Middle of the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, near the *Stoure*, about Three Miles and a half *North-Eaſt* from *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *John* the *Baptiſt*. 'Tis a Rectory; but annexed to *Biſhopsbourn*, and ſo not valued in the King's Books. In which were Memorials of Sir - - - - - *Diggs*, and ſeveral others of that Family.

It was anciently a Hundred of it ſelf, but now is in that of *Kingbamford*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here. The Church and Chancel are both Neat and Handſome.

A. D. 809, King *Kenulph* gave to the Archbiſhop and Church of *Canterbury*, Seven Plow-Lands in *Berham*.

And after, in 824, *Wilfred* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave to the ſaid Church Two Manors, in Exchange for the ſame.

A. D. 830, one *Werhard*, a Prieſt, gave to that Church Thirty-ſix Plow-Lands, lying in this Pariſh; which ſome ſay had been formerly taken from the ſame Church.

BARHAM-DOWN. Here, as 'tis moſt natural to conclude from his own Account, *Julius Cæſar* encamped after his firſt Landing in *Britain*, and was by the *Kentiſh* Men driven back to his Ships; as you will find at large elſewhere.

Here alſo, *A. D.* 1212, King *John* encamped with 60000 Men, to oppoſe the *French*, who threaten'd to invade *England*. And ſome ſay, that here it was that he ſurrender'd his Crown to *Pandulfus*, the Pope's Legate: But that ſeems a Miſtake. Tho' here *Pandulfus* had his firſt Audience of him. For after he had ſent Two *Knights-Templers*, to obtain Audience here, the King granted it, and went with him from hence to *Dover*, where that Diſhonourable Surrender was made.

For hearing that *Philip* the *French* King, at the Pope's Inſtigation, had got an Army ready to invade his Kingdom; King *John* was preparing to attack him, both on the Sea, and on the Land; but having juſt Reaſon to ſuſpect Treachery at Home, as well as Danger from Abroad, He was the more ready to hearken to the Perſuaſions of the Legate; and ſo, out of Fear, ſealed that *Golden Bull of Submiſſion*. Which as ſoon as the *French* King underſtood, he went back again, in a great Rage, with his Army; having loſt his Navy, (which was burnt in *Calais* by the Earl of *Sarisbury*) and the Hopes he had of Conquering this Kingdom.

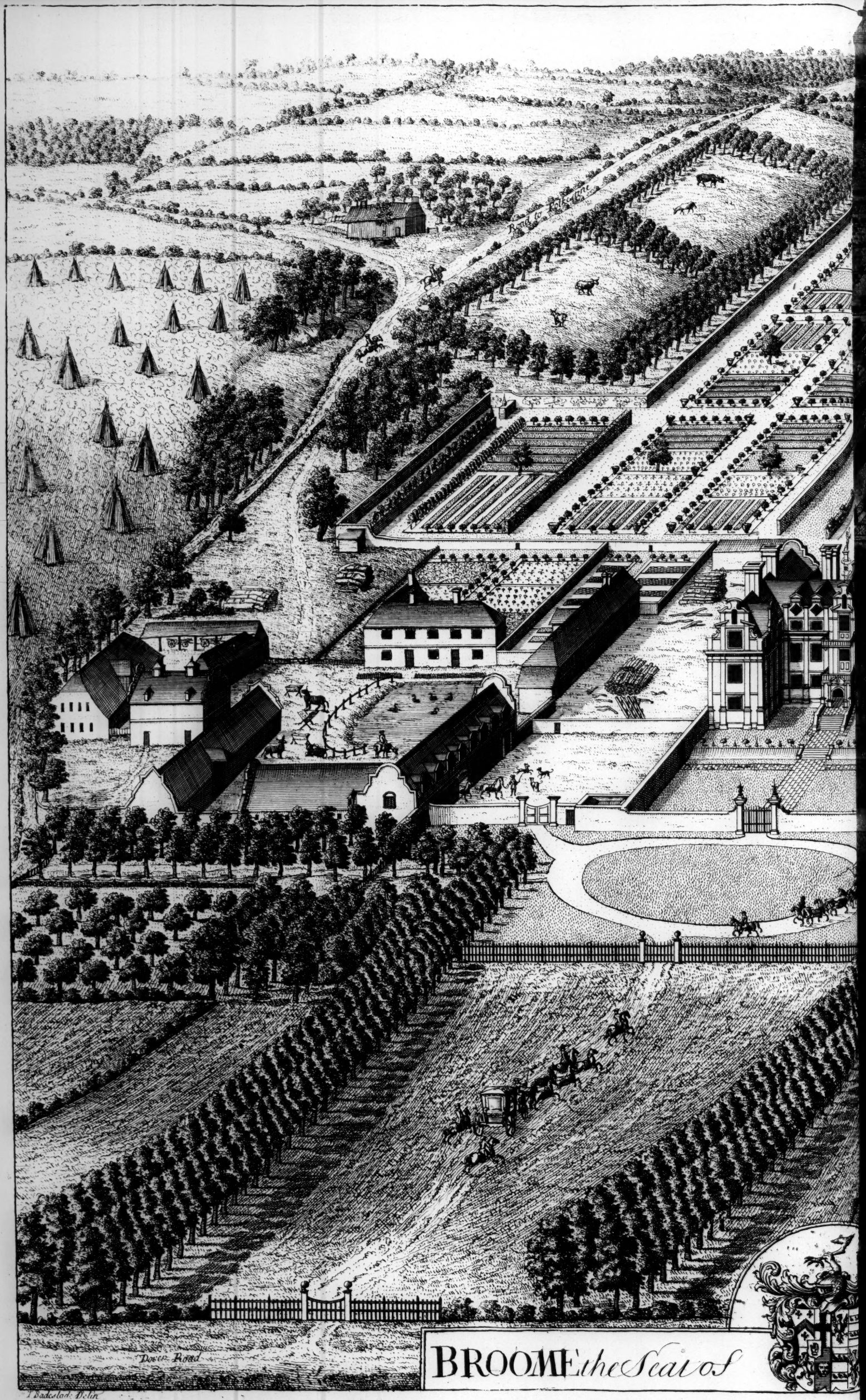
'Tis not at all likely, that the Old Camp here, with Three Ditches, (on the Side of a Wood) was caſt up by *Julius Cæſar*. For tho' 'tis more than probable, that he encamped here ſome time after his firſt Landing; yet it doth not ſeem, by his own Account of the Matter, that he had Time enough to make ſuch an Intrenchment.

And yet, by the Antiquities which have been found here, one would think that this Camp is a *Roman* Work. *Lambard* mentions a *Roman* Urn, dug up here by Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, then Maſter of the Rolls; and I have heard of ſeveral others. But indeed, the *Roman* Military Way paſſing over this *Down*, (on which are ſeveral *Tumuli*, or Barrows, which were caſt up (probably) over the Bones of ſome *Roman* Commanders;) will account for the Urns, *&c.* found here, without forcing us to conclude the Camp to have been a *Roman* one; for it may have been either a *Daniſh*, or a *Saxon* Fortification.

As King *Henry* the Iſt and Duke *Henry* were going over this Place, (*Barham-Down*,) towards *Canterbury*, a Deſign was formed by the *Flemings* to murder the latter. But *William* Earl of *Norfolk*, King *Stephen*'s Son, being one of the Conſpirators, happen'd to break his Leg *here*, by a Fall from his Horſe: Upon which the others were ſo amazed, (as thinking it a Judgment upon him from Heaven,) that the Deſign was fruſtrated.

On this Place alſo, in the 49th of K. *Henry* the IIId, was a mighty Army of Horſe and Foot gather'd together, to oppoſe the Landing of ſuch Foreigners, as the Queen had procured to aſſiſt the Barons againſt the King. But that Deſign did not go on; the Strangers being all ſent back again from *Dam*, where they intended to have embark'd.

Here alſo in K. *Henry* the IIId's Reign, *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*, General of the Barons Army, prepared a very conſiderable Number of Forces againſt


Road to Folkestone
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Road to Canterbury

I. Harris Sculpt

againſt that Prince, who not long after at a Battel in *Suſſex*, was himſelf, with his Brother *Richard*, and his Eldeſt Son taken Priſoner by them.

Places of Note here.

1. *Barham-Court.* The Manor of *Barham* did anciently belong to a Family called *Fitz-Urſe*, and who took the Name of *Barham* on them, becauſe *Randolph Fitz-Urſe* was one of thoſe that murdered *Thomas à Becket*, as *Philpot* ſaith. But *Cambden* ſaith, he fled into *Ireland*, and there took the Name of *Mac Mahon*. This Manor continued in the Name of *Barham* until King *Charles* the Firſt's Time; and then it went by Purchaſe to Dr. *Charles Fotherby*, Father to Sir *John Fotherby*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Shelving-Borow* is another Manor and Seat here, which anciently belonged to a Family of the Name of *Shelving*. For *John de Shelving* was poſſeſſed of it in the Seventeenth Year of King *Edward* the Second. But ſoon after this, by a Daughter, it went into the Name of *Haut*. And about the End of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, Sir *William Haut* leaving only Two Daughters, one of them, *Elizabeth*, carried this Eſtate to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*. But he in King *Edward* the Sixth's Time ſold it to *Mantle*, and thence it went the ſame way to *Carliſle*, and then to *Hopday*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Diggs-Court*, with the appendant Manor of *Brome*, was once the Seat of the Ancient Family of *Diggs* or *Digge*, one of which in the Reign of King *Richard* the Firſt, had the Aldermanry of *Newingate* in *Canterbury*. *John Biggs*, 1258, was a great Benefactor to the *Franciſcans*, then newly ſettled at *Canterbury*; and bought for them an Iſland in that City called *Bennewight*. *Adomarus Digge*, of this Place, was a Judge in King *Edward* the Second's Reign, and had much Land about *Rainham*, and *Newington*, where a Marſh ſtill bears his Name being called *Digg's-Marſh*. *John Diggs* of *Digg's-Court* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Second Year of King *Henry* the Fourth; and his Grandſon *John* in the Fourth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth; and his Son of the ſame Name in the Eleventh Year of King *Henry* the Seventh; and his Son *James* held the ſame Office in the Second Year of King *Henry* the Eighth. But his Son *Thomas Diggs* ſold this Seat to Captain *Thomas Halſey* of *London*, who ſoon after alienated it to Sir *Thomas Soam*, ; and he to Collonel *John Dixwell*, for the Uſe of his Nephew *Baſil Dixwell* of *Brome*, Eſq; in which Family it ſtill continues, being now the fine Seat of the Worthy Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Baronet.

BARMING, (*Berming*, *Bermeling*,) *Eaſt*, lies toward the Middle of *Kent* by the *Medway*, about two Miles and a half *South-Weſt* from *Maidſtone*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; In the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims over it. The Church is called St. *Margarets*, in which there is nothing remarkable of Antiquity: It is ſmall, but hath a neat Tower, and a Spire Steeple. A Rectory, the King is Patron. Royal Value 12*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

About half a Mile more to the *South-Weſt* lies *Weſt Berming*, where *Kilburn* ſaith, the Ruins of a Church and Church-yard were viſible in his Time near the *Court-Lodge*; that is, to explain it now the firſt time the Word occurs, near the Houſe where the Manor-Court, or Court-Baron was wont to be kept; for that I take to be the Meaning of the Word *Court-Lodge*, ſo very common in this County for a Gentleman's Seat, or an old Manſion-Houſe.

Places of Note here,

1. *Eaſt* and *Weſt Berming* were in the Reign of King *Edward* the Firſt in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Bermeling*, who ſeems to have taken his Sirname from hence; he had alſo the Advowſon of the Church; and after him *Robert de Bermling* held it in the Thirty firſt Year of King *Edward* the Firſt, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 123. After this Family were extinct, or parted with this Eſtate, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Freminghams*; and *John Fremingham* had it in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the Fourth. Next it went into the Name of *Pimpe*, a Family of great Eminence in this Part of *Kent*; and *Reginald Pimp* died poſſeſſed of them in the Sixteenth Year of King *Henry* the Sixth. From this Name it went ſoon after by Sale into the Family of *Stafford*, who were Dukes of *Buckingham*, and Earls of *Stafford*. But *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, forfeited it with his Life to the Crown, being attainted and executed for High-Treaſon in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth, by the Contrivance of Cardinal *Woolſey*. This Duke was the laſt Perſon that had (I think) the Title of High Conſtable of *England*. The King granted theſe Manors to Sir *John Rainsford*, one of his Privy-Council, whoſe Son *Henry* ſold them to Sir *Henry Iſley*, who alſo had the Misfortune to forfeit them to the Crown, by engaging with Sir *Thomas Wiat* in that ill-managed Conſpiracy which coſt both of them their Lives. Sir *Henry* was executed at *Sevenoke*, and died with great Bravery and Conſtancy of Mind. Queen *Mary* then granted this Eſtate to Sir *John Baker*, her Attorney-General, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *John Baker* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Hall's Place* is a Seat in this Pariſh which gave Name to a Family reſiding here, and formerly writing themſelves *At-Hall*. But before the End of King *Edward* the Third, it went from this Name into that of *Colepeper* of *Preſton*; ſome part of it having been alſo ſold to *Clive*; and one *John Clive*, about the Seventh Year of *Henry* the Fourth, ſold his Part to *Peter Colepeper*; and he Three Years after alienated that and *Hall's-Place* to *Sampſon Maſcall*; and one of that Family who are derived from the *Maſcall's* in *Brenchley*, about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign parted with it the ſame way to *Alchome*, derived from the *Alchomes* of *Alchome* in *Rotherfield* in *Suſſex*, and in one of that Name the Fee-Simple continued in *Philpot*'s Time, though the Uſe and Profits of it had for many Years, he ſaith, been in the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Cock* of *Stepney*, and his Deſcendants.

3. St. *Hellens* is a Place in *Eaſt Berming*, which formerly was a Branch of the Revenue of St. *Hellens* in *London*; but on the Diſſolution of the Abbies it was granted by King *Henry* the Eighth to *Richard Callowhill*; and he in the Thirty-fifth of that King's Reign ſold it to *Gabriel Caldham*; and he parted with it the ſame way, and the next Year to *William Rowe*; one of his Deſcendants ſold it to Mr. *Stephen Pearſe*, and he to Sir *Robert Brett*, who dying in the Nineteenth Year of King *James* the Firſt, bequeathed it to *Robert Lynde*, Eſq; and he joining with *Stephen Pearſe* in a concurrent Deed of Sale, conveyed it to Sir *Oliver Boteler*; whoſe Grandſon Sir *Oliver Boteler*, Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

BEKESBOURNE lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent* by the *Stoure*, about two Miles and a half from *Canterbury*, *Eaſtward*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of *St. Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. 'Tis a Member of the Town and Port of *Haſting* in *Suſſex*, the Liberty of which Place, and that of the

Cinque-Ports claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*. A Vicarage; the Archbiſhop Patron; Royal Value 6*l*. made ſo in the Forty-third Year of King *Edward* the Third.

Archbiſhop *Parker* Repaired and Beautified the Chancel, and obtained an Augmentation to the Vicarage, of Ten Pounds, Four Quarters of Wheat, and Sixteen of Barley, *per Annum*. It was diſtinguiſhed from the other *Bourn*, which *Philpot* ſaith are link'd to each other by the River *Leving*, by its being the Patrimony of the *Bekes*. *Richard de Beke* held his Lands here in Grand Serjeantry to find one Ship each Time King *Henry* the Third ſhould croſs the Seas, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil* in the Exchequer. Perhaps the *Stoure* might once be Navigable thus far.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had once a ſmall but fine Manor Houſe here, very conveniently ſituated for a Receſs; it was purchaſed by Archbiſhop *Cranmer* with the Money that he ſold *Biſhopsbourne* for; and hither he retired when Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, but went in a while to *Ford*, and thence was ſent to the Tower. The River is ſo contrived to come round it that it was well ſupplyed with Trouts. The Gate-houſe and High-Walls of the Gardens are ſtill ſtanding.

But Mr. *Strype* ſaith, this Houſe was his Son's after him; if ſo, it muſt be his own Private Eſtate, and ſo the former Account of its being bought by *Cranmer* muſt be a Miſtake. But I judge Mr. *Strype* ſhould mean the Houſe againſt the Gardens of the Palace here, which *Parker* bought, he ſaith, of one *William Whiting*; and it was ſold by his Son.

This Palace was demoliſhed 1658, and now no Part but the Gate-houſe is ſtanding; on which are the Arms and Motto of Archbiſhop *Parker*.

Anno Domini 1558, *Cranmer* finiſhed the Gate-houſe that is now ſtanding here, as he had done ſeveral other Parts before. His Name *T. C.* and Motto, *Noſce Teipſum & Deum*, being on two Stones ſet in the Brickwork.

Bekesbourn-Manor was firſt given to the Church of *Canterbury* about the Year 1400.

Garwington is a Manor and Seat in this Pariſh which once had Owners of this Name, and who held their Eſtate here by Knights Service of the *Abbot* of St. *Auſtins*. *Thomas Garwington* was a Man of good Note here in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third. But in his Grandſon the Male Line determined; and *Joan* his Niece, who had Married *Richard Haut*, a Cadit of the *Hauts* of *Hautsbourn*, was his Heir general; but her Son *Richard Haut* leaving only a Daughter *Margery*, it went by her to her Huſband *William Iſaac* of *Hopland*; and his Succeſſor's Daughter carried it alſo in Marriage, firſt to *Sidley*, and then to Sir *Henry Palmer*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Henry Palmer* ſold it to Lieutenant-Collonel *Prude* that was killed at *Maeſtricht*; whoſe two Grand-Daughters, and Co-heirs, joined in a Sale of it to Mr. *George Curtis* in *Philpot*'s Time.

I can't but take notice of what *Lambard* ſaith of this Place's being obliged to find Seven Ships in the Service of the *Cinque-Ports*; becauſe 'tis not conſiſtent with his other Account, nor indeed with the Reaſon of Things; it being but a Limb to *Haſting*, and that finding but Five Ships; However, *Philpot* ſaith expreſly, that there was a ſmall Navigation from the *Stour* hither in King *Edward* the Third's Reign.

There was a Chantry in this Church which was Founded *Anno Domini* 1314, by one *James* of *Bourne*; but the Revenues of it, with the Conſent of Archbiſhop *Iſlip*, in 1362, were tranſlated to *Cokyn*'s Hoſpital, united to *Eaſtbridge* in *Canterbury*, by one *Bartholomew* of *Bourne* aforeſaid.

Thomas Goldſtone, Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, about *Anno Domini*, 1500, well repaired the Manor-Houſe here; and built a Chapel, which in 1508 was Conſecrated by *John Thornton*, Suffragan Biſhop of *Dover*, and Dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin.

BECKENHAM, or as in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Beccenham*, the Town of Beeches, lies at the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, adjoyning to *Surrey*, by the River *Ravensbourn*, about two Miles *Weſt* from *Bromley*; ſome ſmall Part of it is in *Surrey*. But that which is in this County is in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*; Hundred of *Bromley* and *Beckenham*; Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*; *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. And the Church is Dedicated to St. *George*.

A Rectory, Royal Value 16*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it.

Dr. *Cave* thinks this to have been the Place which was anciently called *Becanceld*, or as he would read it *Becanfeld*, where ſeveral Councils have been held; but it ſeems rather to have been *Bapchild*, as is the general Opinion of the Learned.

Places of Note in *Bekenham*,

1. This Place was anciently the Eſtate of a Family, which in *Latin* were called *de Rupella*, in *French de la Rochell*, and in *Engliſh Rokely*. *Richard de Rokely* died Seized of this Manor in the Fifth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. His Son *Philip* left only one Daughter *Iſolda de la Rokely*, who carried this Manor to her Husband Mr. *William Bruin*, by whom ſhe had Iſſue Sir *Maurice Bruin*, who was Chamberlain to King *Edward* the Third, and was called to Parliament as a Baron. After this Eſtate had continued long in this Family, Sir *Henry Bruin*, about the beginning of King *Edward* the Fourth, left Two Daughters only, who were Co-Heirs. *Elizabeth* the Youngeſt Married firſt *Thomas Tirrell* of *Heron* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; and carried this Part of her Father's Inheritance to him. After this ſhe Married Sir *William Brandon*, Knight, who was Standard-Bearer to King *Henry* the Seventh at the Battel of *Boſworth-Field*, and was there killed. His Son was the famous Sir *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who had this Place in Leaſe from the Heir of *Tirrell*, and lived here ſome time. And here it was that he entertained King *Henry* the Eighth with great Magnificence when he went once to pay a Viſit to his Repudiated Wife *Anne* of *Cleves*, reſiding then at *Hever* in this County. But the Fee-ſimple of this Manor deſcended to *Humphrey*, Grandſon of the above-mentioned *Thomas Tirrell*; and he in the Thirty-fifth Year of King *Henry* the Eighth paſſed away one Moiety of it to *Ralph Warren*, and the other to *Henry Park*. *Warren* ſoon alienated his Part to *Bradbury*; from whom about the End of Queen *Elizabeth* it paſſed by Sale to Mr. Serjeant *Gent*, who gave it in Dower with his Daughter to Sir *George Dalſton* of *Cumberland*; he Sold it to Sir *Patrick Carwin* of the ſame County; and he in a ſhort time conveyed it the ſame way to Sir *Oliver St. John*, and from him it deſcended to Sir *Walter St. John*, Baronet. The other Half, by *Park*'s only Daughter, went to Mr. *Robert Leigh* of *Cheſhire*, whoſe Succeſſor about the End of King *James* the Firſt, alienated it to Mr. *Henry Snelgrave*, who Sold it alſo to Sir *Walter St. John*; and he by that Means being poſſeſſed of the whole Manor exchanged it for other Lands with his Brother Mr. *Henry St. John*.

2. *Langley*,

2. *Langley*, is a Seat in this Pariſh, which in the Twelfth Year of King *Edward* the Second belonged to *John de Malmains*, who had a Charter of Free-Warren then for this Eſtate. He ſold it to *Henry de Cliffe*; and from that Name about the End of King *Edward* the Third it went the ſame way to *Langley*, which Family gave Name to the Seat, and by ſome of which it was Rebuilt. The laſt of the *Langleys* here was *Ralph Langley*, who with many other Gentlemen of this County, was ſummoned to appear before *Robert Poynings* and *John Perry*, in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the Sixth, to diſclaim the Title of the Houſe of *York*. He died *Anno* 1451, and ordered *Langley* to be Sold for the Payment of his Debts. *John Violett* was the Purchaſer; and his Family enjoyed it till the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth, and then it was ſold to *John Stiles*, Eſq; who much enlarged the Houſe with good Building. And in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of his Succeſſor Sir *Humphry Stiles*, Knight and Baronet; and in that Family it ſtill continues.

3. *Kelſeys* is another Seat in *Beckenham*, which in King *Henry* the Third's Time belonged to a Family of this Name; and from hence *Philpot* thinks the *Kelſeys* of *Surrey* were derived. But about the End of King *Richard* the Second, the *Brograves* were got into Poſſeſſion of this Place by Purchaſe. In old Deeds they are written *Burgrave*, and ſometimes *Boroughgrave*.

In the Year 1479, a Licenſe was granted to *William Brograve* by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, to erect a Chapel at his Manor-Houſe at *Kelſeys*; the Remains of which were viſible in *Philpot*'s Time; when alſo, *Martha*, Widow of Mr. *Thomas Brograve*, was by Joynture in Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate and Seat.

4. *Foxgrove*, is a Place here which had anciently Poſſeſſors of this Name; for *John de Foxgrove* paid Ayd for it at making the *Black-Prince* Knight. From this Family it went into that of *Bartholomew* Lord *Burwaſh*; whoſe Son of the ſame Name in the Forty-third Year of King *Edward* the Third, ſold it to Sir *Walter de Pavely*, in whoſe Family it ſtaid till the End of King *Richard* the Second, and then was conveyed to *Vaux* of the County of *Northampton*, from which Family about the End of King *Henry* the Sixth, it went the ſame way to that of *Greene*; and thence, in the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth to the Name of *Bevorſea*. From hence it was ſold again to *Hollingworth* (*Luke*) who alſo, about the beginning of King *Edward* the Sixth, alienated it to Sir *John Cliff* of *London*; and he Dying without Male Iſſue, *Joan* his only Daughter carried it to her Husband *John Leigh* of *Addington*, Eſq; And *Chriſtian*, Widow of Sir *Francis Leigh* of *Eaſt Peckham*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

BENENDEN lies towards the Middle of the *South* Part of *Kent*, about three Miles *South-Eaſt* from *Cranbrook*; in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds; Lath of *Scray*; *Weſt* Diviſion of the County; and lower One of Juſtices in that Lath.

So much of it as is in the Burgh of *Benenden* is in the Hundred of *Rolvenden*. But that Part which lies in the Burghs of *Hevenden* or *Ibornden*, is in the Hundred of *Brackley*. That Part lying in the *North* Burgh, is in *Selbrittenden* Hundred. And what lies in the Burgh of *Crothal* is in the Hundred of *Cranbrook*.

'Tis a Vicarage, in the Gift of Sir *John Norris*. Royal Value 17*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. and is in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is Dedicated to St. *George*, and ſtands in *Rolvenden* Hundred; in which are Monuments and Memorials of the Interment of *Guldeford* of *Hamſted*, and of *Moore* ſometime Lord of *Benenden*.

At *Hempſted* is a Place called the *Merry-Tree*, which is reputed to be the Higheſt Ground of all the Wild of *Kent*.

The Steeple of the Church here ſtands off from it, being built of Stone at the Bottom, and the reſt of Wood. The Spire is high, and the Workmanſhip within ſide very good.

The Liberties of St. *Auſtin*, and of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, claims here.

Places of Note here,

1. *Benenden*. In *Doomſday-Book*, *Benenden* is recorded to have been poſſeſſed by one *Gudricus*, &c. in *Allodio ſuo*; *i. e.* it was perfectly Free-Land of Inheritance, without any Feudal Services, or Servile Obligations to any Lord connected with it, and Alienable or Bequeathable without any ones Leave.

Afterwards we find (*a*) *Benenden* poſſeſſed by Perſons of that Name. *John de Benenden* held a *Knight's-Fee* here, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third. But from this Family, by *Joan*, a Female Heir, it went to Sir *William Brenchley*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*. He died about 1446, and She about Seven Years after, and are both Buried in *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*.

(*a*) Benenden *Az. a Lobſter Or.*

Another Female Heir of this Name, carried this Eſtate to *Moore* of *More-Court* in *Ivy-Church*, who on this Match tranſplanted themſelves from that Place where they had been for many Generations, and built a Houſe here which they called

2. *More-Court*. But in the Firſt Year of Queen *Mary*, *John More*, Eſq; Sold it to Mr. *William Watts*; from whom it deſcended to one of the ſame Name, and who was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Hemſtede* is a Manor and Seat here, which in the Twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Third, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Hemſtede*; but in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third it was become the Inheritance of *James de Echingham* of *Suſſex*. Next, about the beginning of King *Richard* the Second, it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge. But on his Attainder becoming forfeited to the Crown, it was granted by that Prince to *William de Guldford*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in his Eleventh Year. This Family had been eminent long before this in the County, and were Poſſeſſors of the Manors of *Wickham* near *Lydd*, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third, as appears by the Book of *Ayd*, and probably took their Name from *Guldeford* by *Rye* in *Suſſex*. After *William Guldford* had got the Grant of *Hempſtede*, he made it his Seat; and his Succeſſors ſoon improved it by Building, and have ever ſince continued Reſident there, till Sir *Robert Guldford*, Baronet, lately Sold it to Sir *John Norris*, Member of Parliament for *Rye*.

This Family of *Guildford* have been very eminent in this County. Sir *John Guildford* lies buried in *Canterbury* Church, who was Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Edward* the Fourth. His Son Sir *Richard* was made Knight of the Garter by King *Henry* the Seventh. And his Son Sir *Edward* was Mareſchal of *Calais*, Lord Warden of the Five Ports, Maſter of the Ordnance, and Father to *Jane*, Dutcheſs of *Northumberland*, who was Mother to the Earls of *Warwick* and *Leiceſter*, as alſo to *Guilford Dudley*, who was Beheaded with his Wife *Jane*. Sir *Henry Guildford* was made Knight of the Garter by King *Henry* the Eighth; and had on a Canton the Arms of *Granada* added to his Coat by *Ferdinando* King of *Spain*, for his worthy Service in recovering that Kingdom from the *Moors*. And from that Sir *John Guildford*, firſt mentioned, *Weaver* ſaith, there do proceed by Females, the Families of

Darel,

Darel, *Gage*, *Brown*, *Walſingham*, *Cromer*, *Iſaac*, and *Iſley*, all of good Note hereabouts in the preceding Ages.

4. *Great Maytham* is a Manor here, which once was part of the Eſtate of the Noble Family of *Malmains*, whoſe principal Seat was at *Malmains* in *Stoke*, in the Hundred of *Hoo*.

Nicholas, Grandſon of *John Malmains*, who held this Place in the Twentieth Year of King *Henry* the Third, paid Ayd for it at making the *Black-Prince* Knight. But it ſtaid not much longer in this Name; for in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Nicholas Carew*, in whoſe Family it continued till about the latter End of King *Henry* the Eighth, and then was Sold to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, afterwards made Earl of *Eſſex*. But on his Attainder in the Thirty-ſecond of that Prince it came to the Crown, and was granted to Sir *Walter Henley* of *Courſeborne*, King's Serjeant at Law; who not long after gave it to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*, Eſq; who Married *Hellen* one of his Daughters. He, in the laſt of King *Edward* the Sixth, ſold part of the Land belonging to it to *Parker* and *Franklyn*. But the Manor continued in *Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*, till King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, and then was granted to Mr. *Alderman Wright*, being forfeited to the Crown for Non-Payment of the *Water-Scots*, *&c.* in *Romney-Marſh*. And by *Margaret* his Daughter, it went in Marriage to *Richard Cordall* of *London*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Lowden* or *Little Maytham*, is a Manor which was in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third, part of the Eſtate of Sir *Richard At Leeze*. But as appears by the Roll of *Blanch-Lands* in the *Exchequer*, in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, it was come into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Aucher*, who paid Ayd for it at the Marriage of *Blanch* that King's Daughter. From him it went to his Grandſon *John Aucher* of *Loſenham* in *Newenden*, Eſq; And by the Marriage of *Anne* his only Daughter, to *William*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*; in which Family it continued till Sir *John Colepeper* of *Loſenham*, created Lord *Colepeper* at *Oxford*, paſſed it away to Mr. *More* his Brother in Law, who I ſuppoſe poſſeſſed it in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Termination *Den*, in which the Name of this Place ends, is very common to Places in the Wilde of *Kent*; it ſignified at firſt a Part of that great Wood, which was fenced off, and given by the King to ſome particular Perſon; of which more when I ſpeak of the *Wilde* or *Wealde*.

BERSTEDE, in ſome Old Manuſcript written *Berghſtede*, becauſe perhaps there may formerly have been a Caſtle here, which the Ruins of *Moat-Hall* do ſeem to ſhew.

It lies near the Middle of *Kent* by the River *Medway*, about two Miles and a half *Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*; in the Bailiwick of *Eyborne*; Lath of *Aylesford*; *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Eyborne*, and the Reſt in that of *Maidſtone*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eyborne*, and is Dedicated to the Holy Croſs. The great Tithes are impropriated to the Church of *Rocheſter*, which preſents to the Vicarage, which is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

In the Church are Memorials of *Henry Brookhall*, the laſt of that Family at *Aldington* in *Thurnham*; ſeveral Monuments of the *Cages*, and one of *Robert Fludd*, M. D.

In ſome Ancient Rentals, there is mention made of Lands belonging to the *Fraternity of Berſted*, which ſhews, that formerly there was ſome kind of College or Fraternity here. Perhaps it might belong to the adjacent Priory of *Leeds*.

That anciently there were many ſuch kind of *Brotherhoods*, appears plain to me, by the *Stalls* which I have often obſerved in the Chancels of ſeveral Churches in this County and elſewhere; and yet we have no particular Account of their having been Collegiate, like *Maidſtone*, *Wye*, *Wingham*, &c.

A Fair is kept here on *Holy-Rood* Day, *viz.* *September* the Fourteenth; and a Court-Baron, uſually held at *Mote-Place*, formerly called *Stone-houſe*.

Places of Note here,

1. Part of the Manor of *Leeds* lies in *Berſted*; it is divided into Six Brandes, which here are called *Yokes*, *viz.* *Church-Yoke*, *Ferinland-Yoke*, *Mill-Yoke*, *Ruſſerker-Yoke*, *Stockwell-Yoke*, and *Lees-Yoke*; and each Yoke had a particular *Docket* for gathering the Quit-Rents.

2. *Berſted* was once the Seat of the Noble Family of the *Crevequers*, before they removed to *Leeds-Caſtle*. And it continued in that Name till *Haman de Crevequer* forfeited it to the Crown, by being engaged with *Simon de Mountfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, againſt King *Henry* the Third, tho' he himſelf was pardoned at the Pacification of *Killingworth*. But this Place continued in the Crown till the Tenth Year of King *Edward* the Second, and then was exchanged for other Lands with *Bartholomew* Lord *Bedeleſmere*. And he forfeited it to the Crown again, with much other Land, in the Fifteenth Year of King *Edward* the Second. Here it continued till the Fourth Year of *Edward* the Sixth, and then as an Appendant to the Manor of *Leed*'s Caſtle, it was granted to Sir *Anthony* St. *Leger*, whoſe great Grandſon Sir *William*, about the latter End of King *James* the Firſt, exchanged it with Sir *Richard Smith*, for *Salmeſton* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, (which Sir *Richard* is Buried in *Aſhford* Church, with a fair Monument, and is ſaid to be of *Leed*'s Caſtle) whence it went to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Hollingbourn* by Sale. And his Son Sir *Cheyney Colepeper* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Mill-Gate* is a Place here which once was a Manor, and the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Coloigne*; in proceſs of Time called *Colaney*. And it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Colaney* in the Fourteenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth. But in King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign it was come to *Stonehouſe*, a Family whoſe Ancient Seat was at *Haſlewood* in *Boughton Malherbe*. About the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it left that Name, and was ſold to Sir *Thomas Floyd*, Receiver to that Princeſs, who Rebuilt the Seat, and much enlarged it. But his Grandſon, *Thomas Floyd*, Eſq; in King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, ſold it to ——— *Cage*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Moat-Place*, in the Parliament Survey called *Moat-hall*, formerly *Stone-houſe*, belonged firſt to the Priory of *Leeds*; and at the Suppreſſion of the Monaſtries, was given to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*. *Philpot* thinks, this Place gave Name to the ſeveral Families of *Stone-houſe* in *Kent*, *Berks*, *Bucks*, *&c.* But he is groſly miſtaken, in ſaying it ever belonged to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, tho' that Church hath indeed a Piece of Land in this Pariſh.

BETHERISDEN, (*Beatriciden*) ſaith *Kilburn*, and likely, the Church being Dedicated to St. *Beatrice*, lies towards the *South* Side of *Kent*, about four Miles and a half *Southward* from *Aſhford*. So much of it as is in the Burghs of *Hales*, *Bridge*, *Engeham*, or *Pevenden*, is in the Hundred of *Blackbourn*; Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds; and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County. And the Reſt is in

in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and partly in that of *Calehill*; and alſo in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. 'Tis all in the Lath of *Scray*, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*; in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Charing*.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and is dedicated to St. *Beatrice*. 'Tis a Vicarage, in the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Gift, who hath the Great Tythes. Valued at 12 *l. per Annum*.

In the Church are the Arms of *Surenden*, an Ancient Family here in King *Edward* the IId's Time, and Owners of the Seat called *Surenden*; which is now the Habitation of the *Chutes*, (Sir *George*).

The Liberties of St. *Auſtin*, and of the Dean of *Canterbury*, claim here; as doth alſo that of *Wye*, over the Burgh of *Snode-Hill*.

A Fair is kept here, on St. *Margaret*'s Day, *July* 20.

Places of Note here.

1. *Betheriſden-Lovelace*, is a Place here, which once belonged to a Family called *Grenſted*, now uſually *Greenſtreet*. *Henry de Grenſted*, the laſt of the Name, lived here in good Repute in King *Edward* the IId and IIId's Reign; but at length ſold this Eſtate to *Kivet*: And thence, in the 41ſt Year of K. *Edward* the IIId, it was ſold again to *John Lovelace*, who built this Seat. From this Family, the *Lovelaces* of *Bayford*, and the Lord *Lovelace* of *Hurley* in *Berks*, (*Philpot* ſaith) are derived. The laſt of this Name here, was Colonel *Richard Lovelace*, Eldeſt Son to Sir *William*; who alienated it to Mr. *Richard Hulſe*, deſcended (ſaith *Philpot*) from the Ancient Family of the *Hulſes* in *Cheſhire*.

2. *Surenden* is a Seat here, which is elder than that at *Pluckley*, tho' they both belonged to the ſame Family of *Surenden*, (in old Deeds, frequently written *Suthrinden*) and which continued here till King *Henry* the VIth's Time. Some of the Eſtate of that Family, in this Pariſh, was in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign ſold to *John Goldwell*. But *John*, Son of *Robert Surenden*, parted with the reſt, in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, to Cardinal *Kemp*, who ſettled it on his College of *Wye*. After the Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to Sir *Maurice Dennus*, Captain of *Calais*; and he, in the Second Year of K. *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*; who, in Two Years more, alienated it to *Philip Chowte*, Eſq; who had been Standard-Bearer to King *Henry* the VIIIth, at the Siege of *Boloign*; and had then an Augmentation to his Arms given him, for his good Services there; *viz. On a Canton Parte per Pale, Argent* and *Vert, A Lion Paſſant, Guardant, Gules*. And in this Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, and doth ſtill, I ſuppoſe.

And the Place came to be called *Surenden-Chowte*, becauſe the *Chowtes* made many Improvements to it, by Additional Buildings, *&c.*

3. *Frith*, is another Place in this Pariſh, which anciently belonged to the Family of the *Maneys*; but it was a younger Branch, iſſued out from that of *Tunſtall*; as appears, ſaith *Philpot*, by an old Will in *Latin* of *John de Maney*, who died poſſeſs'd of this Place, in the Fiftieth Year of King *Edward* the IIId.

After this Family, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Darells* of *Calehill*. *John Darell* was poſſeſs'd of it in King *Henry* the VIth's Time: And in this Family it ſtay'd, till about the End of K. *Henry* the VIIIth; and then it was ſold to *Gibbons*, deſcended from *Hole* in *Rolvenden*. The laſt of which Name, at this Place, was *Thomas Gibbons*; whoſe Daughter *Lydia* carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *Edward Chowte*, of *Surrenden*, Eſquire. The Arms of both whom are in the Church, Impaled as follows:

Maney. *Parte per Pale Argent & Sable*; 3 *Chevrons between* 3 *Cinque-Foils, all counterchanged.*

Gibbons. *Sable a Lyon Rampant* Or, *between* 3 *Eſcallops Argent.*

In the *North* Chancel of this Church, (ſaith *Philpot*) belonging to the *Lovelaces*, was a Perpetual Chantry, founded by *Richard Lovelace*, Merchant of *London*, about the 38th Year of K. *Henry* VI.

All over this Pariſh almoſt, they dig a Grey Marble, filled very thick with Shells, chiefly of the Turbinated ſort; which is pretty hard, and holds a good Poliſh.

BEWSFEILD, alias *Whitefeild*, (*Beauxfeild, Beauville,*) lies at the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *Northward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin*, and That of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, claim here. The Great Tythes impropriate to him, who preſents to the Vicarage. Royal Value, 6 *l. per Annum.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*; and is in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. 'Tis a ſmall Pariſh.

Places of Note in it, are,

1. *Beauxfeild*, anciently the Eſtate of the Lord *Giles Badleſmere*; who gave it in Marriage with his Daughter *Elizabeth*, to *John Northwood*, of *Milton*; where, after continuing for many Deſcents, it came at laſt to *John Northwood*, of *Northwood* in *Milton*: Who, about the End of K. *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, ſold it to *John Bois*, Eſq; Anceſtor to the *Bois* of *Fredvile*; in which Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Linacre*, is a Manor here, which was the Seat of a Family of that Sirname; and from which, the *Linacre* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, who compoſed the *Latin* Grammar, was (ſaith *Philpot*) extracted: Tho' the Name was gone from hence long before; for *John Monins* had it in Poſſeſſion in King *Edward* the Third's Reign: And in that Family it continued, till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth; and then was ſold to *Chelesford*, of *Chelesford*; and thence it went the ſame way, to *John Bois*, Eſq; of *Fredvile*; whoſe Deſcendants were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

BEXLEY; in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Bixle*: But 'tis ſometimes written *Bekeſley*; and therefore probably ſo called, from its lying near the *Becc*, *i. e.* the River *Cray*, in the *Ley*, or Field.

It lies towards the *North-Weſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Cray*, about Two Miles *South-Weſt* from *Dartford*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Hundred of *Ruxley*, (or rather *Rokeſley*) Deanery of *Shoreham*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; but 'tis a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s.

The Church is very handſome and fine, with an elegant Altar-Piece, given by the late Vicar, Mr. *Huntingdon*, who was Miniſter here above Forty Years.

I found

I found alſo here an Account of theſe following Benefactors to this Pariſh; *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Dr. *Thomas Smoult*, ſometime Vicar, who gave to the Poor, ———	100	00	0
Mr. *Benjamin Huntingdon*, Vicar, ---	50	00	0
Fr. Moor, Yeoman, gave in Bread *per Annum*, —— —— ——	00	10	0
Mr. *Henry Travels*, of *London*, for Bread twice a Year, ———	10	00	0
Sir *Edw. Brett*, for Bread, *per An.* —	20	00	0
Lady *Anne Auſtin* gave for Bread, —	10	00	0
Arthur Poulter, for the ſame, ———	5	00	0
Mr. *Sherman*, for the ſame, ———	7	10	0
Mr. *Fitcher* gave, *per An.* ———	00	10	0
Mr. *Frankwell*, Vicar, gave *per An.*---	6	00	0
Mr. *Lane* gave *per Annum*, ———	00	10	0
Mr. *Kendall* gave *per Annum*, ——	2	00	0
Out of the Old Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, they receive *per Annum*,	00	6	8
Given by Perſons, whoſe Names are now loſt, ——— ——	5	00	0

But the Clerk told me, that 30 *s.* of it came from a Gentleman, whoſe Arms I ſaw in the Church, and ſeem very ancient. They are, *A Croſs engrailed within a Border, and charged with 6 Crowns: To the Croſs, a Bugle-Horn hanging.*

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Sparrow*, Biſhop *Shelley*, *Champneis*, *Auſtin*, *Brett*, &c.

Places of Note here:

1. *Bexley-Manor.* A. D. 805, K. *Kenulfus* gave *Bexley* to Archbiſhop *Wilfred* (*a*). And ſome of his Succeſſors obtain'd a Market, to be held here on *Tueſday*, and a Fair on *Sept.* 14.; as appears by *Pat.* 9. *Edw.* II. N. 49.

(*a*) Somner. Cant. App. 37.

And here this Manor ſtay'd till the 29th of *Henry* the VIIIth; and then was exchanged by Archbiſhop *Cranmer* with the Crown, for other Lands.

In King *James* the Iſt's Time, it was granted to Sir *John Spillman*, the King's Jeweller, a Gentleman of *German* Extraction; who, not long after, ſold it to that moſt Learned and Judicious Antiquary, Mr. *William Cambden*, *Clarenceux* King at Arms; who, by his Laſt Will and Teſtament, gave it to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for the Eſtabliſhment of an *Hiſtory-Profeſſorſhip* there for ever.

2. *Blinden-Court*, in Old Deeds written *Bladindon*, is an Eſtate here, which once had Owners of that Name. For *Jordanus de Bladindon*, or *Blindon*, in the Firſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, ſold it to *Walſingham*: In which Name it ſtay'd, till about the End of King *Henry* the IVth; and then went the ſame way to *Ferbie*, of *Paul's Cray*: One of whoſe Deſcendants, about the Beginning of K. *Henry* the VIth, ſold it to *William Marſhall*; and he, in a ſhort time, to *Rawlins*: Where it continued till about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and then was demiſed to *May*. And from him, in a few Years, it went by Sale to *Wroth*: One of whoſe Family, *John Wroth*, Eſq; of the *Wroths* of *Durants*, in *Eſſex*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Halls-Place*, was anciently the Eſtate of a Family named *At-Hall*; the laſt of which here, *Thomas At-Hall*, in the 41ſt Year of King *Edward* the Third, ſold it to *Thomas Shelley*, of *Gayſam* in *Weſterham*. And in this Family it continued till the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then *William*, Son of *John Shelley*, ſold it to Sir *John Champneys*, of *London*: Whoſe Grandſon, *Richard Champneys*, Eſq; parted with it the ſame way to *Robert Auſtin*, of *London*, Eſquire. It now remains in the Poſſeſſion of the Lady *Auſtin*, Relict of Sir *John Auſtin*; and is a very Handſome Seat, and finely ſituated.

4. By the River-ſide in this Town of *Bexley*, is, or was an Old Houſe, which formerly was the Seat of an Ancient Family, called *Lamienby*, alias *Sparrow*: The laſt of which Name was *Thomas Lamienby*; whoſe ſole Heir (*Agnes*) was married to Mr. *James Goldwell*, extracted from the *Goldwells* of *Great Chart*, in this County; by whom, and his Heirs, a fair Houſe was built in this Pariſh, which was called *Lamienby-Goldwell*; and which was in the Poſſeſſion of *John Goldwell*, one of this Family, in *Philpot's* Time.

The Little River *Cray* runs thro' the Town, and affords very good *Trouts*.

BICKNOR, lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles *North-Weſt* from *Lenham*, up the Hill. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyeborn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County: And the reſt is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Tis all in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eyeborn*. 'Tis a poor little Church; Mr. *Barclay* Incumbent; and the King Patron.

This Place was anciently the Habitation of a Family of the Name of *Bicknor*. Sir *John*, and Sir *Thomas de Bicknor*, were made *Knights-Bannerets* at *Carlaverock*-Caſtle in *Scotland*; and accompanied King *Edward* the Firſt, in his famous Expedition thither, in the 28th Year of his Reign.

But in the next Reign, this Manor and Eſtate was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Roger de Leybourn*, Baron of *Leybourn*-Caſtle; whoſe only Daughter *Juliana* dying Childleſs, in the 43d Year of K. *Edward* the Third; this (with a very great Quantity of other Lands) eſcheated to the Crown, and by that King was ſettled on the Abbey of St. *Mary Grace*, on *Tower-Hill*, *London*; and after the Suppreſſion, was granted to *Chriſtopher Sampſon*, who (in the Second Year of King *Edward* the VIth) ſold it to Sir *Thomas Wiat*: Who ſent it the ſame way to *Reader*; and he (about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*) ſold it to *Terry*. From whence it went to *Alderſey*, partly by Sale, and partly by Alliance; and in *Philpot's* Time, was in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Farnham Alderſey*, Second Brother to *Terrey Alderſey*, of *Wanton-Court*, Eſquire. And in that Family it ſtill continues.

BIDBOROUGH, lies towards the *South-Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *South-Weſtward* from *Tunbridge* Town; in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, Hundred of *Wachling-Stone*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Laurence*.

Places of Note here:

1. There was once a Family called *Chauney*, which owned Lands in this Pariſh; and *Thomas Le Chauney* paid Aid for them, at making the *Black Prince* Knight; and in this Name it continued till the Latter End of King *Henry* the Fourth.

After

After this it went into the Name of *Palmer*; where it ſtay'd till K. *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then was ſold to *John Vane*, Eſq; : Whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Ralph Vane*, being attainted and hanged in the Fifth Year of King *Edward* the VIth, for Engaging in the Deſigns of the Ambitious Duke of *Northumberland*, it became forfeited to the Crown; and Queen *Elizabeth*, in her firſt Year, granted it to *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*; and thence went along with the Manor of *Bidborough* (mention'd below) to *Berkley*, and thence to *Smith*.

2. *Bidborough-Manor*, was in the Poſſeſſion anciently of the Lords of *Tunbridge*, as *Clare*, *Audley*, and *Stafford*; but was forfeited to the Crown by the Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. And by Queen *Elizabeth*, in her 1ſt Year, was granted to *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon*; whoſe Son, *George Cary* Lord *Hunſdon*, dying without Iſſue-Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth* carried it in Marriage to *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*: And he, in the Beginning of K. *James* the Iſt's Reign, ſold the whole Manor to Sir *Thomas Smith*; whoſe Grandſon, Mr. *Robert Smith*, died poſſeſs'd of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. There is a Houſe in this Pariſh, called *Bounds*, (in the Old Deeds, *Bunds*;) becauſe it was placed juſt at the Bounds of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*.

What that *Lowy* is; and how far it extended; and how obtained; I ſhew at large, in the Account of *Tunbridge*.

BIDDENDEN, lies towards the *South* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half *North-Eaſtward* from *Cranbrook*, in the Bailiwick of the *Seven Hundreds*, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

So much of it as is in the Burghs of *Ibornden*, *Worſenden*, *Hevenden*, *Omenden*, *Stephurſt*, or *Walchinden*, is in the Hundred of *Berkley*; and the reſt, being in the Burgh of the Out-Bounds of *Smith's Ditch*, is in the Hundred of *Cranbrook*. The Borſholder of the aforeſaid Burgh of *Worſenden*, is choſen at the Court-Leet held at *Boreham*, in this County: And the Burgh of *Wachlinden* hath a Court-Leet of its own, held in this Pariſh, at which the Borſholder of that Burgh is choſen. So that neither of the Two laſt Borſholders is choſen at the Court-Leet, held for the ſaid Hundred of *Berkley*; nor do the Inhabitants of thoſe Burghs attend at that Court. But at that Court-Leet, may be choſen a Conſtable of that Hundred, out of either of thoſe Burghs.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims in this Pariſh; but that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Dens of *Biddenden*, and *Speldherſt*, as held of the Manor of *Shorland*.

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over the Burgh of *Wachinden*; and that of the Dean of *Canterbury*, over ſo much of this Pariſh, as is in the Manor of *Godmerſham*.

This Place is in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

A Fair is kept here, on *October* 28.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Berkley*, and is called *All-Saints*. The Rectory of the Archbiſhop's Patronage. Royal Value, 35 *l. per Annum*.

The *North* Chancel of the Church is ſaid to have belonged to the Family of *Mayney*, and after them, to that of *Henden*; who were ſucceſſively Owners of the Houſe in the Town, called *The Place*. And in the *North* Side of the Chancel, is a very Ancient Monument of *John Mayney*, Eſq; : And on the *South* Side, another of *John Mayney*, Eſq; who died Sheriff of *Kent*, in the Year 1566.

The *Free-School* here was founded by one of this Family, (probably *John Mayney*,) in the Year 1522.

In the Middle-Chancel are Memorials of the Family of *Everden*, *Allord*, and *Randolph*; and in the *South* one, of *Fleet*, *Boddenden*, and *Selyard*; and in the *Eaſt* Window, the Arms of *Moyle*, formerly one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*.

Places of Note in this Pariſh:

1. *Biddenden-Place*, was a Seat here, which formerly gave Name to an Ancient Family; long ſince extinct; and who were ſucceeded here by the *Mayneys*. *John*, Son of Sir *John de Mayney*, died ſeized of this Manor, and other Lands adjacent, in the 50th Year of King *Edward* the Third. And here it continued for many Generations; till Sir *Anthony Mayney* (but ſome Years ſince, ſaith *Philpot*, whoſe Book is printed in 1656) ſold it to Sir *Edward Henden*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; who bequeathed it to his Nephew, Sir *John Henden*: And his Son and Heir, *Edward Henden*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Allards*, is another Ancient Seat in this Pariſh, which of old belonged to a Family of that Name; and from whence that *Gervas Alarar*, or *Allard*, was deſcended, who was Captain and Admiral of the Navy ſet forth by the *Cinque-Ports*, in the Firſt Year of K. *Edward* I. And by a Daughter of that Name, it went in Marriage to *Terrey Alderſey*, of *Swanton-Court*, in *Bredgar*, Eſquire.

3. *Caſtwiſell*, is an Eſtate and Manor here, which formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of that Name; *John de Caſtwiſell* being mentioned by *Philpot*, as a Witneſs to Deeds of Sale relating to this Manor. But in K. *Edward* the IIId's Time, the *Moyles* (who were extracted, ſaith *Philpot*, from the *Moyles* of *Moyles-Court*, at *Bodmin* in *Cornwall*) were Proprietors of it. For Sir *Walter Moyle*, Knight, in the Sixth Year of that King, granted Lands held of the Manor of *Caſtwiſell*, to *Reginald* and *William Sands*. And in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, *Margaret*, Relict of *William Scapis*, of *Burmerſh*, granted to *Walter Moyle* (the Judge) all her Land in *Biddenden*. And by other Deeds dated in K. *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, it appears, that *Thomas Moyle* of *Eaſtwell*, Gentleman, convey'd this Eſtate to *Stephen Rogers*, Gentleman; whoſe Deſcendant, Mr. *Jonathan Rogers*, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

BILSINGTON, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of the County of *Kent*, near *Romney-Marſh*, about Four Miles and a half *South-Eaſt* from *Aſhford*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *New-Church*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County; in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*, and ſtands out of the Liberties of the *Marſh*. It was appropriated to the *Priory* here, by Archbiſhop *Iſlip*.

The Liberty of *Romney-Marſh*, and of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, claim here. That Part which is not within the Liberty of the *Marſh*, is in the Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*; the reſt is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*.

A Fair is kept here on *Midſummer-Day*, and is uſually called *Woodcock* Fair.

As for the *Priory* here, ſee an Account of it amongſt the *Religious Houſes*.

Places of Note here.

1. *Eaſt-Bilſington*, was anciently Part of the Eſtate of *John Manſell*, a Perſon of great Eminence in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; being then Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Conſtable of *Dover*-Caſtle, Provoſt of *Beverley*, and Treaſurer of the Church of *York*. But in the Twenty-ſeventh Year of that Prince, he ſettled his Eſtate here on the *Priory*, of which he was the Founder, and which he dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and filled with *White Remonſtrant Canons*, ſaith *Philpot*. But *Kilburn* ſaith, they were *Black Canons*, of the Order of St. *Auſtin*.

On the Suppreſſion, King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, of *Ulcomb*: In whoſe Family it continued till Queen *Elizabeth*; and then his Son, Sir *Warham St. Leger*, ſold it to Sir *Francis Barnham*, of *London*; whoſe Grandſon, Mr. *Robert Barnham*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. But it is ſince come into the Family of the *Riders*, of *Boughton-Monchelſey*.

This Manor holds of the Crown, by the Service of Preſenting to the King Three *Maple-Cups* on his Coronation-Day; which was performed to King *Charles* the IId, by *Eraſmus Smith*, on the Behalf of Mr. *Robert Barnham* abovementioned.

2. *Nether-Bilſington*, is a Manor here, which anciently belonged to a Family called *Staplegate*, of *Staplegate* in *Natingdon*. *Edmond de Staplegate*, about the Middle of K. *Edward* the IIId, purchaſed it of *Richard Fitz Allan*, Earl of *Arundel*, whoſe Anceſtors had it many Years before. His Son and Heir, *Edmond de Staplegate*, was poſſeſs'd of this Place in the Firſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, and claimed to be Chief Butler to that Prince at his Coronation; becauſe he held this Manor by the Tenure of *Grand Serjeantry*, to diſcharge that Office. But to diſanul this Claim, *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* exhibits a Petition and Plea, aſſerting that the Office of Chief Butler was never ſo annexed to this Manor: That his Family and Anceſtors had enjoy'd it both before, and ſince the Alienation of it; and therefore demanded it as his Proper Right. The Iſſue was, that the Earl ſhould Officiate at that Time; with a *ſalvo jure*, that it ſhould not infringe the Right of *Staplegate*, nor any other that ſhould pretend a Right or Title to it for the future.

But this Manor continued in the Name of *Staplegate*, till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, and then was ſold to *Cheyney*; and Sir *John Cheyney* died poſſeſs'd of it, in the Seventh Year of King *Edward* the IVth. From whom it came down to *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*; who about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to Sir *Francis Barnham*, of *London*, abovenamed; and in his Grandſon, Mr. *Robert Barnham*'s Poſſeſſion, it continued in *Philpot*'s Time; and is now, as the former, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Riders* abovementioned; to whom it deſcended, by the Marriage of a *Barnham*.

BIRCHINGTON, (*Birchingſtone*,) lies at the *North-Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, about Six Miles *North* and by *Weſt* from *Sandwich*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. 'Tis a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*, and ſo within the Diviſion of Juſtices of the ſame.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims there; and that of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, over as much of it as is in the Manor of *Brokes-End*; being given to that Church in the 33d Year of K. *Henry* the VIIIth, by that Prince. But the Liberty of the *Cinque-Ports*, and of the ſaid Town and Port, claims alſo over the ſame.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, being attempted to be aſſeſſed to the Subſidies, as lying in the *Foreign*; the King annexed it to *Dover*, by Letters-Patents.

Places of Note in it, are,

1. *Gorend*, which is in this Pariſh; tho' once it had a Church of its own, which was deſtroyed by the Fall of the Cliffs, it ſtanding very near the Sea: After which the Church of *All-Saints* was built; which is that now ſtanding.

This Pariſh was called ſometimes *Birchington* in *Gorend*; and ſometimes *Gorend* in *Birchington*: But now they are all one, and moſt uſually called *Birchington*.

This *Gorend* is the firſt Place, as is ſuppoſed, that ever was united to *Dover*; and hath been ſo ever ſince the Time of King *Edward* the Firſt.

2. *Quekes*, was formerly the Seat of an Ancient Family of this Name; by a long Deſcent, coming in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, to *John Quekes*, and ending in a Daughter of his, who was married to *Criſpe* of *Oxfordſhire*; *Henry Criſpe*, Eſq; of this Family, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 28th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and afterwards *Knighted*; and, as *Philpot* ſaith, was ſo eminent here, as to be uſually ſtiled Governor of the Iſle of *Thanet*. And in the Poſſeſſion of *Henry Criſpe*, Eſq; a Deſcendant from him, was this Manor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Weſtgate*, was once Part of the great Eſtate of the Family of *Leybourn*, of *Leybourn-Caſtle*. *Roger de Leybourn* died poſſeſs'd of this Manor, in the Third Year of King *Edward* the IId: And his Son, of the ſame Name, left an only Daughter, *Juliana Leybourn*, who was firſt married to *John de Haſtings*, near Kinſman to *Laurence de Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and after that, to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*; but ſurvived both her Husbands, and died without Iſſue, in the 43d Year of K. *Edward* III.

She gave this *Weſtgate* Eſtate to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, where it ſtay'd till the General Diſſolution; and then King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year, gave it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; who not long after ſold it to *Bere*, a Family of good Note in this Iſland formerly: *Richard de Bere* being one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* for *Kent*, in the Second Year of King *John*.

From this Family it went, about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Denn* of *Denn-Hill* in *Kingſton*; whoſe Succeſſor, Mr. *Thomas Denn*, of *Denn-Hill*, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, was Reader of the *Middle-Temple*, and Recorder of *Canterbury*; but left only Four Daughters: Of which, *Thomaſin* married Sir *Nicholas Criſpe*; *Bridget* married Sir *John Darell*, of *Cale-Hill*; *Dorothy* was the Wife of Mr. *Roger Lucan*; and *Mary* married *Vincent Denn*, Eſquire. But on the Diviſion of the Eſtate, *Weſtgate* went with *Thomaſin* to Sir *Nicholas Criſpe*.

There was anciently a Pariſh called *Wood*, or *Wood-Church*, which was annexed to *Birchington*: An Account of which ſee below, under *Wood*, or *Wood-Church*.

Here was born *Stephen de Birchington*, a Monk of *Canterbury*; who compiled a Hiſtory of the Archbiſhops of that See. *Vid. Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *in Præfat.*

There appears, I think, no Ground for the vulgar Saying, that the Emperor *Claudius* landed here at *Weſtgate*. (See *Thenet.*)

BIRCHOLT,

BIRCHOLT, was formerly a Parish by it self in this County, but the Church is long since demolished; there being none standing since 1578, and but Four Dwelling Houses. Yet it seems to have been once so considerable a Place, as to have denominated Two Hundreds; *viz. Bircholt Barony* in which it stood, and *Bircholt Franchise*, which lies a little below it to the *South Eastward*. It was in the Deanery of *Elham*, and Lath of *Scray*. A Rectory, Valued in the King's Books at 2*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

BIRLING, (*Bearlinges*, *Berlinges*, in *Textus Roffensis*) lies towards the Middle of *Kent* by the *Medway*, about two Miles *North* from *West Malling*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*; Hundred of *Larkfeild*; Lath of *Ailesford*; *West* Division of the County, and *South* Division of Justices in the Lath. In the Diocese of *Rochester*, and Deanery of *Malling*. The Church was dedicated to *All-Saints*. The Church and Chancel are large. In the Glass Windows are the Arms of *Nevil*, Lord *Bergavenny*, and Knight of the Garter. The Vicarage is in the Gift of the present Lord *Bergavenny*, the first Baron in *England*. Royal Value 6*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

This Parish anciently was to contribute to the Repair of the Ninth Arch of *Rochester-Bridge*.

Kilburn saith, here was a fair Seat belonging to the Lord *Bergavenny*, which formerly was the Lord *Say*'s.

It appears by *Doomsday-Book*, that *Birling* then belonged to one *Ralph de Curva Spina* or *Crookthorn*; whose ancient Seat was *Comport* or *Comford*, at *Comport* or *Comford* Park in this Parish. About the End of King *Henry* the Second, this Family seems to have been extinct here, and then this Manor came into the Name of *Crescie*. And *William de Crescie* had a Grant of Liberties here in the Fifth Year of King *John*, but they were not long Possessors of it; for in the End of King *Henry* the Third it was come into the Name of *Say*. *William de Say* was engaged in the Cause of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*; after whose Ruin at the Battle of *Evesham*, this Gentleman was pardoned in the Pacification at *Kenelworth*, and died possessed of this Estate, in the Twenty-third Year of King *Edward* the First; as appears by *Rot. Esc. P.* 48. And in some old Deeds this Place is called *Caput, Baroniæ de Say*. *Jeffrey de Say*, this Man's Successor, had View of *Frank Pledge* here in the Eighth Year of King *Edward* the Second, and died possess'd of it in the Twenty-third Year of King *Edward* the Third. From his Son *William*, who died Ten Years after his Father, it went to his Grandson *John de Say*; and in two Descents after, it came to *Jeffrey* Lord *Say*; who about the End of King *Richard* the Second, sold it to (*a*) *Richard Fitz Allan*, Earl of *Arundell*, Lord Treasurer, and High Admiral of *England*; whose Son *Thomas Fitz Allan*, Earl of *Arundell*, was also Lord Treasurer, and died *Anno* 1416, without Issue. But *Joan*, one of his Sisters, marryed *William Beauchamp*, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron of *Abergevenny*, in the Sixteenth Year of King *Richard* the Second, and carried this Estate to her Husband; whose Son *Richard Beauchamp* was created Earl of *Worcester*, *Anno* 1420, and died without Male-Issue in the Ninth Year of King *Henry* the Fifth. *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter, Married *Richard Nevil*; who in her Right became Baron of *Abergevenny*, and died possessed of *Birling* and *Comfort* Park in the Sixteenth Year of King *Edward* the Fourth. From him it went to his great Grandson *Henry* Lord *Abergavenny*, who dying Childless in the Ninth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave it to his Kinsman Sir *Edward Nevill*, who was afterwards Baron of *Abergevenny*; and in *Philpot*'s Time, his great Grandchild *John Nevill*, Lord *Abergevenny*, had this Manor and Park in Possession; and 'tis now in the Possession of the Right Honourable *George Nevill*, Baron of *Bergavenny*, the first Protestant Baron of his Family.

(*a*) *Rot. Esc. N.* 67.

Camden saith, this was formerly the Barony of the *Maminots*, and then of the *Saies*, whose Estate by Females went to the Families of *Clinton*, *Fienes*, and *Aulton*. At this Place, and about *Ryarsh*, are fine Springs of very good Water.

On *Birling-Place* being said to be *Caput Baroniæ de Say*, *Philpot* takes Occasion to enquire how many Knights Fees made up a *Tenure per Baroniam*; the common Opinion about which was formerly, that it consisted of Thirteen and a Half. But besides the uncertainty in the Value of the Quantity of Land which make up a Knight's Fee, some asserting it to be 50*l.* some 30*l.* some 25*l.* and the Law-Books generally 20*l. per Annum*, as consisting of Eight Carucates, Sullinges or Plow-Lands; and each of these containing 100 Acres, which anciently was thought as much as could be plowed in one Year by a Team of Oxen: Besides this Uncertainty, I say, the Tenure it self, which is supposed to be compounded of these Knights Fees, is altogether as uncertain. For unless, saith he, it be that Manuscript called *Methodus Tenendi Parliamentum*, and which is no older than the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, there is no Record to fix or state it. *Walter de Mayney*, as appears by the Red Book in the Exchequer, held Twenty Knights Fees, and yet was no Baron. And *Walter de Wahull* had Thirty, and *John de Port* Fifty, without that Title. Whereas *Roger de Leybourn*, who Married the Co-heir of *Vipont*, and was really a Baron, making a Recognisance of his Service, in the Ninth Year of King *Edward* the First, (*b*) had but two Knights Fees. So that it appears, there was no Quantity of Land necessary, to constitute a Barony, but the King by his Writ of Summons called whom he pleased to that Dignity.

(*b*) Kirby's *Inqui. of the Exchequer.*

The *Textus Roffensis* mentions *Padlesworth* as a Chapel to *Birling*, which see under *Padlesworth*. But whether *Beamlinges*, and *Beamlingetes*, named there, be the same Place with this, or a distinct Parish from it, I can't find enough to determine.

BISHOPSBOURNE, lies towards the *East* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about three Miles *South-East* from *Canterbury*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*. It was anciently in the Hundred of *Berham*, but now is in that of *Kinghamford*; Lath of St. *Austin*, *East* Division of the County, and Division of Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Diocese of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Maries*, in which are Memorials of the *Hewet*'s, and of the *Auchers*, an Ancient Family in these Parts; and Sir *Hewet Aucher* hath now a very fine new built Brick House in this Parish. 'Tis a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and, with the Chapel of *Berham* annexed, is rated in the King's Books at 39*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

In this Church also is a fine Altar-Piece, and Pulpit; and a fair Monument, with the Effigies of that Excellent Person *Richard Hooker*, Author of Five Books at least, if not of all, *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*; who was Rector of this Church, and was Buried here. The Monument was set up for him by Sir *William Cowper*, with an Epitaph in his Praise in *English* Verse. But of this Eminent Divine, Mr. *Hooker*, see a further Account under the Title of Learned and Famous Men in *Kent*.

The Liberty of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Bishopsbourn*.

1. The Termination of *Bourn* in the Name of this Place, expresses its being situate upon the

River, *Brook*, or *Bourn*, which is here the leſſer *Stoure*; and that is the Caſe of all Places, whoſe Names end in *Bourn*, buſne or buſn: And probably it was called *Biſhopsbourn* becauſe it was given to *Chriſtchurch* in *Canterbury*, at the Requeſt of *Athelard*, Archbiſhop of that Province, by *Kenulf* King of *Mercia*, *Anno Domini* 789; though *Philpot* ſaith, there is a mention in the Charter that it was given to that Church by one *Aldham* a Citizen of *Canterbury*. After this, in the Year 84, Archbiſhop *Wilfred* exchanged *Eaſtry* for this *Bourn*, with the Priory of *Chriſt-church*; and it continued part of the Revenues of that See till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then Archbiſhop *Cranmer* exchanged it for other Lands with Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, who in the Thirty-fourth Year of that King ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, the Anceſtor of the preſent Sir *Hewet Aucher*.

2. *Hautsbourn* is a Place here, which before it had the Appellation of *Haut*, gave Name to a Family of the Name of *Bourn*; for *John de Bourn* lived here, and had a Charter of Free-Warren granted to him in the Seventeenth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. But by a Daughter of that Name, this Eſtate went into the Family of *Shelving*, and thence it came to be called *Shelvingbourn*. And in Proceſs of Time, by another Daughter of this Family, who was Married to *Edward Haut*, it got the preſent Name of *Hautsbourn*; and it continued in the Family of *Haut* till about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then Sir *William Haut* dying without Male-Iſſue, one of his Daughters (*Elizabeth*) carried this Manor in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*; who ſoon after ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, the Anceſtor of the preſent Sir *Hewet Aucher*. And this Family *Philpot* ſaith are derived from *Aucherus*, an eminent *Saxon*, who being Alderman or Governor of *Kent*, defeated the *Danes* in a Battle about *Sandwich*, in this County; of which ſee more in *Loſenham* a Manor in *Newenden*, and under the Title of *Danes* in *Kent*.

3. *Burſted* is a Place in *Biſhopsbourn*, which anciently was written *Burghſted*, (*i. e.* the Place of the *Barrow*) and was the Inheritance of a Family of that Name. But ſince that, for ſeveral Deſcents, it hath been in the Poſſeſſion of *Denne*, a younger Branch of the Family of the *Denns* of *Denne-Hill* in this County; and here it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

BLACKMANSTONE is a Pariſh, whoſe Church is now demoliſhed, and was ſo in 1530. It lies in *Romney-Marſh*, about Three Miles *Northward* from *New-Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Worth*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*; the Liberty whereof claims over the ſame. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpney*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. 'Tis now a Sine-Cure, in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and rated in the King's Books at 4*l. per Annum*.

This Place was formerly the Inheritance of a Family of good Note in theſe Parts, of the Name of *Marins* or *Marings*.

Thomas de Marings died poſſeſſed of it in the Twenty-ſixth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. But by the End of King *Edward* the Third, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Hauts*, of *Hautsbourn* in *Biſhopsbourn*. And here it continued a good while; till *Joan*, one of the Two Daughters, and Co-Heirs of Sir *Thomas Haut*, carried it in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Wiat*; who forfeited it, with his Life, to the Crown, in the Second Year of Queen *Mary* the Firſt; where it lay till Queen *Elizabeth*, in her Twenty-ninth Year, granted it to *Roger Parker*, Eſq; who was one of her Pages; and he ſold it to Sir *William Hall* of *Bibrook* in *Kennington*; and his Son *Nevill Hall*, Eſq; parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtal* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

BOBBING lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about a Mile and Half *Weſtward* from *Milton*, in that Bailiwick and Hundred, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Bartholomews*, and was in the Eighteenth Year of King *Henry* the IIId given by that Prince to the Monaſtry of St. *Mary* and St. *Sexburgh* in the Iſle of *Sheppey*, which Grant was afterwards confirmed by King *Henry* the Fourth in the firſt Year of his Reign.

A Fair is kept here on *Auguſt* the 24th, being St. *Bartholomew*'s Feſtival.

In the Church are Ancient Memorials of the Interment of *Clifford*, and ſeveral of the Family of *Savage* and *Bourn*. Of Sir *Arnold Savage* and his Lady 1410; another Sir *Arnold Savage*, his Son, 1425; of *Joan*, Daughter of *John Bourn*, 1436; *Mary Cobbes*, Daughter of Sir *Edmund Pelham* of *Catsfeild* in *Suſſex*, 1625; Two Sons of Sir *Humphry Tufton*, 1657; *Henry Sandford*, Eſq; 1660, a fair White Marble Monument of him and his Lady. Sir *George Moor*, Baronet, Married a *Sandford*, 1678; *Poole* 1675.

'Tis a Vicarage, and not rated at all in the King's Books.

Places of Note,

Bobbing-Place, or *Court*, was formerly the Seat of the Illuſtrious Family of *Savage*. *Roger de Savage* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Lands at *Bobbing*, *Milſted*, and elſewhere, in the Fifth Year of King *Edward* the IId. His Father, Sir *John de Savage*, was aſſiſting to King *Edward* the Firſt at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; himſelf and his Brother *Thomas Savage* being there, were made Knights Bannerets. Sir *Arnold Savage*, his Grand-Child, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Fourth and Ninth Years of King *Richard* the IId; and was afterwards Speaker of the Parliament, in the Second Year of King *Henry* the IVth, and Privy-Counſellor to that Prince. His Daughter *Eleanor* Married Sir *Reginald Cobham*, but had no Iſſue by him; and afterwards Married *William Clifford*, Eſq; Son of Sir *Lewis Clifford*, Knight of the Garter, deſcended from the *Cliffords* of *Clifford-Caſtle* in *Herefordſhire*. He, on the Deceaſe of his Wife's only Brother, Sir *Arnold Savage*, who died without Iſſue, in her Right, had Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate at *Bobbing*, and was the Sheriff of *Kent* in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the Vth, as alſo again in the Thirteenth Year of King *Henry* the VIth. His Deſcendant *Robert Clifford*, Eſq; who was Brother to *Richard Clifford*, firſt Arch-Deacon of *Canterbury*, and then Biſhop of *Worceſter* and *London*, was Knight of the Shire for *Kent* in the Eighth Year of King *Henry* the IVth. *William Clifford* above-mentioned, had Two Sons, *Lewes* and *John*: *Lewes* had Iſſue *Alexander Clifford*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Fifth Year of King *Edward* the IVth, and lived at *Bobbing-Court*; and his Son *Lewes* was alſo in the ſame Poſt in the Thirteenth Year of King *Henry* the VIIth. His Deſcendant *Henry Clifford*, Eſq; paſſed away his Intereſt here to Sir *Coniers Clifford*, and the Lady *Mary* his Wife (Widow of *Southwell*). After *Clifford*'s Death ſhe Married Sir *Anthony St. Leger* of *Ireland*, by whom ſhe had Sir *Anthony St. Leger* of *Wierton-Houſe* in *Boughton Montchenſey*; who by a Right derived from the Donation of his Mother, divided this Manor

of

of *Bobbing* between his Two Half Brothers, *Henry* and *Coniers Clifford*. But at laſt all joined in a Sale to Sir *Edward Duke*, of *Coſington*; and he not long after conveyed it the ſame way to Sir *Richard Gurney*, of *London*; and he to his Brother-in-Law, Capt. *Henry Sandford*, Eſq; Hence, by the Marriage of a Daughter, it came (as I am informed) to *Moore*; whoſe Widow carried it to Mr. ------ *Crawford*, Governor of *Sheerneſs*. He ſold it to *Tyndall*, who parted with the Houſe to a Carpenter, and he hath ſince pulled it down.

There is another Seat in this Pariſh, which formerly belonged to the *Tufton*'s, but it is now in the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Soale* a Ship-Builder, who dwells in it. It ſeems to be a good old Houſe, but not very large.

BONNINGTON lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, near *Romney-Marſh*, about Five Miles *South-Eaſt* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Street*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Lympne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands out of the Liberty of the *Marſh*, and is called St. *Rumwolds*, becauſe dedicated to a Boy-Saint of that Name, whoſe Story is this (*a*).

(*a*) Nov. Legenda Angliæ, Lamb. Peramb. 249.

'*Alkfrid*, a Pagan King of *Northumberland*, having Married *Kineburgh*, a Chriſtian Woman, Daughter to *Penda* King of *Mercia*, could not obtain the Enjoyment of her till he turned Chriſtian. He conſented with ſome Difficulty, and was Baptized. Soon after this ſhe proved with Child, and was delivered of a Son on the Road as ſhe was going to pay a Viſit to her Father *Penda*; the Place was a fair Meadow at *Sutton*. This Boy, as ſoon as ever he was Born, cried out, with a Voice as loud as *Garagantua*'s on the ſame Occaſion, and Three Times together, *I am a Chriſtian*. And having made this early Declaration he went on accordingly, and made a Fair, Plain, and full Confeſſion of his Faith; deſired to be Baptized, choſe his Godfathers, named himſelf *Rumwalde*, and pointed to the Standers by to fetch him a great Hollow-Stone which ſtood hard by, to ſerve him for a Font. They endeavoured to fetch him the Stone but were not able to move it. When this forward Youth perceived that, he order'd his Godfathers who were Two ſtrong Prieſts, to go and fetch it, which they eaſily did. In this Font, thus miraculouſly brought, was our young Saint Baptized; after which he diſcourſed with great Learning and Knowledge about the Popiſh Religion; and then, bequeathing his Body to remain at *Sutton* one Year, at *Brackley* two, and then at *Buckingham* for ever after; at the End of three Days he died.

What Tricks were play'd with a Stone Image of this Baby Saint, you will find in my Account of *Boxley-Abbey*.

The Liberty of *Romney-Marſh* claims in ſome Parts of this Pariſh, and therefore they are in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of the *Marſh*, but the Reſt is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*.

Here was a Court-Leet uſually held for the Burghs of *Bonnington* and *Hamme*, at which the Borſholders of thoſe Burghs were Elected; but it had been diſcontinued about 77 Years in *Kilburn*'s Time, *viz. A. D.* 1659; only the Memory of it is continued by a great old Oak ſtanding in the High-Way, and now called the *Lawday-Oak*, becauſe the Court-Leet was kept there. The Pariſh is a Rectory; and the Royal Value 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

1. The Manor of *Bonnington* anciently belonged to the Knights Templars; and when that Order was ſuppreſſed in the Second Year of King *Edward* the IId, about Fifteen Years after it was ſettled on the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* at *Jeruſalem*, and in their Poſſeſſion it ſtaid till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, and then was in the Thirty-fifth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, who not long after ſold it to Sir *James Hales* of the Dungeon near *Canterbury*; and his Deſcendant Sir *James Hales*, exchanged it for other Lands with Sir *Chriſtopher Mann* of *Canterbury*, who had with it the Advowſon of the Living.

2. *Singleton* is another Manor here, which anciently had Owners of the Name of the Pariſh, for *Nicholas Bonnington* paid Aid for it at making the *Black-Prince* Knight. Next it came by Purchaſe into the *Breſlands* Poſſeſſion, a Family which had a plentiful Eſtate in *Eaſt Kent*, and held it about the End of King *Henry* the IVth, and then ſold it to *Cobbe*, whoſe Arms were in the Glaſs Windows of *Bonnington* and *Limne* (*b*). But about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Edward Cobbe*, Eſq; leaving an only Daughter *Alice*, ſhe carried it in Marriage to Sir *John Norton* of *Northwood*. Hence it went by Sale to *White*, whoſe Deſcendant was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

(*b*) *Argent a Chevron between* 3 *Cocksguler.*

BORDEN lies towards the *North-ſide* of the Middle of *Kent*, about two Miles and a Half *South-Weſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, of three Iſles, a low Tower, and no Steeple. In it are Memorials of *Fyge* about 200 Years ſince, of *Nicholas Jove*, 1587; and two Monuments, one for Dr. *Robert Plott*, who wrote the Natural Hiſtories of *Oxford* and *Staffordſhire*, and another of his Father: And alſo of one Mr. *Barrow*, who gave a Charity to the Poor here, not taking Alms, of about 400*l. per Annum*, and this is now eſtabliſhed by a Decree in *Chancery*.

'Tis a Vicarage in the Gift of Sir *Benjamin Tichbourn* of *Herefordſhire*, and Valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 7*s.*

Places of Note here.

1. *Criols* and *Poyles* are two Manors here, which were always united together, and were formerly part of the great Eſtate of *Bertram de Criol*; whoſe Son (*John*) dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter became his Heir, and carried theſe Manors in Marriage to Sir *Richard Rokeſley*. But he left alſo only one Daughter (*Joan*), who carried it the ſame way to her Husband, *Thomas de Poynings*; and in this Name it continued till the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then Sir *Edward Poynings* dying without any lawful Iſſue, or Kindred, that could claim his Eſtate, it eſcheated to the Crown, and was granted to Sir *Thomas Wiat*, who loſt it by Attainder in the Second Year of Queen *Mary*. But Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored it again to his Son *George Wiat*, Eſq; but it was only for Life; for King *James* the Firſt afterwards granted the Reverſion, in the Sixteenth Year of his Reign, to *Thomas Hooker* and *John Spencer*, Gent.; who afterwards joined in a Fine, and ſettled it on the Heirs of the aforeſaid Mr. *George Wiat*: And in King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, Sir *Francis Wiat* was found to be the proper Heir; who, with his Lady's Conſent, ſold it to Mr. *Iſaac Seward*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Sutton-Barne is a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, which in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Savage*, and who had a Charter of Free-Warren for his Eſtate here. But by an Heir-General of this Family it went with

with *Bobbing* to the *Cliffords*, and in that Name continued till the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was paſſed away to *Platt* (ſo *Philpot* writes the Name) Anceſtor to Mr. *Platt* of *Borden*, the Father of Dr. *Platt*; and the Widow of the Doctor is now in Poſſeſſion of it.

BORESFEILD, (*Bordfeild* or *Bourdfeild*) in the Hundred of *Eyhorne*, was formerly a Pariſh by it ſelf; the Ruins of the Church and Church-Yard being yet viſible in *Philpot*'s Time. But of late it hath been incorporated into *Otterden* or *Ottringden* (which ſee) and is now accounted only as a Hamlet in that Pariſh.

Boresfeild did once, for many Deſcents, belong to the Lords *Cobham* of *Sterborough*; but in the Eleventh Year of King *Edward* the IVth, by *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Cobham*, it went in Marriage to *Edward Borough*, who in her Right became Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*. But his Grandſon, *Thomas* Lord *Borough*, in the Twenty-fifth of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *John Pakenham*, who not long after alienated it to *John Lewin*, Eſq; by a Daughter of which Family it went to *Rogers* of *Somerſetſhire*; and by another Daughter of that Name, it became the Poſſeſſion of *Charles Cavendiſh*, Viſcount *Mansfeld*, and Heir to *William*, Created Duke of *New-Caſtle* at *Oxford* by King *Charles* the Firſt.

BOREHAM, (*Burham*, *Burgham*,) in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Burcham*; lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the *Medway*, about three Miles and a half *South* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfeild*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is called St. *Maries*; is ſmall, but hath a large Tower. In it are no Inſcriptions nor Monuments, but of *Robert Ware*, 1506. Remains of ſome painted Glaſs in the Windows. The Church ſtands alone down by the ſide of the River, with only one Houſe by it called the *Court-Lodge*, becauſe no doubt the *Court-Baron* uſed to be held here.

In the Conqueror's Time, this Place was in the Poſſeſſion of *Ralph Crookthorn*, (or *de Curva Spina*,) and afterwards in that of *Jeffry de Say*, who died poſſeſſed of it in the Twenty-third Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. And in this Family it continued, and was eſteemed as Part of their Barony of *Birling*. But by *Joan*, one of the Heirs of *Jeffery* Lord *Say*, in King *Richard* the IId's Time, it went in Marriage to Sir *William Fiennes*; and by another Heir General of *Fiennes* Lord *Dacres*, it went to *Leonard*. And *William Leonard*, Son and Heir of *Francis Leonard*, a Younger Branch of that Houſe in *Philpot*'s Time, ſold it to Mr. *Francis Barnham*, and Mr. *John Maplesden*.

Formerly there was a Fountain in this Pariſh (ſaith *Philpot*) at a Place called *Haly* or *Haly-Garden*, which was accounted mighty Sacred by the Common-People, and had very uncommon Virtues aſcribed to it. And in the Seventeenth Year of King *Richard* the IId, the Fryars *Carmelites* of *Aylesford*, obtained a Grant by Letters Patents to bring the Water from *Haly-Garden* into their Monaſtry; which ſhews its Reputation to have been very eminent.

The Pariſh is a Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 8*l. per Annum*.

BOUGHTON-ALUPH, *Bocton Aluſe*, *Aluph*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the greater *Stoure*, about a Mile and a half from *Wye* towards the *North-Weſt*. 'Tis in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Wye*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over it; and 'tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called *All-Saints*, and hath a Low Tower ſtanding on Four Pillars in the Middle of the Church. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The Church is fair and large, of three Iſles in Length, and a Croſs-one, a good Chancel. In it are Memorials of ſeveral of the Families of *Moyle* and *Buckwell*; who Married into the Families of *Toke*, *Fotherby* and *Clerk*, as alſo of *Auſtin*, who Married a *Gyles* of *Shelvich*.

The Patron of the Church is Mr. *Moyle Britain*, and he had it by the Marriage of a *Moyle*.

Places of Note here.

1. The Manor of *Boughton*, or *Bocton*, had the Addition of *Aluph*, from one *Alulfus* a *Saxon*, who was the Owner of it in the time of the Heptarchy. After the Conqueſt it came into the Family of *Burgherſt*, now vulgarly called *Burwaſh*. *Robert de Burgherſt* died poſſeſſed of it in the Thirty-third Year of King *Edward* the Firſt; and was one of thoſe that attended on that Victorious Prince, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverick* in *Scotland*. His Son *Stephen de Burgherſt*, had a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor in the Firſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and was a Man of ſo much Note, that he had the Conduct of King *Edward*'s Army at the Battle of *Creſſey*, and he was ſummoned to ſit in Parliament as a Baron. His Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſt*, was Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold to that Prince, and often ſummoned as a Peer to Parliament. But in the Forty-third Year of King *Edward* the IIId, he ſold this Eſtate to *Walter de Pavely*; who in the beginning of King *Richard* the IId ſent it the ſame way to *Trivet*; and Sir *Thomas Trivet*, in the Fifteenth Year of King *Richard* the IId, ſold it to *Lewis Clifford*; one of whoſe Deſcendants *Lewis Clifford*, Eſq; by a Fine Levied in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the VIth, conveyed it to *William Wenlock*; and he not long after ſold it to the Right Honourable *Richard Beauchamp*, Baron of *Bergavenny*; whoſe Son, of the ſame Name, left only one Daughter *Elizabeth*, who by Marrying with *Edward Nevil*, carried this Eſtate and that Title to that Family, in which the latter now continues. But about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign this Manor was alienated to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; who dying without Iſſue Male, his Daughter *Catherine* carried it in Marriage to her Husband Sir *Thomas Finch*, in the Deſcendants of which Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe doth ſtill, being part of the Eſtate of the Earl of *Winchelſea*.

Seaton, *Ulley*, and *Potberry*, are three ſmall Manors in this Pariſh; the firſt of which held of the Crown in Grand Serjeantry by the Service of being *Regius Vantarius quando Rex iverit in Vaſconiam, donec peruſas fuerit Pari Solutarum Pretio* 4*d* (*a*). *i. e.* "To be the King's Precurſor "or Forefoot-Man when he ſhall go into *Gaſ-* "*cony*, until he ſhall have worn out a Pair of "Shoes of 4*d.* Price. And *Blunt* ſaith, that he was alſo to Lead three Grey-hounds.

(*a*) Rot. de Finibus *Term. Mich. Ed.* 2.

All theſe Three Manors were once part of the Eſtate of the *Criols*: For *Bertram de Criol* died ſeized of them in the Twenty-third Year of King *Edward* the Firſt; and his only Daughter *Joan* carried them in Marriage to *Richard de Rokeſley*, and by Defect of Iſſue Male in him, his Daughter *Joan* tranſplanted them the ſame way to *Thomas de Poynings*. In this Family they ſtaid till King *Richard* the IId's Reign, and then by *Eleanor*, a Daughter of the *Poyning*'s Family, it went to *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, one of whoſe Succeſſors in the Twenty-third Year of King

K. *Henry* the VIIIth alienated them to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, *William Walſingham*, and *William Fitz Williams*; and they joined in a Sale to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, whoſe Son Sir *James* ſold them to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, by whoſe Daughter they went to *Finch*, as the Manor of *Boughton* abovementioned did.

3. *Buckwell* here is no Manor, was once the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Bekewel*: *Henry Bekewell* dying poſſeſſed of it in the Tenth Year of King *Edward* III. After this it came into the Name of *Wode*, and tarried there till about the Twenty-fourth Year of King *Henry* the VIth; and then by *Robert Wode* it was ſold to *John Moile*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Manor belonging to it was of old the Inheritance of the *Burghurſts*. But *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſt*, Knight of the Garter in the Forty-third Year of King *Edward* the IIId ſold it to Sir *Walter de Pavely*, Knight alſo of the ſame Order; and he parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Robert Belknop*, on whoſe Impeachment for High Treaſon in King *Richard* the IId's Time, it was forfeited to the Crown, and by that King was ſettled on the Dean and Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*. And upon the Diſſolution King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *John Moyle*, Eſq; in whom it remained with the Seat of *Buckwell* in *Philpot*'s Time.

Barton is another Manor, partly ſituate in this Pariſh, and partly in *Wye*, and had once Owners of the Name of *Barton*, who held it till King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then it was ſold to *Kempe* the Cardinal, who ſettled it on his New College of *Wye*, and there it ſtaid till the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys; and in the Twenty-Ninth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth was granted to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, who parted with it to his Brother Mr. *Walter Moyle*; and his Deſcendant Mr. *Robert Moyle* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Wilmington*, is another Ancient Manor and Seat in this Pariſh, which formerly belonged to the Family of *Corby*; for *Robert de Corby* died poſſeſs'd of it, in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. Afterwards it went into the Name of *Chivaler*; *William Chivaler* dying ſeized of it, in the Firſt Year of King *Richard* the Second.

Next it came into the Poſſeſſion of *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*; who dying in the Battel of *Boſworth* Field (1486) without Iſſue, it eſcheated to the Crown; where it ſtay'd, till King *Edward* the VIth granted it to *Paget*; and thence it was ſold to *Barrow*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

When I ſaw this Church, I could not but take notice of a Braſs-Plate over a good, honeſt, Orthodox Vicar here, on which was this Inſcription;

Credo ſicut Mater Eccleſia tenetur credere,
& credit.

BOUGHTON under the *Blean*, (*Bocton*, *Boctune*,) lies towards the *North-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half *South-Eaſtward* from *Feverſham*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Boughton* under the *Blean*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*. In which are, or were Monuments, of the Interment of *Golkins* and *Beſt*, about 250 Years ago; and ſeveral Memorials of the Family of *Petit*, and of *Farewell*.

The Church is impropriate to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*; Archbiſhop Patron. A Vicarage, Rated in the King's Books, at 9 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* ½.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Boughton*; for it appears by the Conqueror's Survey, that this Manor did then belong to that Prelate.

Places here of Note, are,

1. *Boughton*, or *Bocton-Court*, did anciently belong to a Family of this Name, whoſe Seat was here. For it appears by Old Deeds, that *John de Bocton* held this Eſtate, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the IId, and King *Edward* the IIId. Afterwards, from the *Swayfords*, (who were Proprietors of it,) it took the Name of *Swayford*. And from them, it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Bingers*, (afterwards called *Bengers*,) and from whom the *Bengers* of *Hougham* were derived. After it had ſtaid in this Name from the Beginning of King *Henry* the Vth, to that of King *Henry* the VIIth, it went to the *Hales*; and from thence, by Sale, to *Wood*; and from that Name, the ſame way, to *Rowth*. And Sir *John Rowth* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Butlers*, alias *Brinley*, or *Brenley*; once the Seat of Sir *Laurence de Brinley*, who lived here in King *Edward* the Firſt's Time. And in this Family the Eſtate continued for many Deſcents; but at length was ſold by one of them to *John Roper*, a Younger Brother of the *Ropers* of St. *Dunſtan's*; in whoſe Poſterity it ſtay'd a while, and then (by a Daughter) went into the Name of *Ayres*; and thence, by a Daughter alſo, to the Family of the *Rowths*; and was in *Philpot*'s Time, in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Rowth*, deſcended from the *Rowths* of *Derbyſhire*; who lies buried in the *South*-Chancel, with a fair Monument. By one of whoſe Daughters, (*Margaret*) who married a *Bois*, it was deviſed by Will to *John Farewell*, Eſq; deſcended from an Ancient and Knightly Family of that Name in *Somerſetſhire*; and his Deſcendant, *George Farewell*, Eſq; is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

3. *Naſh-Court*, in this Pariſh, is a very Ancient Seat, and for ſome Hundreds of Years was the Reſidence of the *Hawkins*; and deſcended regularly down into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Hawkins*, who tranſlated *Cauſſinus*'s *Holy Court* out of *French* into *Engliſh*.

In the Church is a fair Monument, with Two Figures, of Sir *Thomas Hawkins*, and his Lady, who was a *Petyt*; 1616.

Another Tomb of *Hawkins*; 1587.

4. *Colkins*, which was built by *John Colkin*, originally a Citizen of *Canterbury*; and he died poſſeſs'd of it, in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as *Philpot* ſaith. Several of this Family lie interr'd in the Church of *Boughton*: Their Arms, a *Griffin Segreant*. *William Colkin*, and *Anne* his Wife, lie buried here, *A. D.* 1460. And not long after their Deceaſe, this Eſtate was ſold to *Henry Petyt*, Father to *Cirjacus*, or *Sidrach Petyt*; who drew a Survey of all the Manors in *Kent*, which held of the Crown, in the 28th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; of one of whoſe Family, *Colkins* was ſtill the Inheritance in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Dane-Court*, was anciently the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Allan de Dane*, who reſided here in King *Edward* the IIId's Time. And this Eſtate ſeems to have continued here, till about the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth; and then it came to be the Inheritance of *Fogg*; and Sir *John Fogg* died poſſeſſed of it, in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth. But his Son, Sir *John Fogg*, ſold it to *Petyt* of *Colkins*; in whoſe Family it remained in *Philpot's* Time.

In the VIIIth Year of King *Richard* the IId, here was an Hoſpital, and a Chapel founded by *Thomas At-Hurſt*; and dedicated to St. *Nicholas*,

for the Uſe of *Lazars*, and poor Leprous People.

The *Blean* was formerly accounted a Foreſt, having wild Boars and Bears in it; and was much larger, extending to *Harbledown*. One Part of it (*viz. Boſingdene*) was bought by *Clarenbald*, firſt Abbot of *Feverſham*, for the Uſe of the Abbey; and continued with it till the Diſſolution.

This Pariſh was at firſt a Rectory; and was by *Hamon de Crevequer* given to *Cokyn*'s Hoſpital in *Canterbury*; and the Donation was confirmed by *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. But afterwards, *A. D.* 1375, *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, founded here a Perpetual Vicarage.

The Church is large and fair, with Three Iſles, and a good Stone-Tower; on which formerly ſtood a Spire, but not many Years ago it fell down.

BOUGHTON-MALHERBE, alias *Bocton Malherbe*, lies near the Middle of the County, about a Mile and a half *Southward* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyeborn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of the Juſtices in that Lath. In the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Charing*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*; Mr. *Stanhope*, Rector; Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Patron.

Kilburn thinks this Place took its Name from the bad Paſturage hereabouts. But certain it is, there was an Eminent Family of this Name in *Devonſhire*: For *Philpot* finds Sir *William de Malherb*, Witneſs to a Deed of *Reginald de Mohun*, by which he gives much Land to the Abbey of *Axminſter*. *Vid. Pat.* 14. *Hen.* III. *Memb.* 33. *parte primâ*. But whether that Gentleman had ever any Concerns here, appears not.

In King *Henry* the IIId's Time, this Place was Part of the Eſtate of *Robert de Gatton*; whoſe Father, *Robert de Gatton*, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the Second Year of King *John*. This Gentleman dying in the 48th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, left it to his Son, *Hamo de Gatton*; whoſe Daughter and Co-heir *Elizabeth*, carried this Manor to *William de Dene*; who in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IId, obtained a Charter of *Free-Warren* for his Lands here: But not long after he ſold it to *Robert Corby*; who in the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, had a Royal Licenſe to build here, after a fortified manner, (*Kernellare* and *Turrellare*, are the Words of the Grant;) the Manor-Houſe at *Boughton*. He therefore, no doubt, built that very large and magnificent Houſe, the Ruins of which now only remain: But by the Hall, and a Dining-Room, which are ſtill ſtanding, it appears to have been a Noble Houſe. They uſed to ſhew a Room, where Queen *Elizabeth* lay for ſome Time, about the Year 1588.

His Son and Heir, *Richard Corby*, left only a Daughter, (*Joan*,) who married Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, who was twice Lord-Mayor of *London*; *viz.* in the Years 1416, and 1431; and lies buried in this Church. In which Eminent Family it deſcended, till it came to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*; whoſe Lady Dowager, *Mary*, was Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of Sir *Arthur Throgmorton*, of *Paulers Perry* in *Northamptonſhire*, and had this Eſtate in Jointure. But her Right in this Manor, and *Colbridge*, (in this Pariſh) are transferr'd to her Eldeſt Daughter, the Lady *Katherine Stanhope*; in which Family of *Cheſterfield* it ſtill continues.

Of this Family of the *Wottons*, was *Nicholas Wotton*, L. L. D. who was Privy-Councellor to King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Edward* the VIth, and the Two ſucceeding Queens; was Nine times Ambaſſador in Foreign Courts; and Thrice employ'd in a Treaty of Peace, between the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Scots*. Sir *Edward Wotton* alſo, his Nephew's Son, was Lord Comptroller to Queen *Elizabeth*; and created Baron *Wotton* of *Merlay*, by King *James* I.

Kilburn ſaith, that the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* were ſometime Owners of the Manor of *Boughton*.

Wormſell was always an Appendant to this Manor.

Places here of Note, are,

1. *Colbridge-Caſtle*, under the Hill towards *Hedcorn*, is now quite demoliſhed; but in King *Henry* the IIId's Time belonged to Sir *Fulke Peyforer*, who had a Royal Licenſe to fortify and *embattel* his Manſion-Houſe at *Colbridge*. But the *Dering MS.* ſaith, the Caſtle here was built in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, by one *Colebridge*; whoſe Succeſſors not having Male-Iſſue, gave it to St. *Stephen*'s in *Weſtminſter*.

After ſome Time, this Place came into the Poſſeſſion of *Roger* Lord *Leybourn*; whoſe ſole Heir, *Juliana Leybourn*, carried it (by Marriage) to *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*; who dying in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, without Iſſue, and his Lady alſo having no Heir, it eſcheated to the Crown: And ſo King *Richard* the IId, in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, granted it to the Royal Chapel of St. *Stephen* in *Weſtminſter*; where it continued till the Diſſolution. After which, in the Second Year of King *Edward* the VIth, it was granted to Sir *Edward Wotton*; from whence it went, with the other Eſtate here, into the *Cheſterfield* Family.

I was told here, that the Stones of *Colebridge*-Caſtle were uſed to build,

2. *Chilſton*, or *Bocton-Place*, an Eminent Seat and Manor in this Pariſh, which was (in the 55th Year of K. *Henry* the IIId,) the Eſtate of *Henry Huſſey*, who had then a Charter of *Free-Warren* granted for it. His Grandſon, *Henry*, died poſſeſs'd of it alſo, in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And in this Family it long continued; till *Henry Huſſey*, Eſq; at laſt ſold it to *John Parkhurſt*: Whoſe Succeſſor, Sir *William Parkhurſt*, alienated it to *Richard Northwood*; and his Son, *Alexander Northwood*, ſold it to *Cleggat*; and he ſoon to Mr. *Manley* of *London*: And he, not long after, convey'd it to Mr. *Edward Hales*, Grandſon to Sir *Edward Hales*, of *Tunſtall*, Knight and Baronet. Whence, by Sale, it became the Seat of *William Hamilton*, Eſq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Abercorn*. His Mother, the Honourable Mrs. *Hamilton*, purchaſed it, and ſettled it on the Family; as She did alſo the Manor of *Lenham*. Mr. *Hamilton*, by building good Part of it anew, and by making a fine Canal, and good Walks and Gardens, hath very much improved and beautified it.

In the *South* Iſle of the Chancel, is a very old Figure of a Man in Armour, with a Shield and a great Sword; and lying croſs-legg'd, like a *Knight-Templar*, or one under the Vow of the *Cruſado* at leaſt; with his Lady lying by him. The People call him *Colebrook*; and ſay he lived at *Colebridge*-Caſtle: But 'tis very probable, 'tis either Sir *Fulke Peyforer* himſelf, or a Son of his.

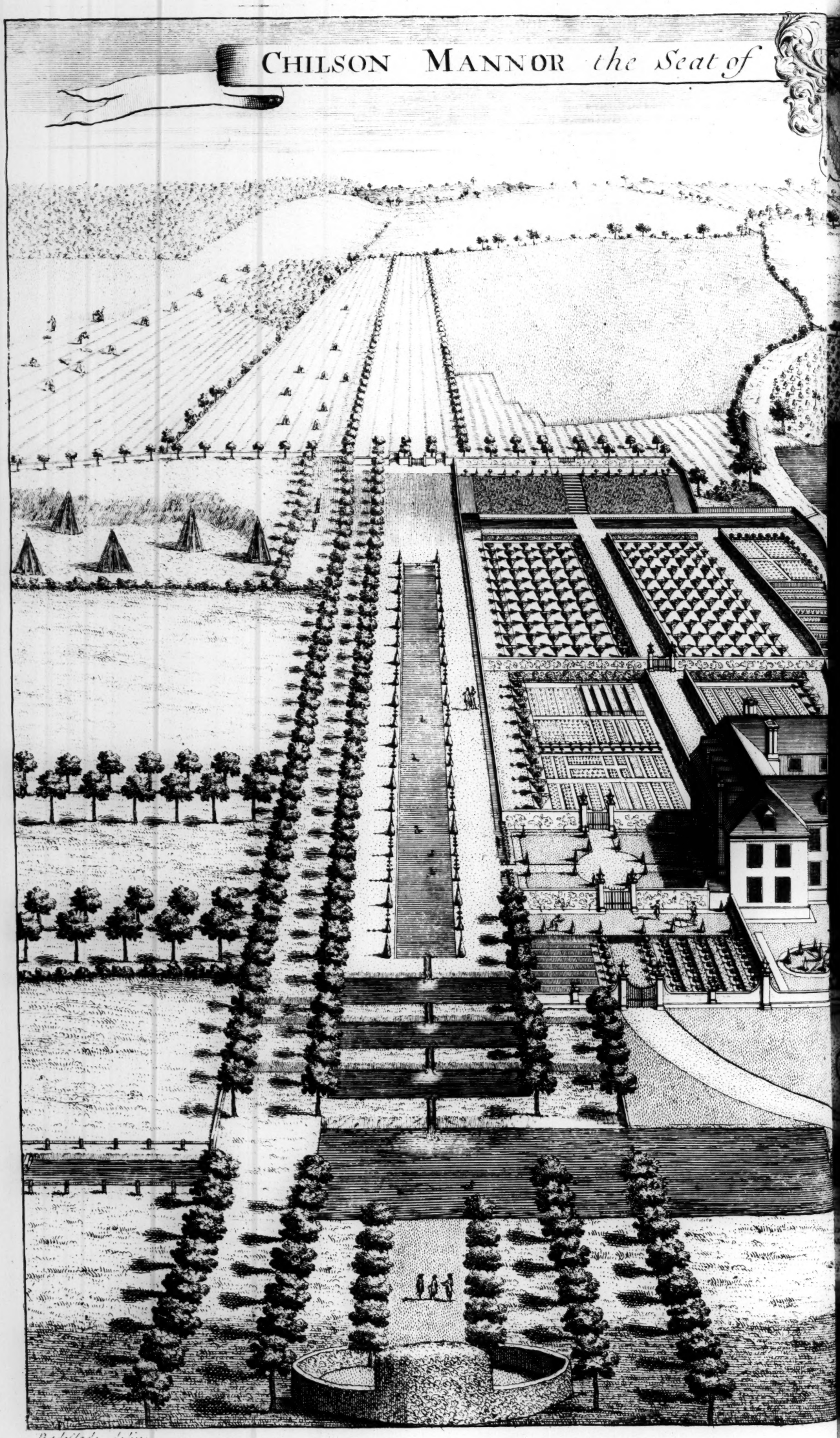
There are Memorials in the Church, of,

Dr. *Lionel Sharp*, Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, Prince *Henry*, and King *James* the Iſt. He died in the Year 1630.

Of Sir *Thomas Wotton*; [*Argent a Saltre engrailed Sable*].

Of

CHILSON MANNOR *the Seat of*



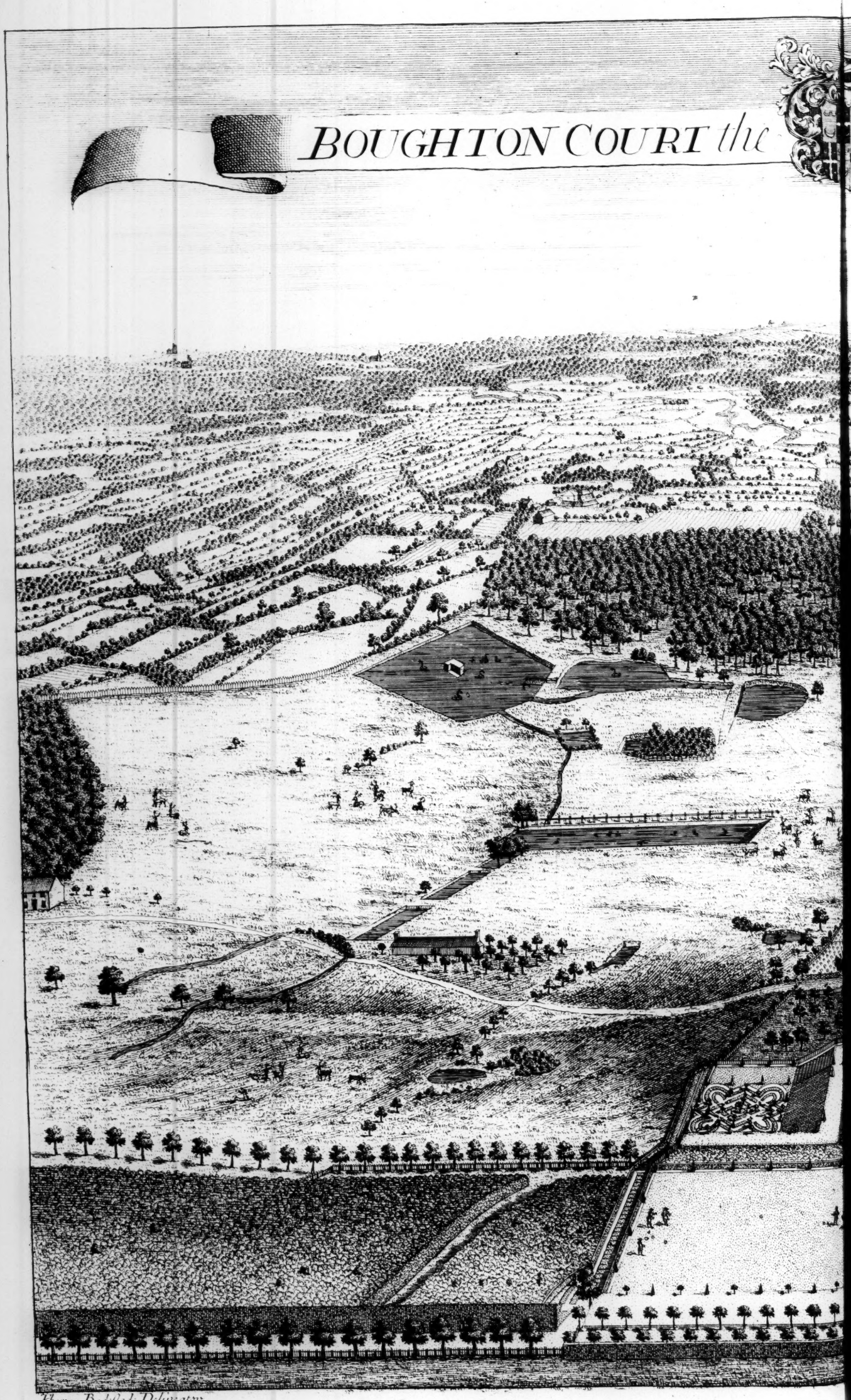
Pedestal del. Colin.

Hist of Kent p.48.

the HON^ble William Hamilton Esq^r

John Harris Sculp.

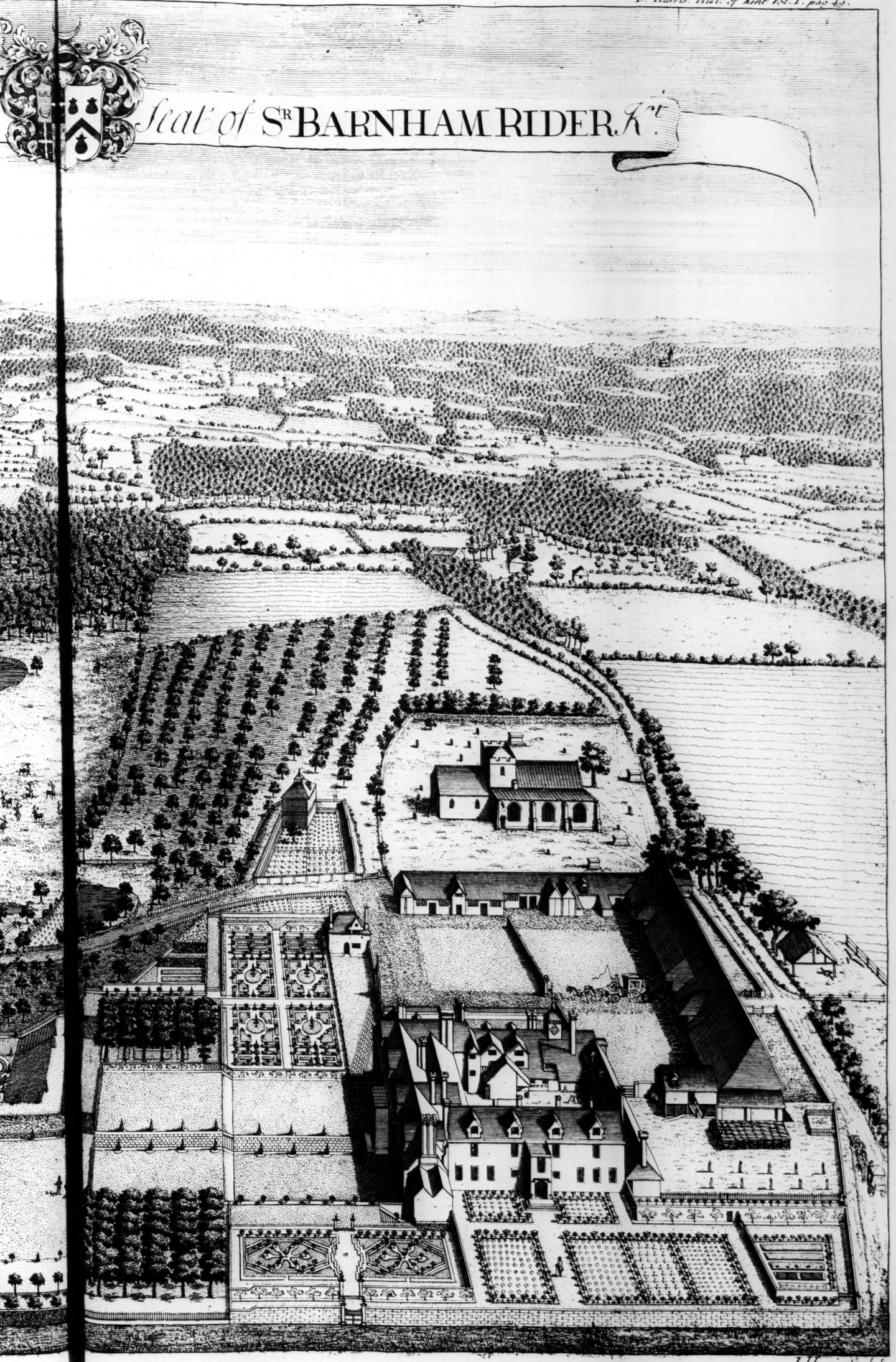
BOUGHTON COURT the



Thomas Badeslade Delineator

Dr Harris' Hist.e of Kent Vol. 1. pag. 49.

Seat of Sr BARNHAM RIDER Kt.



I. Harris Sculp.t

Of *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Arthur Throgmorton*, Lady of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*; whoſe Daughter married *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son of the Earl (*Philip*) of *Cheſterfield*; 1658.

Of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, Son and Heir of *Edward* Lord *Wotton*, Baron of *Marley*, and Husband to that Lady *Mary*.

A Pyramidal Monument of Mr. *Daniel O Neal*, Poſt-Maſter-General of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Time. He married *Katherine* Counteſs of *Cheſterfield*; and died in the Year 1663.

Of a Daughter of that Counteſs: And of the Counteſs her ſelf.

Her laſt Husband was *O Neal*; but her Second was *John Vanderkerckhoven*, Baron of *Henulſit*.

Another of Sir *James Wotton*, Brother to *Edward*, 1628.

Another of *Nicholas Wotton*, Eſq; 1491.

Another of Sir *Edward*, Son to Sir *Robert Wotton*, who married a *Reade*; 1522.

And laſtly, one of *Heſter Wotton*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Pickering*, and Wife to Sir *Edward Wotton*; 1592.

The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the *Cheſterton* Family; and Rated in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 15 *s.*

3. *Beaulies*, is a Manor in this Pariſh, which came the ſame way with *Chilſton* abovemention'd, into the Poſſeſſion of *William Hamilton*, Eſq; as ſhould have been mentioned above.

BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA, or *Monchenſie*; vulgarly called *Boughton-Quarry*, on the Account of the great Quantity of good Free-ſtone, here dug up and wrought.

It lies about the Middle of *Kent*, Three Miles *Southward* from *Maidſtone*; in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberties of St. *Auſtin*, and of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, claim here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*. 'Tis a Vicarage, in the Gift of the Church of *Rocheſter*, who are the Impropriators. Value in the King's Books, 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*.

Places of Note here;

1. The Manor of *Boughton Monchenſey*, was once the Poſſeſſion of an Eminent Family of the Name of *Monchenſey*, and from whence this Pariſh of *Boughton* had this Name of Diſtinction: For the common Pronunciation of *Monchelſea* is a Corruption.

The principal Seat of the *Monchenſeys* (in *Latin*, *De Monte-Caniſio*) was at *Swanſcombe*, in this County; where a larger Account will be given of them. Tho' they had this Manor early, yet they parted with it in the Beginning of King *Henry*'s Reign, to the *Houghams*, of *Hougham* by *Dover*. And *Robert de Hougham* died poſſeſs'd of it, in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the IIId: Whoſe Son (of the ſame Name) leaving only Daughters, one of them (*Bennet*) carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *John de Shelving*. But this Name here alſo ended in Two Daughters, *Helen* and *Joan*: The former of which married *John de Bourn*; and the latter *John Brampton*, alias *Detling*, of *Detling-Court*. Before the End of K. *Richard* the IId, the Family of *Bourn* ended in a Daughter, who was married to *Haut*, of *Hauts-Place* in *Petham*; by which Match, *Edward Haut* held ſome Part of this Manor, in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. But towards the End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Reginald Peckham*, Eſquire.

The other Part of this Eſtate, which went to *Brampton*, by a Daughter (*Bennet Brampton*, alias *Detling*) went to *Thomas At-Town*, of *Town-Place*: Who left Three Daughters, by one of which (her Name *Bennet* alſo) it devolved in Marriage to *William Wotton*, of *Addington*; who convey'd his Part to *Reginald Peckham* abovementioned: And his Son's Widow died poſſeſs'd of the entire Manor, in the 7th Year of King *Henry* VII.

Her Son, *Thomas Peckham*, left another called *Reginald Peckham*; who about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Wyat*; and he, not long after, ſent it the ſame way to *Robert Rudſton*, Eſq; of whoſe Family there are Two Monuments in the Church here. But *Rudſton* himſelf, by being concerned with *Wyat* in his Rebellion, forfeited it to the Crown. But he was reſtored to it again by Q. *Mary*; and much improved the Ancient Seat here, by new Buildings, in the Years 1565, and 1576. His Son, *Belknap Rudſton*, Eſq; ſettled it by his laſt Will and Teſtament on his Kinſman, Sir *Francis Barnham*. From whoſe Deſcendants, it came by Marriage into the Family of *Rider*; and is now the Seat of Sir *Barnham Rider*.

'Tis a good Houſe, and the Situation very pleaſant, having a very fine Proſpect from it, into the Wild of *Kent* and *Suſſex*. You may ſee from the Hills of *Folkſtone*, as far as *Tunbridge*, a vaſt Plain underneath you, adorned with beautiful Woods, and enriched with Encloſures of ſome of the beſt Land in *England*.

2. *Wierton-Houſe*, is a Seat here, which took its Name from *Adam de Wierton*, (as *Philpot* ſaith) who was Poſſeſſor of it in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId; and his Family continued here till about the latter end of King *Richard* the IId, and then it was ſold to *Robert Purſe*. And probably, either this very Man, or his Son of the ſame Name, (for he was Poſſeſſor of this Place) lies buried in this Church, in the *North* Iſle, 1452, and was a great Benefactor to it: For he built that *North* Iſle, and the Belfrey; and his Picture was in the Glaſs-Windows there, till deſtroyed by the Ignorant Zealots in the late Civil Wars. And there is ſtill remaining a Hand, holding a *Purſe*; which was either his Coat of Arms, by way of *Rebus*, as the Heralds call it; or rather perhaps an Alluſion to his Bounty, as well as to his Name.

But this Seat ſtay'd not long in this Name after this, before *Robert Purſe* ('tis likely the Benefactor's Son) ſold it to *Richard Norton*; whoſe Wife (*Margaret*) lies buried under the Seat, or Pew belonging to *Wierton-Houſe*, 1407. In this Family this Houſe continued, till King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign; and then was ſold to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, of *Ireland*; whoſe Son, of the ſame Name, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Holbrook*, is a Place here, which anciently belonged to a Family of the Name of *Halebrook*, who held it in Poſſeſſion till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the Fifth's Reign; and then ſome how, it came to be the Eſtate of the *Hauts*, of *Hautsbourn*: Where it ſtay'd till about the End of King *Henry* the Eighth; and then *William Haut* leaving only Two Daughters, One of them (*Joan*) carried it in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Wyat*. But in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign, he and his Lady joined in a Sale of it to *Smith*; one of whoſe Deſcendants was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

BOXLEY, (in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Boxle*, and *Boxele*;) lies near the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles *Northward* from *Maidſtone*; in the Bailiwick of *Eyborn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claimeth over it.

'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called *All-Saints*. 'Tis a ſmall one; but neat. The Stairs are remaining ſtill, that led formerly up to a Rood-Loft, as is common in ſeveral Churches in this County.

'Tis a Vicarage, Rated in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* in the Gift of the Church of *Rocheſter*; to which the Great Tythes are impropriated. The Incumbent, Mr. *Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, hath built here a new Vicarage-Houſe very neat. In the Garden is a ſmall Canal, and two Caſcades of Water, which come from a lovely Spring, iſſuing out of the Bottom of the Chalk-Hills. This Spring hath what they uſually call a great petrifying Faculty; *i. e.* it will cruſt over ſuch Bodies as are thrown into it, with a ſtony Caſe, or fill up their Pores with ſtony Particles. And yet they find no Inconvenience in uſing it for Brewing, Culinary Uſes, and Drinking it alone. But of this more in the Natural Hiſtory Part.

In the Chancel of the Church, are Monuments of the Family of *Wyat*; and Memorials of *Grimſtone*, *Thurnham*, *Higford*, *Charlton*; and of *William Surlt*, 1451.

In this Pariſh, on *Pinnenden* (now corruptly called *Pickenden*) Heath, is the Houſe where the County-Court is uſually held: And here the Gentlemen of the County and the Freeholders meet, to chuſe Knights of the Shire for *Kent*; tho' ſometimes they take the Poll at *Maidſtone*. And here, in King *William* the Iſt's Reign, was a mighty Aſſembly of the Nobility and Biſhops, to determine ſome Conſiderable Matters in Diſpute, between *Lanfranc* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayon*, the Conqueror's Brother. The whole Proceſs is recorded in our Famous *MS.* called the *Textus Roffenſis*, with this Title:

De Placito apud Pinenden, inter Lanfrancum *Archiepiſcopum, &* Odonem *Bayocenſem Epiſcopum.*

And tho' this hath been printed already two or three times, by *Dugdale* (*a*), *Selden* (*b*), *Wharton* (*c*), and in part by Dr. *Hickes* in his *Theſaurus*; yet is it ſo Remarkable a Tranſaction, ſo Uſeful and Curious a Piece of Antiquity, that I doubt not of the Reader's Thanks, for giving it him here, in the Account of the Place where this Famous Meeting was held.

(*a*) Orig. Jurid.
(*b*) *Notes on* Eadmerus.
(*c*) Angl. Sacr.

(d) *Tempore magni Regis Willielmi, qui Anglicum Regnum armis conquiſivit, & ſuis ditionibus ſubjugavit: Contigit Odonem Baiocenſem Epiſcopum, & ejuſdem Regis fratrem, multò citiùs quam Lanfrancum Archiepiſcopum, in Angliam venire, atq; in Comitatu de Cænt cum magna potentia reſidere, ibiq; poteſtatem non modicam exercere. Et quia illis diebus in Comitatu illo Quiſquam non erat qui tantæ fortitudini viro reſiſtere poſſit, propter magnam quam habuit poteſtatem, Terras complures de Archiepiſcopatu Cantuarberiæ, & Conſuetudines nonnullas ſibi corripuit, atq; uſurpans ſuæ Dominationi aſcripſit.*

Poſtea verò, non multo tempore, contigit præfatum Lanfrancum, Cadomenſis Eccleſiæ Abbatem, juſſu Regis in Angliam quoq; venire; atq; in Archiepiſcopatum Cantuarberiæ, Domino diſponente, totius Angliæ Regni Primatem ſullimatum eſſe. Ubi dum aliquandiu reſideret, & antiquas Eccleſiæ ſuæ terras multas ſibi deeſſe inveniret; & ſuorum negligentia Anteceſſorum illas diſtributas atque diſtractas fuiſſe reperiſſet; diligenter inquiſitâ & bene cognitâ veritate, Regem quam citiùs potuit, & non pigrè inde requiſivit.

(d) Text. Roff. f. 168.

Præcepit ergo Rex Comitatum totum, abſque morâ conſidere; & homines comitatus omnes Francigenas, & precipuè Anglos, in antiquis Legibus & Conſuetudinibus peritos in unum convenire. Qui cum convenerunt apud Pinendenam, omnes pariter conſederunt.

Et quum multa Placita de Diratiocinationibus terrarum & verba de Conſuetudinibus Legum, inter Archiepiſcopum & prædictum Baiocenſem Epiſcopum, ibi ſurrexerunt: Et etiam inter Conſuetudines Regales & Archiepiſcopales, quæ primâ die expediri non potuerunt, eâ cauſâ totus Comitatus per tres dies fuit ibi detentus.

In illis tribus diebus, diratiocinavit ibi Lanfrancus Archiepiſcopus plures terras, quas tunc tenuerunt homines ipſius Epiſcopi; viz. Herbertus *filius* Juonis, Turoldus *de Hroveceſtriâ*, Radulfus *de Curvâ Spinâ, & alij plures de hominibus ſuis; cum omnibus Conſuetudinibus & Rebus quæ ad eaſdem terras pertinebant; ſuper ipſum Baiocenſem Epiſcopum, & ſuper ipſos prædictos homines illius: Et alios, ſcilicet* Detlinges, Eſtoces, Preſtuna, Danituna, *& multas alias minutas terras.*

Et ſuper Hugonem *de Monte forti dirutiocinavit* Hrocinges *&* Broc:

Et ſuper Radulfum *de Curvâ Spind,* 60 *Solidatas de Paſtura in* Grean: *Et omnes illas terras, & alias diratiocinavit ita liberas & quietas, quod in illa die qua ipſum Placitum finitum fuit: Non remanſit homo in toto Regno Angliæ, qui aliquid inde calumniaretur; neque ſuper ipſas Terras etiam parvum quicquam clamaret.*

Et in eodem Placito, non ſolùm iſtas prænominatas, & alias Terras, ſed & omnes Libertates Eccleſiæ ſuæ renovavit, & renovatas ibi diratiocinavit; Soca, Saca, Toll, Team, Flymena, Fyrmthe, Grichbrece, Foreſteal, Hamifare, Infangennetheof, *cum omnibus aliis Conſuetudinibus paribus iſtis, vel minoribus iſtis; in Terris & in Aquis, in Sylvis, in Viis, & in Pratis, & in omnibus aliis rebus, infra Civitatem & extra, infra Burgum & extra, & in omnibus aliis locis.*

Et ab omnibus illis probis & ſapientibus hominibus qui affuerunt, fuit ibi Diratiocinatum, & etiam à toto Comitatu concordatum atque judicatum: Quod ſicut Ipſe Rex tenet ſuas Terras liberas & quietas in ſuo Dominico; ita Archiepiſcopus Cantuarberiæ tenet ſuas Terras omninò liberas & quietas, in ſuo Dominico.

Huic Placito interfuerunt Goisfridus Epiſcopus Conſtantienſis; qui in loco Regis fuit, & Juſticiam illam tenuit.

Lanfrancus Archiepiſcopus; qui, ut dictum eſt, placitavit, & totum diratiocinavit.

Comes Cantiæ, viz. *prædictus Odo Baiocenſis Epiſcopus.*

Erneſtus Epiſcopus de Hroveceſtra.

Agelricus Epiſcopus de Ciceſtra; Vir antiquiſſimus, & Legum Terræ ſapientiſſimus; qui ex præcepto Regis advectus fuit, ad ipſas antiquas Legum Conſuetudines diſcutiendas & edocendas, in una Quadriga.

Ricardus de Tunebrigge.

Hugo de Monte forti.

Willielmus de Arces.

Haimo Vicecomes: Et alij multi Barones Regis, & ipſius Archiepiſcopi, atque illorum Epiſcoporum homines multi.

Et alij aliorum Comitatum *homines; etiam cum toto iſto Comitatu, multæ & magnæ Auctoritatis; Viri Francigeni ſcilicet & Angli.*

In horum omnium præſentiâ, multis & apertiſſimis rationibus demonſtratum fuit;

Quod Rex Anglorum nullas Conſuetudines habet in omnibus Terris Cantuarienſis Eccleſiæ, niſi ſolummodo Tres. Et illæ Tres quas habet Conſuetudines, hæ ſunt:

Una; Si quis homo Archiepiſcopi effodit illam Regalem Viam, quæ vadit inter Civitatem & Civitatem.

Altera;

Altera ; Si quis Arborem incidit, juxta Regalem Viam, & eam ſuper ipſam Viam dejecerit : De iſtis duabus Conſuetudinibus qui culpabiles inventi fuerint, atque detenti dum talia faciunt ; ſive Vadimonium acceptum ab eis fuerit, ſive non ; tamen inſecutione Miniſtri Regis, & per Vadimonium, emendabunt quæ juſtè emendanda ſunt.

Tertia Conſuetudo talis eſt : Si quis in ipſa Regali Via Sanguinem fuderit, aut Homicidium, vel aliud aliquid fecerit, quod nullatenus fieri licet ; ſi dum hoc facit deprehenſus atque detentus fuerit, Regi emendabit. Si vero deprehenſus ibi non fuerit, *& inde abſque* vade data *ſemel abierit ; Rex ab eo nihil juſtè exigere poterit.*

Similiter fuit oſtenſum in eodem Placito, quod Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis Eccleſiæ, in omnibus Terris Regis & Comitis, debet multas Conſuetudines juſtè habere.

Etenim ab illo die quo clauditur Alla, uſque ad Octavas Paſchæ, ſi quis Sanguinem fuderit, Archiepiſcopo emendabit : Et in omni tempore, tam extra Quadrigeſimam quam infra, quicunque illam Culpam fecerit, quam Cildwite *vocatur ; Archiepiſcopus aut totam, aut dimidiam Emendationis partem habeat : Infra Quadrigeſimam quidem totam, & extra aut totam aut dimidiam Emendationem.*

Habet etiam in iiſdem Terris omnibus, quæcunque ad Curam & Salutem Animarum videntur pertinere.

Hujus Placiti, multis Teſtibus multiſque Rationibus determinatum finem poſtquam Rex audivit, laudavit ; laudans, cum Conſenſu omnium Principum ſuorum confirmavit.

Et ut deinceps incorruptum perſeveraret, firmiter præcepit ;

Quod propterea ſcriptum eſt hic, ut & futuræ in æternum memoriæ perficiat, & ipſi futuri ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Chriſti Cantuarberiæ Succeſſores ſciant, quæ & quanta indignitatibus ipſius Eccleſiæ à Deo tenere, atq; à Regibus & Principibus hujus Regni, æterno jure debeant exigere.

Places of Note here,

1. *Boxley-Manor.* King *Richard* the Firſt, in the firſt Year of his Reign, gave the Manor of *Boxley* to the Abbey here ; of which ſee an Account in its proper Place. And it was Part of the Duty of the Lord of this Manor, to repair that Houſe within the Caſtle of *Dover* which ſtood next the old Gate or Port (*a*).

(*a*) Kilburn's *Survey.*

On the Suppreſſion of the Abbey, the Houſe with the Demeſne adjacent, was given by King *Henry* the VIIIth to Sir *Thomas Wiat* ; whoſe unfortunate Son, in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, forfeiting it to the Crown, that Princeſs granted his Eſtate out in Parcels to ſeveral of his Sons : And this Manor of *Boxley*, with ſome other ſmall Pieces were given back to the Lady *Joan* his Widow ; in which Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time, and ſtill continues.

2. *Newenham-Court* is a Manor in *Boxley*, which in the Thirtieth Year of King *William* the Firſt, (as appears by *Doomſday-Book*) was Part of the Revenue of that Lofty Prelate *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayon*, and Earl of *Kent* ; and perhaps one of his uſual Places of Reſidence. At his Death it came to the Crown ; and was probably, as a Part of *Boxley*, exchanged by King *Stephen* with *William de Ipre* for his Manor of *Feverſham*, and ſo might be ſettled by that Gentleman on his Abbey of *Boxley* ; though it be not mentioned in the Charter, becauſe it might be done afterwards by Will. However, to this Abbey it actually belonged ; and at the general Suppreſſion was granted, with the Manor of *Boxley* above-mentioned, to Sir *Thomas Wiat*. And by the Attainder of his Son Sir *Thomas Wiat*, came to the Crown in the Second Year of Queen *Mary* ; and there it ſtaid till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *John Aſtley*, Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *John Aſtley* alienated it to his Kinſman, Sir *Norton Knatchbull*, Knight and Baronet.

3. *Wavering*, is a Manor here which was formerly held by Knight's Service. For *Wantius de Shelving*, Son of *John de Shelving*, and *Hellen de Bourn*, Daughter and Heir of *John de Bourn*, held it by the Tenure of finding a Horſe for the King's Army in *Wales* ; *Cum uno Saccho & Brochiâ pro Eſquilar ipſius Domini Regis*, as it is expreſſed in the *Latin* Record, taken, (ſaith *Philpot*,) in the Third Year of King *Edward* the Third. *Saccus* was a Bag or Sack, to carry Dry Proviſions, or other Needments ; and *Brochia* was a great Can, Pitcher, or Bottle to carry Drink in. *Eſquilar* I take to be a Miſtake for *Eſcuier* or *Eſquire*. After this Man's Deceaſe, his Heir *John de Shelving* enjoyed part of this Manor as his Right ; but had it not entirely till he Married *Benedicta*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Hougham*, who likewiſe held ſome Part of it : But then it went entire to her Son *William Shelving* ; whoſe only Daughter carried it in Marriage to *Edward Haut*, of *Haut*'s Place in *Petham*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Eighth Year of King *Henry* the IVth. But his great Grandſon, Sir *William Haut* of *Hautsbourn*, leaving only two Daughters, by *Joan*, one of them, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Wiat* ; but by his Attainder in the Second Year of Queen *Mary* coming to the Crown, it was in the Twenty-fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored (with the Manor of *Boxley*) to the Lady *Joan Wiat*, his Widow, and to her Son *George Wiat* for Three Lives. And King *Charles* the Firſt ſold the Reverſion to Mr. *Stephen Alcock*, who parted with the Fee-Simple to Sir *Francis Wiat*.

4. *Vinters* is another Place here, which gave Name to, and was the Seat of a very ancient Family in theſe Parts. *Roger Vinter*, who lived here, was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for the County of *Kent* in the Eighteenth Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But his Heir (*John Vinter*) ſold it in the Tenth Year of King *Henry* the IVth to *Fremingham* ; from which Name, by a Daughter, it went to *Iſley* of *Sandrich*, and there continued till Sir *Henry Iſley* forfeited it to the Crown by his being unhappily concerned in Sir *Thomas Wiat*'s Rebellion. Queen *Mary* granted it to *Cutts*, and he ſold it to Sir *Cavaliero Mayeot*, and he to *Covert*, and he to Sir *William Tufton* ; whoſe Second Son, Sir *Charles Tufton*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

The City of *London* had good reaſon to reſpect this Place of *Boxley*. For in the Fifteenth Year of his Reign, King *Edward* the IId lay here at the Abbey, and granted from hence to this great City a Charter to Elect a Mayor every Year out of their own Body ; whereas before they were governed by a *Bailiff*, or *Præpoſitus*, a perpetual Officer placed over them by the King.

During the Time of the Abbey's flouriſhing State, there was a Market held here at a Place called *Farthings* ; and all round the Site of the Abbey, are found to this Day Ruins of Buildings ; and all Kinds of Utenſils are frequently dug up, which ſeems to ſhew that there was a Village or Town round about this Religious Houſe. The Story of the famous Rood of *Boxley*, and the other Cheat of the Stone Image of St. *Rumwald*, you will have under the Account of the Abbey here.

There is a famous Mine of *Fuller's-Earth* in this Pariſh, which is wrought by the ingenious Mr. *John Watts* of *Groves*. The Vein lies about 30 Foot deep, and is about 7 Foot thick. There are two Sorts of it, the *Blue*, and the *Dark Gray* ; the latter of which lying under the former, is the beſt. Over it is a Sand, and neither in that nor in the *Fuller's-Earth*, are any

Marine Remains, as Shells, *&c.* found, though very uſual in other Places. But about Eight Years ago, near this preſent Vein of *Fuller's-Earth*, which is now in working, a *Roman Urn* was found; as there have been others on *Goddern-Hill*, where formerly I believe there hath been ſome Caſtle or Keep, and probably a Watch-Tower, becauſe you may ſee thence a great way all round about.

There is a *Coney-Warren* in this Pariſh, but the Rabbets are not ſo good as thoſe at *Romney-Braborn*, *&c.* nor are they any where ſo good in a Chalky Soil as in other Places, for they eat Dry and Hard.

BRABORNE, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a Half *Eaſtward* from *Aſhford*; in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Bircholt Barony*; and the Reſt, *viz.* the *Burgh* of *Cockleſcomb*, is in the Hundred of *Wye*, and that Liberty claims over it.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Bircholt Barony*, and is called St. *Maries*; in which are, or were Memorials of the Interment of ſeveral of the Ancient Family of the *Scots*, who Married into the *Poynings*, ſome of which lye here alſo; one of which was Sir *John*, who was Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Edward* the IVth. Another, a Knight buried about 350 Years ago; and *William Scot*, Eſq; 1433. As alſo of the Family of *Gower*, and of *Paſhley* of *Tiſehurſt* in *Suſſex*, a Family of great Antiquity.

'Tis a Vicarage, impropriate to the See of *Canterbury*; Rated in the King's Books at 11*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The Archbiſhop Patron.

Places of Note are,

1. This Place of *Braborne*, *Anno Domini* 864, was in the Poſſeſſion of a Lady of the Name of *Salburga*; who ordered by her Will, that the Occupiers of *Brabourn* ſhould give ſo much *Malt*, *Oxen*, *Sheep*, *&c.* yearly to the Monks of St. *Auſtins* in *Canterbury*, on Condition that they ſhould ſing daily for the Good of her Soul, the Pſalm *Exaudiat Te Dominus*, *&c.* In King *Henry* the Firſt's Time, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Montfort*, but by one of his Daughters it went in Marriage to *Robert de Vere*. In King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, it became the Inheritance of *William de Montchenſie*; and his only Daughter carried it to *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, whoſe Son *Aymer de Valence* obtained a Charter with great Privileges for this Manor of *Braborne* in the Sixth Year of King *Edward* the Second. By *Joan* his Siſter and Co-heir, it went to *John Comin* Earl of *Badzenoth*, and by his Daughter *Joan* to *David de Strabolgie*, Earl of *Atholl*; whoſe Grandſon *David de Strabolgie* dying without Iſſue Male, in the Forty-ninth Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it went again by a Daughter to Sir *Thomas Percy*; and thence again by another Daughter, to *John Halſham* of *Halſham* in *Suſſex*. But Sir *Hugh Halſham* dying without Male Iſſue alſo, in the Twentieth Year of King *Henry* the VIth, by his only Daughter (*Joan*) it went to *John Lewknor* of *Suſſex*, Eſq; who in the Fifth Year of King *Edward* the IVth, ſold it to Sir *John Scott* above-mentioned, Comptroller of the Houſhold to that Prince. And in this Name the Poſſeſſion continued uninterrupted to *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Bircholt* is a Place here which gives Name to the whole Hundred, and in King *John's* and King *Henry* the IIId's Time, was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of this Name; and which ſtaid here till King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, as appears by the Book of Aid. In King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, it became the Inheritance of *Halk* or *Hawk*, of *Weſt-Hawks* in *Kingſnoth*, where it ſtaid till *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Heminge* is a Place in *Brabourn*, which anciently had Owners of that Sirname. And after having continued near 300 Years in that Family, was by *W. Heminge* ſold, in the Second Year of King *Edward* the VIth, to *Peter Nott*, and in that Name it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

4. *Hampton* had alſo once Owners of that Name, and of good Antiquity; and who continued here till about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, and then it was ſold to *Shelley*; from which Name, by an Heir-General, it went to *May*; and thence, by *another*, to *Edolph*; and again, the ſame Way to *Wilcocks*; and once more, by *Martha*, his Elder Daughter, to Dr. *Edward Ratcliff*; whoſe Succeſſor, Sir *Edward Ratcliff* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time

5. *Combe* is another Manor in *Braborne*, on which was a Seat of a Family of this Name. *Richard de Combe*, and *Simon* his Son, were Aſſiſtants to Sir *John Northwood*, when he was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. The laſt of the Name of *Combe* dying without Iſſue Male, a Daughter carried it in Marriage to *Scot* of *Scot's-Hall*. And the Manor-Houſe now called *Combe*, alias *Brabourne-Combe*, with the Lands belonging to it, and divers others in *Braborn*, *Haſtingleigh*, and *Smeath*, were by Act of Parliament in the late Queen's Time, veſted in Truſtees for the Uſe of *Francis Pemberton*, Eſq; and his Heirs, in Satisfaction of a Debt owing from *George Scott*, Eſq; whoſe firſt Wife was Siſter to the ſaid *Francis*; and by Virtue hereof the ſaid Eſtate was ſold to *Brook Bridges*, Eſq; Senior, in which Sale all Parties concerned did concur.

Mr. *Evelyn*, in his Book of Foreſt-Trees, mentions a Yew ſtanding in this Church-Yard, which was 58 Foot and 11 Inches in Compaſs, and would bear near 20 Foot in Diameter.

One would think by the Name of this Place, that it lay at firſt near the *Brook* or *Bourn*, which comes down from *Stouting*, and runs into the *Stourc* at *Sellinge*.

BRASTED, (*Bradeſtede*, i. e. the *Broad-Place*) lies at the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, near *Surrey*, about a Mile and half *North-Eaſt* from *Weſtram*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo is a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

'Tis a Rectory; Valued in the King's Books at 22*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Part of it (which is called the *Ville* of *Braſted*, by *Kilburn*) hath a Conſtable of its own; and in this the Church ſtandeth: And the other Part is in the Hundred of *Weſtram* and *Eatonbridge*, ſaith *Kilburn*. But *Philpot* and *Lea's* Map ſay, in that of *Codſheath*. A Fair is kept here on *Aſcenſion-Day* or *Holy-Thurſday*.

Places of Note here.

(1.) *Braſted* was anciently a Manor belonging to the great Family of *Clare*, who were Earls of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, and held it in Grand Serjeantry of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as Stewards to that Prelate on his Inthronization and Inſtalment. *Richard de Clere* died poſſeſſed of it in the Forty-ſeventh Year of King *Henry* the IIId; and *Gilbert de Clere*, in the Twenty-fourth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt (*a*). But *Richard*

(*a*) Rot. Eſc. Num. 107.

Richard de Clere dying in the Nineteenth Year of King *Edward* the IId, left an only Daughter, who Married *Hugh de Audley*, and made him thereby not only Lord of this Manor, but Earl of *Gloceſter*. His only Daughter, (likewiſe *Margaret*,) carried this Eſtate, and the former Title of Earl of *Gloceſter*, to her Husband *Ralph Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*. And here it continued till the Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Thirteenth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. But that Prince then granted it to Sir *Henry Iſley*; who being concerned with Sir *Thomas Wiat* in Queen *Maries* Reign, forfeited it to the Crown; and ſhe granted it to *John Lenard*, Eſq; whoſe Succeſſor, *Francis Lenard* Lord *Dacres*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Crow-Place* is another Manor here, which anciently was called *Stockets*; and was then ſo named from a Family of that Name, who were in Poſſeſſion of it as long ago as King *Edward* the Firſt; for then *Walter de Stocket*, ſometimes written *Stock* and *Stoke*, held it as a Quarter Part of a Knight's Fee; but by a Daughter it went in Marriage to *Crow*, about King *Richard* the IId's Reign, and in this Name continued till King *Charles* the Firſt's Time; and then Mr. *William Crow*, Father to Sir *Sackvile Crow*, ſold it to Sir *Robert Heath*, who died Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in that Reign; and in the Poſſeſſion of his Son Mr. *Edward Heath*, it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

BREDGATE, (*Bradgate*, and ſometimes *Bredgar*) lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *Southward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of that Name, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is Dedicated to St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and was made Collegiate; a College being founded here about 300 Years ago, by *Robert* of *Bredgar*, Parſon of the Pariſh, *Tho. Joceline*, and *John* at *Vies*.

'Tis now a Vicarage, and Rated in the King's Books at 9*l per Annum*.

Places of Note here,

1. *Bredgar* Manor was, after the Diſſolution of the College here by King *Henry* the VIIIth, by Exchange with the Crown for other Lands, in the Twenty-Ninth Year of that King, annexed to the Revenues of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

2. *Bexon*, from whence the Burgh of *Bexon*, or *Bexon-Street*, takes its Name, was once the Eſtate of a Family ſo called. *John de Bexon* lived here in King *Edward* the IId's Reign; whoſe Picture was formerly extant in the Glaſs-Windows of this Church. He had likewiſe a Son here of the ſame Name, *John de Bexon*; But about the Time of King *Richard* the IId, this Eſtate got into the Name of *Tong*, derived from the *Tongs*, of the Place called *Tong* in this Neighbourhood; and in this Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Swanton-Court*, was once Part of the great Eſtate of the *Leybourns*, Lords of *Leybourn-Caſtle*. But the famous *Juliana de Leybourn*, called uſually the *Infanta* of *Kent*, after having been twice Married, dying without any Iſſue, and alſo without any Kindred, in the Forty-Third Year of King *Edward* the Third, this Eſtate, with all her Lands, eſcheated to the Crown; and was Five Years after by that Prince, ſettled on the Abbey of *Grace* upon *Tower-Hill* in *London*. But at the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſtries, King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 36th Year, granted it to *Chriſtopher Sampſon*; who, in the Second Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Wiat*; and on his Attainder, in the Second Year of Queen *Mary* the Firſt, being forfeited to the Crown, it was granted to *Reader*; who ſold it ſoon after to *Alderſey*, of the Family of the *Alderſeys* of *Cheſhire*; and *Terrey Alderſey*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Manns* is a Place here, where anciently was a Seat belonging to a Family of the Name of *Man*; and perhaps this was the Original from whence the *Mans* of *Canterbury* were derived, as *Philpot* on good Grounds thinks.

St. *Mary Breadman*'s, ſee St. *Maries*.

BREDHERST, (*Bradherſt*, i. e. *Broadwood*; and the Situation of it is ſuch, lying obſcure among Woods) lies about the Middle of the *North* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles *South-Eaſt* from *Rocheſter*; in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, claims over ſo much of it as is in the Manor of *Hollingbourn*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Peter*; which is only a Chapel, and a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. 'Tis not rated in the King's Books.

Bradherſt, and the Two ſmall Manors of *Peteſworth* and *Meresworth*, (vulgarly called *Meresborough*) were once Part of the great Eſtate of the Lords *Leybourn*; and eſcheating to the Crown by *Juliana de Leybourn*'s dying without Iſſue, or Kindred, (as is above-mentioned,) were granted to the Abbey of St. *Mary-Grace*, on *Tower-Hill*, *London*. On the general Diſſolution of the Monaſtries, they came to the Crown again, and ſtaid there till King *Edward* the VIth granted them to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; whoſe Son, the Lord *Cheyney* of *Tuddington*, ſold them to Mr. *Richard Thornhill*, in the Thirteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; and that Family were in Poſſeſſion of them in *Philpot*'s Time.

In *Bradherſt-Church* is a Braſs-Plate, with a Figure in Armour, over *William*, one of the great Family of the *Norwoods*; whence it is probable, they might have formerly ſome Seat here. His Four Sons are likewiſe buried there by him. There is alſo another over *Thomas Kemſley*, of *Kemſley-Street*, in this Pariſh, Eſq; 1586.

BRENCHLEY, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Brœnceſle*; a Place ſituate in the *Ley* or *Fields*, near the *Brand*, *Burne* or River; lies towards the *South-Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *North-Weſtward* from *Goudherſt*; in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Brenchley* and *Horſmanden*, and Part of it in the Hundred of *Twiford*; and ſome of it, (*viz.* the Burgh of *Rugmerhil*) is in Antient Demeſne of *Aylesford*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Brenchley* and *Horſmanden*, and is called *All-Saints*; in which are ſeveral Memorials of the Interment of Perſons of the Family of *Roberts*; of *Elizabeth Fane*, Daughter of Sir *Walter Henley* of *Courſeborn*; firſt Marryed to *Waller*, and then to *Fane* of *Tudeley*, 1566, and of the *Courthopes*, of *Whileigh* in *Suſſex*. 'Tis a Vicarage; Rated in the King's Books at 12*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*.

The Rectory was given by *Richard de Clare*, to the Canons of St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Tunbridge*. The Manor, which was annexed to it, was (on the Diſſolution of the Monaſtries) granted in the Thirty-firſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, to Sir *Paul Sidney*; who not long after ſold it to *William Waller*, Eſq; and from that Family it went

went to the *Courthops*; where it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Brenchley*, was anciently Part of the vaſt Eſtate of the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*. And *Robert de Clare* died poſſeſſed of it in the Twenty-firſt Year of King *Edward* the Firſt; whoſe Son *Gilbert de Clare*, dying without Iſſue in the Eighth Year of King *Edward* the Second, *Hugh de Audley*, in Right of his Wife, (who was Siſter and Heir to *Gilbert*,) entred upon this Eſtate; and *Margaret*, his only Daughter and Heir, carried it in Marriage to *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*; in which Family it continued, till *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, being Attainted and Executed in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, forfeited it to the Crown; and then that Prince, in his Thirty-firſt Year, granted it to *Paul Sidnor*; who not long after ſold it to *William Lambard*, Eſq; the Judicious and Learned Author of the *Perambulation* of *Kent*, and of the *Archaeonomia*. This Gentleman ſettled it on that Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, which is commonly called Queen *Elizabeth*'s College; but with this Limitation, that the Heirs-Male of his Family ſhould always be the Leſſees of it; and if there ſhould be a Proſpect of a Failure, then the laſt of the *Lambard*-Family to have a Power to diſpoſe of it by Will. And by virtue of this Reſervation, were the *Lamberts* of *Sevenoke* the Tenants in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe are ſtill.

2. *Bokingfold* is an eminent Manor here, which anciently belonged to the Chantry of the Free Chapel, founded here by *Hamon de Crevequer*, with the Demeſne appertaining to it, in the Forty-firſt Year of King *Edward* the Third; and it continued in this Uſe till the general Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, and then was in the Thirty-firſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to *Paul Sidnor*, Eſq; who not long after ſold it to Sir *John Gates*; and he had a Confirmation of it from the Crown, in the Firſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth; but being Attainted and Executed afterwards, for engaging with *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, in the Cauſe of the Lady *Jane Gray*, it was forfeited to the Crown; and was by Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *Catherine Tongue*; who ſold it to *Revell*, and he to *Colepeper*; whence it went the ſame way to *Dyke*, and thence to *Benedict Barnham*; by one of whoſe Four Daughters and Co-heirs, it went to *Soam*; and he ſold it to Mr. *George Brown*, formerly of *Spelmonden* in this County, but in *Philpot*'s Time, of *Buckland* in *Surrey*.

There was formerly a Park here at *Bokinfeild*; which (in the Second Year of King *Edward* the IId) was held by *Bartholomew de Badleſmere*, together with the Manor, in Fee of that Prince, and alſo the Advowſon of the Free Chapel of the ſame; which therefore muſt be, before it came to be the Eſtate of the *Crevequers*. King *Edward* the IId, in his Nineteenth Year, being on his Journey to *France*, (whither he was going to do Homage for his Dutchy of *Aquitain*,) retired to this Place, and repoſed himſelf here ſome time; and cauſed here many Perſons to be indicted, for their unlawful Hunting in this Park (*a*).

(*a*) Philp. Vill. Cant. p. 74.

3. *Criol's-Court* is a Manor in *Brenchley*, which by *Joan*, Daughter of *Bertrom de Criol*, and Heir-General of her Brother *John de Criol*, came to Sir *Richard de Rokeſley*; and by his Daughter and Heir (*Joan*) to *Thomas de Poynings*; whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Edward Poynings*, dying without Iſſue, in the Twefth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it eſcheated with the reſt of his Eſtate to the Crown; and was by that Prince, in his Thirty-firſt Year, granted to *Paul Sidnor*, Eſq; his Agent in *Spain*; and he not long after, ſold it to *William Lambard*, above-mentioned; who ſettled it, with the Manor of *Brenchley*, on the Hoſpital of *Greenwich*, with the ſame Limitations.

4. *Parrocks* is another Manor in this Pariſh, which anciently had Owners of that Name, and who continued in Poſſeſſion of it till the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign; and then it was ſold to *William Hextall*, Eſq; whoſe only Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, carried it (and much other Land,) to *William Whettenhall*, Eſq; and his Deſcendant, Sir *Richard Whettenhall*, in the Twelfth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *William Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; and he parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Thomas Nevill*; whoſe Grandſon, the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Maſcalls*, *Cap-grove* or *Cap-grave*, and *Chekeſwell*, are Three Manors here, which, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the IIId, were in the Poſſeſſion of *John de Capgrave*; probably the Anceſtor of *John Capgrave*, the Monk of *Canterbury*, who is ſo much celebrated by *Pitſeus*, and lived about the Year 1484. But in the Reign of King *Richard* the IId, theſe Manors were come to be the Eſtate of *Vaux*; one of which Family, about the End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, alienated them to *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*; and by his Grandſon's Attainder, in the Twelfth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, they became forfeited with the reſt of his Eſtate to the Crown; which ſoon after granted them to *Edward Ferrers*, Eſq; and he ſold them to *Whettenhall*, Thence about the Beginning of King *James* the Firſt, they were alienated to *Ouldſworth*; and he ſold them to *Bertie*; and he to Mr. *Charles Tucker*, whoſe Son was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Moat-Lands* is an Eſtate here, which formerly belonged to a Family which took their Name from this Pariſh; one of which was Sir *William Brenchley*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and who Founded a Chantry in the Body of the Church in *Canterbury* Cathedral: But he dying, (1446,) without Iſſue, theſe Lands left the Name; and in the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Moore*, who had Married a Daughter of that Family; from hence it was ſold to the *Roberts*, who were the Proprietors of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Catts-Place*, a Seat formerly belonging to, and taking its Name probably from, *Hugh de Catt*; in whoſe Family it continued for many Deſcents, even till King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Tilden* of *Tilden's-Place* in *Marden*; where it continued till King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, and then was ſold to *Baſſage*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Vanes* is a Seat here alſo, which *Philpot* ſaith, gave Name to the great Family of the *Vanes*. *Robert Vane*, or *Fane*, paid Aid for it in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this Noble Family it hath ever ſince continued.

BRENZET, a Place Seated on the *Bran* or *Bourn*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt*-ſide of *Kent*, in *Romney-Marſh*, about Four Miles *North-Weſtward* from *New-Romney*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it lying upon the *Ree-Wall*, is in the Liberty of the Town and Port of *New Romney*, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of that Town and Port; the Liberty whereof, and of the Cinque-Ports, claiming over the ſame; but the reſt is in the Hundred of *Aylesbridge*. And one Part of this Reſidue the Liberty of the Marſh claims over; which therefore is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*; and the other Part of it is in the

the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims alſo in this Pariſh.

It is in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Liberty of the *Marſh*; and is dedicated to St. *Eanſwithe*.

This Saint was Daughter to *Eadbald*, Son of *Ethelbert*, the Sixth King of *Kent*. In the *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, you will find many Miracles wrought by her: As that She ſtretch'd out three Foot in length a Beam of Timber, which the Carpenters found to be ſo much too ſhort. That ſhe haled and drew Water over the Hills and Rocks, from *Sweeton* (a Place about a Mile from *Folkſtone*) to a Religious Houſe, which ſhe had perſwaded her Father to build there. Beſides theſe, ſhe did all common Miracles; as Healing the Sick, Caſting out Devils, *&c.* and ſo eaſily came to be Sainted.

'Tis a Vicarage, and Rated in the King's Books at 6*l.* 19*s. per Annum*.

This Place having had the ſame Owners with *Newington* Bell-Houſe, near *Hithe*, (which ſee there) was formerly called *Newington Brenſet*.

There is, or was alſo in *Philpot*'s Time, an Old Houſe in this Pariſh, which for ſeveral Deſcents was the Seat of the Ancient Family of the *Edolphs*, or *Edulfs*, before they moved to *Hinx-Hill*, by *Aſhford*. But in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, a Deſcendant of this Family ſold this Eſtate to Mr. *John Fagge*, of *Brenzet*, Grandfather of *John Fagge*, of *Wiſton* in *Suſſex*; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

BRIDGE, (*Bredge*, *Bregg*, *Brigge*,) lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the *Stoure*; and no doubt took its Name from a Bridge that was anciently here over that River, in the Road between *Dover* and *Canterbury*. It is about Two Miles and a half *South-Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

'Tis a Chapel, annexed to *Patricksbourn*, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

In the Chancel are ſome Remains of old Inſcriptions and Imagery; and in the Church, Memorials of the Interment of ſome of the Name of *Brame*, and *Bargrave*.

This Place ſeems to have been conſiderable formerly, as giving Name to the Hundred, and the Deanery.

Places of Note here:

1. *Bridge-Manor*, was once the Inheritance of the Family of *Cheyney*. Sir *Alexander de Cheyney* was Owner of it in K. *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, and was one of thoſe Eminent Gentlemen of this County, who accompanied that King in his Expedition againſt *Scotland*; and for his Services, was made Knight-Banneret, at *Carlaverock*, in that Kingdom. And here this Eſtate continued till about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and then *Henry* Lord *Cheyney* ſold it to *William Patrick*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Edward Patrick*, parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *Arnold Brame*, of *Dover*; the Executors of whoſe Son, Mr. *Walter Brame*, ſold it to Mr. *Taylor* of *Bifrons*, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

2. *Blackmanbury*, alias *Bridge-Place*, is a noted Seat in *Bridge*, which once had the *Garwintons* of *Bekesbourn* for its Owners; the laſt of which was *Thomas Garwinton*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. But by a Daughter of his, it went in Marriage to one of the *Hauts* of *Hautsbourn*; and by another Female of that Name, to the *Iſaacks*, who had alſo ſome Eſtate here many Ages before that.

From this Family, Part of it went ſome how to the *Lawrences*, deſcended from a Family of that Name in *Dorſetſhire*: And about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, they both joined in a Sale of it to *William Patrick*, Eſq; Grandfather to Sir *Edward* abovementioned; who parted with this, and *Bridge*, to Mr. *Arnold Brame*, of *Dover*. And that Gentleman, upon the Old Foundation, erected that magnificent Houſe, which was in its Splendor in *Philpot*'s Time; and is now called *Bridge-Place*, and is become the Eſtate of Mr. *Taylor* of *Bifrons*, with the Manor and Royalty, and the Advowſon of the Living, by the ſame Means as *Bridge*-Manor did.

3. *Bereacre* is another Manor here, which in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, was in the Poſſeſſion of one *Walter Kancia* (*a*): But this Family was extinguiſhed here, before the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; for then it was the Eſtate of *John de Bereacre*; and he paid Aid for it, at making the Black Prince Knight.

(*a*) Rot. Eſc. *N.* 7.

After this, it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Litchfields*, who had much other Land about *Eaſtry*, *Tilmanſtone*, and *Betſhanger*; and in this Name it continued till the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IVth; and then *Roger Litchfield* ſold it to *William Haut*; whoſe Son, *Richard Haut*, leaving only a Daughter, (*Margery*,) it went by Marriage of her, to *William Iſaack*. And from this Name, about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was ſold to *Petyt* and *Weekes*; who, not many Years after, joined in a Sale of it to *Nailor* of *Renvile*: And from him it was convey'd (the ſame way) to *Smith* and *Watkins*; who, I ſuppoſe, were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

The *Roman* Military Way from *Canterbury* to *Dover*, runs thro' this Town; and about Three Quarters of a Mile before you come to *Bridge-ſtreet*, it appears entire and high, and continues ſo almoſt to the Town's End; as it doth beyond it again on *Barham-Down*.

BROMFIELD, lies near the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half *Weſtward* from *Lenham*; in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*. 'Tis in the Nature of a Chapel only, and ſo not Rated in the King's Books.

BROMEHILL, alias *Promehill*, lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Three Miles *South-Weſt* from *Lidd*. Moſt part of it (ſaith *Kilburn*) is in *Suſſex*; but ſo much of it as is in *Kent*, is in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and Liberty of the *Cinque-Ports*.

'Tis ſaid to be a Member of *New-Romney*; but is claimed by *Lidd*, to belong to them; which it ſelf is alſo a Member of the ſame.

'Tis in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Two Towns of *Romney* or *Lidd*.

It was anciently a pretty Town, and much reſorted to; but was drowned by the Sea in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign.

The Author of the *Miſcellanea Aulica*, p. 251, 253, 254, ſaith, That about a Hundred Years ago, *Bromehill* was ſurrounded with the Sea, and wholly drowned: So that all Monuments being defaced, (tho' ſome Footſteps of the Church and Houſes ſtill remain,) the King claimed it, and leaſed it out.

Kent-

Kent-Wall divides this Pariſh, between *Suſſex* and *Kent*. The Church ſtood in *Suſſex*, within a Level of 200 Acres of *Freſh Marſh*, inned by it ſelf, and called

Crouches-Innings: And the Ruins of it were viſible in the Year 1637.

A. D. 1627, all this Part was overflow'd by the Sea, to the Damage of above 2000 Acres of Land.

Tradition will have this Place to have been once ſo conſiderable, as to have had in it above 50 Inns and Taverns. *Derings MSS.*

The Sea was driven in here with that prodigious Violence (*a*), in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, when this Place was deſtroyed, that it quite changed the Chanel of the River *Rother*, and opened a new Mouth for it at *Rye*; and thereby deſerted and impoveriſhed *New-Romney*, where it diſembogued before; but of this more in another Place.

(*a*) Camden's Brit. p. 211.

BROMLEY, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Bromleage*; in *Birtrick*'s Will, *Bromleah*; lies at the *Weſt* Part of *Kent* near *Surrey*, by the River *Ravensburn*; about 8 or 9 Miles *Southward* from *London*: In the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Bromley* and *Beckenham*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it.

'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

(*b*) Fun. Monum.

Wever (*b*) ſaith, he learnt by Tradition, that in the Wall of this Church was once the Picture of *Richard Le Wendover*, once Parſon of this Pariſh, and afterwards Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, 1238. He died 1250, and was buried at *Weſtminſter* by the King's expreſs Command.

See more of him in the Lives of the Biſhops of *Rocheſter*.

There is alſo in the Church a Memorial in *French*, of the Interment of *Walter de Henche*, Miniſter here; 1360.

Philpot ſaith, *Bromley* was given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, *A. D.* 1300, by one *John Cater*, a Goldſmith of *London*, as appears by the Records of the Church of *Rocheſter*. Of this I can find nothing. But in our *Textus Roffenſis*, is a Grant of ten Plough-Lands in *Bromley*, to that Church, by King *Edgar*, *A. D.* 955. The Words are, *Decem Manſas, quod Cantigene dicunt* x *Sullinga, in illo loco ubi jamdudum Solicole illius Regionis nomen poſuerunt, æt Bromleage, &c. Et iſtis Terminis circumgirata eſt Terra ſuperſcripta, & multis nota.* ÆPERT on eaſtan Cyſelhyrſtes gemero, ðonne on Croptunes gemero, ðonne ðanon ſugebeorges gemero: ðonne ſuðhealfe Cyſſentanes gemero forð beſeand ſetlan. ðonne beſtan Vchammes gemeru 7 beohha Hammes gemeru; ðonne benorðan beninga Hammes gemeru 7 Modinghammes gemero; 7 ðonon eſt eaſt on Cinges gemero; ðaet on Cyſelhyrſt.

Firſt on the *Eaſt*, *Chiſſelhurſt* is the Bounds of it; then *Croptunes*, (perhaps *Paul's Cray*); thence it abuts to *Sugebeorge*, or *Sowborough*, now called *Southborough*; thence to part of *Keſton*, and by *Weſt Wickham*, and ſo round to *Mottingham*; and then *Eaſtward*, till you come to *Chiſſelhurſt* again.

Some Land in this Pariſh of *Bromley* was alſo given to *Rocheſter*-Church, by one *Britrick*, an Eminent *Saxon*, and his Wife *Elſwithe*; as appears by their laſt Will and Teſtament (*c*), which you will find at large, when I ſpeak of *Meopham* in this County. This Gift was to take place after the Death of one *Brightware*.

(*a*) Lamb. Peramb. p. 540.

In the Year 998, as appears by the *Textus Roffenſis*, F. 157, where the Grant is regiſtred, there is Six Plow-Lands in *Bromley*, given, or rather reſtored to the Church of *Rocheſter*, by King *Ethelred*, and with the Benefit of Pannage in the *Wild*, or Wood of *Andred*. The Bounds of which Lands are there given in *Saxon*, and are the ſame with thoſe above-mentioned; though there the Quantity be ſaid to be Ten Sullings, or Plow-Lands, and here but Six. This Eſtate King *Ethelred*, by the Advice of one *Ethelſine*, had, in his younger Days taken away from the Church, and now reſtored it again. And at this Number of Six Plow-Lands, the Manor of *Bromley* ſtood in the Doomſday-Survey. See *Textus Roffenſis*, P. 209.

The Living is in the Nature of a Chapel, and not valued in the King's Books.

Places of Note here,

1. *Sundridge*; in this Pariſh is a Seat which was formerly the Reſidence of a Noble Family of the Name of *Blund*. For *Peter le Blund* was Conſtable of the Tower of *London* in the Thirty-fourth Year of King *Henry* the IIId. And *Ralph Le Blund*; his great Grandſon, paid Aid for this Eſtate, which he held from the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* as a whole Knights Fee, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the IIId, at making the *Black-Prince*, Knight. By a Female Heir it went from this Family to that of *Willoughby*; where ſtaying ſome Years, it went by Sale to *Booth*; and from that Name, by a Female Heir, it went in Marriage to the *Betenhams* of *Pluckley*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Simpſon* is a Seat here alſo, which formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Bankewells*, a Family of great Note in theſe Parts. *John de Bankewell* had a Charter of Free-Warren for his Lands in *Bromley*, in the Thirty-firſt Year of King *Edward* the Firſt; and *Thomas de Bankewell* died ſeized of it, in the Thirty-fifth Year of King *Edward* the Third. But after this Name was extinct here, this Houſe came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Clarks*; and one *William Clark* had a Licenſe from King *Henry* the Vth, to Embattle and Build a ſtrong Houſe here, and to Moat it round; which he did, and the Moat is ſupply'd by a Running Spring. But about the End of the next Reign, this Place was ſold to *John Simpſon*, who much improved the former Fabrick, and made it be called after his Name. But in an Age or Two after, it was alienated to *John Stiles* of *Beckenham*, Eſq; from whom it deſcended to Sir *Humphry Stiles*, Knight and Baronet, and Cupbearer to King *Charles* the Firſt; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Houſe here is very pleaſantly ſituated, with good Gardens and other Conveniencies.

There is a Well in the Biſhop's Park here, called St. *Blaze*'s-*Well*, which anciently had a Chapel by it that was dedicated to St. *Blaſius*; and this, ſaith *Philpot*, uſed to be much frequented at *Whitſuntide*; becauſe *Lucas*, who was Legat here from Pope *Sixtus* the IVth, granted an Indulgence, or Remiſſion of Forty Days Penance, to all ſuch as ſhould viſit this Chapel, and perform their Devotions here, in the Three Holy Days at *Whitſuntide* or *Pentecoſt*.

BROOKE, (*Broc*) lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *Southwards* from *Wye*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Wye*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis in the Deanry of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Maries*, which is ſmall, and without any Monuments or Antiquities. The Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Church of *Canterbury*, valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 7*s.*

The

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over it; and that of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, over ſo much of this Pariſh as lies within the Manor of *Brooke*; which Manor was anciently a Hundred by it ſelf; and was given to the Church of *Canterbury* by King *Henry* the Iſt, or rather confirmed by the Grant of that Prince; and afterwards by another of King *Henry* the IId: For it had been given to them before, by one *Karlemane*, or *Charleman*, a Prieſt.

After the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 33d Year, gave it to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who are the preſent Poſſeſſors of it.

Here is a fine Stream of Excellent Water, which comes down from the *Romantick* Valley of *Pickarsdane*.

BRUCKLAND, or rather *Brookland*, becauſe of its lying near the Brook (or River) which formerly ran from *Apledore* to *Romney*, by the *Rey*, or *Ree-Wall*; ſtands at the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *Weſtward* from *New-Romney*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Aloesbridge*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Auſtin*.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims here; as alſo doth that of St. *Auſtin* over the Rectory of the Pariſh: Which is impropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who therefore Preſent to the Vicarage; which is rated at 17 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* in the King's Books.

A Fair is kept here on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.

The Manor of this Place was anciently the Patrimony of a good Family, whoſe Name was *Paſſeley*, and whoſe Seat was at *Thevegate* in *Smethe*. *Edmund de Paſſeley* had it in Poſſeſſion in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IId; as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 57. And in the End of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, *John de Paſſeley* ſold it to the Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough*. By *Anne*, only Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Cobham*, who died in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, it went in Marriage to *Edward Borough*; who, in Right of his Wife, became Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*, as well as Lord of this Manor. But his Grandſon, *Thomas* Lord *Borough*, about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*, alienated it to *Eversfield*, of *Suſſex*; and thence it went the ſame way, and in a little time, to the *Godfreys* of *Lidd*; and thence, not long after, it was ſold to *Wood*: Who, about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, ſold it to Mr. *John Fagge*, Grandfather to another of that Name; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

BUCKLAND by *Dover*, lies at the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about a Mile and a half *North-Weſt* from *Dover*; in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, Hundred of *Beusborough*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Andrews*. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin*, and of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, claim here.

A Fair is kept here on *Auguſt* the 24th.

The Parſonage, by Conſent of *Simon Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was appropriated to the Priory of *Dover*, about 350 Years ſince.

'Tis only a Chapel, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

The Manor of this Place was of old Part of the mighty Eſtate of *Hamon de Crevequer*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 47th Year of King *Henry* the IIId.

After this, it came into the Family of the *Wilghebies*, or *Willoughbies*: For *Thomas de Willoughby* was ſeized of it, at his Death, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IId. But in the next Reign, it was become the Poſſeſſion of the *Barries*, of *Sevington*. For *Agnes*, Wife of *William Barry*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 48th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 7. And after this, it came to the *Callards*, or *Calwards*, (afterwards called *Collards*) who held it for ſeveral Deſcents; *John Collard*, Eſq; being one of thoſe who accompanied Sir *Henry Guldford*, in the *Spaniſh* Wars, againſt the *Moors*; and for his ſignal Service there, had this Coat of Arms aſſigned him; *viz. Girony, of* 8 *Pieces* Or, *and Sables*; over all, 3 *Blackmoors Heads couped.*

But in King *James* the Iſt's Reign, this Eſtate was ſold from this Family to *Fogge*; and he ſold it (not long after) to Mr. *William Sherman*, of *Croydon*, Steward to the Archbiſhops *Abbot* and *Laud*; where, I ſuppoſe, it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

Dudmanſcombe is a Manor here, which anciently belonged to the Priory of St. *Martin* in *Dover*; and after the Suppreſſion, was exchanged by the Crown, with *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and ſo became a Part of the Revenue of that See, in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

BUCKLAND near *Feverſham*, lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Weſtward* from *Feverſham*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Hundred of *Feverſham*; and ſo in the Liberty of St. *Auſtin*'s: But the Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Clopton*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

'Tis a Rectory; and Rated in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*.

In King *Henry* the IIId's Time, this (*a*) Place was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of this Name; *John de Buckland*, in the 20th Year of that Prince, being Owner of it; as appears by *Teſta de Nevil*. But this Name, before the End of King *Edward* the IId, gave place to that of the *Frogenhalls*, of *Frogenhall* in *Tenham*: In which Family it continued, till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign.

(*a*) Sidrach Petit's *Inqueſt into the Manors of* Kent.

One of this Ancient Family (*viz. John*, Son of *Richard Frogenhall*, Eſq;) was with *Edmund Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, the General of the *Kentiſh* Forces under *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, at the famous Battel of *Northampton*; where the Houſe of *Lancaſter* loſt the Day, principally by the Valour of our *Kentiſh* Gentlemen. His Son, *Thomas Frogenhall*, ſold it to *Gedding*; and *Gedding*, in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, convey'd it the ſame way to *Henry At-Sea*, of *Heme*. And here it ſtay'd till the 10th Year of King *James* the Iſt; and then *William At-Sea*, his Grandſon, ſold it to ----- *Saker* of *Feverſham*; and his Son (Mr. *Chriſtopher Saker*,) to Sir *Baſil Dixwell*; of *Terlingham* of *Folkſtone*, Baronet; who (on his Deceaſe, in 1641,) gave it to his Kinſman, Mr. *John Dixwell*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

This Church, tho' now almoſt down, (ſo that there was no Preaching in it when I was there;) hath a fair Spire-Steeple ſtill ſtanding.

BURMARSH; (*Borough-Merſh*, *Burgh-Marſh*,) lies at the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, in *Romney-Marſh*, about Three Miles towards the *South-Weſt* from *Hithe*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Worth*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*; within which Liberty it is. But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Burmarſh*.

'Tis

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called *All-Saints*. A Rectory; Valued in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Manor of *Burmarſh* did anciently belong to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*, which had here a Houſe called

Abbots-Court; becauſe the Abbot uſed to reſide here, when he came to ſurvey the Eſtate in the Marſh belonging to that great Monaſtery. Upon the Suppreſſion, K. *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *William Finch*, Eſq; in the 35th Year of his Reign; whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time (ſaith *Philpot*) ſold it to Sir *Ralph Whitfeild*, Serjeant at Law; whoſe Son and Heir, Sir *Herbert Whitfeild*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time.

BYRCHOLT, is a Place which anciently (no doubt) was of ſome Note; ſince probably both the Hundred of *Byrcholt-Barony*, and that of *Byrcholt-Franchiſe* adjoining to it, took their Denomination from hence. But tho' it were once a Pariſh by it ſelf, the Church hath been down a great while: For to an Inquiſition made *A. D.* 1578, the Return was, No Church ſtanding; but 4 Dwelling-Houſes, and 14 Communicants. Which is all I can ſay of it.

CANTERBURY, was called by *Ninnius* and the *Britains*, *Caer Kent*, *i. e.* the City of *Kent*; in *Latin*, *Durovernum*, no doubt from *Dur-wbern* in the *Britiſh* Language, which ſignifies a *Swift River*; it being ſeated upon the *Stoure*, which runs thro' it with a ſwift Current. In *Ptolomy*, the Name is corrupted into Δαρόβερνον; and in ſome Copies of the Itinerary of *Antonine*, it's written *Durorvernum*, and *Dururvennum*; and in the *Peutingerian* Tables, *Duraverus*. *Bede*, and others, call it *Dorobernia*; and now uſually in *Latin*, 'tis called *Cantuaria*.

In the *Saxon* Language, it was uſually called Cant-paра-bÿrig; that is, the City of the Men of *Kent*; and ſometimes Ricer-heaрoð-Burh; that is, the Head or Capital of the Kingdom; as it was, while the *Saxon* Heptarchy flouriſhed; and the Seat of their Kings, till King *Ethelbert* gave it (with the Royalties) to *Auſtin* the Monk: Who was the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and fixed a Seat here, for himſelf and his Succeſſors.

In the *Saxon* Chronicle, it is alſo called *Cantawic*, and *Dorwitceaſtre*.

That this City was famous in the Time of the *Romans* being in *Britain*, not only its Name in the *Itinerary*, but the many Coins (and other Antiquities) frequently dug up here, do plainly ſhew. It ſeems now, like the City of *London* (*a*), to ſtand upon *Raiſed* Ground; for in digging for Wells, Vaults, and Cellars, they have often met with old Arches, ſome turned with *Roman* Brick, and Foundations one upon another, to a great Depth; with Piles of Wood deep driven into the Ground: And even at the *Bull-ſtake* Market, Tanners Pits, and Utenſils belonging to that Trade, as ſome think; or perhaps rather, *Roman* Ciſterns (to hold Water) have been found. As have Wells alſo, at 10 or 15 Foot deep, having Curbs of Wood to them.

(*a*) *See Dr* Woodward's *Account of ſom*e Rom. *Urns*, &c. *dug up at* Biſhopſgate.

Many *Roman* Pavements, done with their Bricks or Tiles, have been met with in digging; and ſome of fine *Moſaick* Work. And 'tis probable, there may be a great Treaſure of Antiquities, in *Duroverno Subterraneo*, at the Depth of about 10, or 12 Foot.

That *Canterbury* was a City of Note in the *Romans* Time, is ſufficiently confirmed alſo, by the Three *Roman* Ways that go from it; (one over *Barham-Down*, to *Dover*; a Second towards *Sandwich*; and the other towards the *Portus Lemanis*;) as well as by the *Watling-ſtreet-Way* entring it, paſſing thro' it, and giving Name to a Street in it. Remains of all which Old Ways are ſtill plainly in Being; and of which I ſhall give a further Account in its proper Place.

It appears from King *Ethelbert's* Grant of St. *Auſtin's Abbey*, (if we may judge that Grant genuine) that this City was then walled. And a much better Evidence of the Antiquity of its Wall, it draws from the *Roman* Bricks, that are frequently found in it; as at *Riding-Gate*; at the Place in the Wall where *Queningate* once ſtood; and in the Remains of the Wall behind St. *Mildred's* Church, *&c.*

This Wall was probably much injured by the *Danes* in King *Ethelred's* Time, who then burnt and ſacked this City.

But 'tis probable Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* repaired the Breaches again: For in K. *Stephen's* Time, it appears (by *Malmsbury*) to have been walled quite round.

The whole Compaſs of the Walls of the City, is 583 Perches, 32010 Yards, or 96030 Feet.

In the Wall are 21 Turrets, or Watch-Towers.

It was not paved, till about the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IVth; when an Act of Parliament was made for that Purpoſe.

There are now but Six Gates, and Three Poſterns remaining.

The Gates are,

1. St. *Michael's*, or *Burgate*, leading to *Sandwich*.

2. *Newingate*, by St. *George's* Church. This was built for a more direct Paſſage into the *Dover*-Road.

3. *Riding-gate*. Into this lead the Two *Roman* Ways, from *Dover*, and from the *Portus Lemanis*: And the Street leading from it into the City, bears to this Day the Old Name of *Watling-ſtreet*.

4. *Worthgate*.

5. *Weſtgate*. This hath been a long Time, and is now, the common Gaol for Malefactors. This, and *Newingate*, have each a *Portcluſe*, commonly called a *Portcullis*; and are *machecollated* at the Top; *i. e.* have a Paſſage there, to throw down ſcalding Water, melted Lead, *&c.* on an Enemy that ſhall come under it.

For the Term *Machecollare*, ſee *Coke* upon *Littleton*, L. 1. C. 1. §. 1.

6. *North-gate*; which ſtands under a Part of St. *Mary's* Church.

The Town-Ditch was anciently 150 Foot over.

It appears by *Domeſday-Book*, that there was then but One Hundred in *Canterbury*: For ſpeaking of *Northwood*, it ſaith, it was of the Hundred of *Canterbury*. But it was ſoon after (*viz.* in King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign) divided into *Hundreds*, *Berths*, or (as they are now called) *Wards*; *viz.* Six in Number, anſwering to the Gates, and denominated from thence.

Each of theſe Wards was anciently governed by an *Alderman*; who held a Court every Three Weeks, which was called the *Hundred-Court*, and ſometimes the *Wardmote*. And it was called alſo the *Portmote*; becauſe, perhaps, held of old near the Gate; as the Juriſdiction was called *Portſoka*.

This Office of *Alderman* was formerly not *Elective*, but *Demiſable*, and *Deviſable*, like a Freehold; and deſcended (without Alienation) to the Heir at Law. But by degrees theſe *Aldermanries* were all bought by, or ſome how got into the City; and were made Eligible by the Mayor and Commonalty: And by a New Ordina-

Ordination in K. *Henry* the VIIth's Time, Two Aldermen were appointed to every Ward.

There was anciently a Royal Exchange *(Cambium Regis)* in this famous City of *Canterbury*; whose Site was in *All-Saints* Pariſh, where now the *George*-Inn is: And it was ſtanding till King *Edward* the IIId's Time, who gave it to *Eaſtbridge*-Hoſpital. It certainly was in being here in King *Henry* the IIId's Time; who, in the 6th Year of his Reign, prohibited any Exchange of Plate, or other Maſſes of Silver to be made, but at his *Exchanges* of *London* and *Canterbury*.

There was alſo a Mint here formerly; which ſtood on ſome Part of that Ground where now the *Crown*-Inn is.

Another Mint is mentioned to have been in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Bredman*; and another in the Pariſh of St. *George*, over-againſt the Pillory of the City.

Theſe Mints were here very anciently: King *Ethelſtane* appointing Seven here, as he had Eight at *London*. Of theſe Seven, the King had Four, the Archbiſhop Two, and the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s One.

In King *John*'s Time, the Profit of the Mint here exceeded that at *London*; as Mr. *Madox* ſhews, in his Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*.

There was alſo a Mint by the *Court-Gate* of *Chriſt-Church*, where K. *Henry* the VIIIth Coined Money, for his Service in the *French* War.

The *Jews* had formerly a Synagogue, or School in *Canterbury*; which ſeems to have been where now the Stone Parlour of the *New King's-Head-Inn* ſtands; for that being Arched under, and an Aſcent to it with Stone Steps ſtill remaining, ſeems to have been a part of the very Synagogue.

The *Jews* here were ſo eminent for their Extorting Uſury, that in ſeveral Old Charters, Uſury is called by the Name *Judaiſmum*. There is alſo a Lane called *Jury-Lane*, from the Houſes of the *Jews* then Living in it.

In the principal Street of the City is the *Court-Hall*, called formerly (ſince King *Henry* the VIth's Time) the *Guild-Hall*, but anciently the *Speech-Houſe*: Which Name alſo was hence given to the Priſon for Criminals; which was of old juſt by it.

Here is a Court kept every *Monday*, for deciding Differences, and redreſſing Grievances between Man and Man. And every other *Tueſday* a *Burgmote* is held here, for the well governing and tranſacting the Affairs of the City.

Stable-Gate is a Burgh or Hamlet, laid to the City by a Charter of King *Henry* the VIth, but excepted from the Franchiſe of the ſame, as being a Parcel of the *Vill* of *Weſtgate*, and of the Free Liberty of the Archbiſhop, to whom of old it belonged. Here 'tis ſuppoſed, *Auſtin* the Monk, and his Companions firſt Lodged, before King *Ethelbert* gave them his Palace. On this Account it was made a Place of Sanctuary for Criminals, even after Indictment, if they could fly hither. *Thomas Spot* ſaith, King *Ethelbert* gave this to *Auſtin*. Here was formerly an Oratory for the King's Houſhold.

In *North-Gate* Pariſh, in or near *Water-lock-Lane*, was anciently a Houſe of the *Knights-Templers*.

And very near to which, if not on Part of their Ground, ſtood the Houſe, where *Edward* the *Black-Prince* placed a Chantry of Prieſts, Part of which is ſtill ſtanding; and that Prince's Arms are yet viſible over an old Porch opening to the Lane, which leads from *Stable-gate*, *Weſtward*, towards the Lane which goes down to the *Abbots-Mill*.

In *Worth-Gate-Ward* was anciently an Hoſpital for poor Prieſts, now called the *Hoſpital* of *Bridewell*: Another Hoſpital Erected by one *Mayner*, an Alderman and Mayor of this City, on which now ſtands *Cotton*'s-*Hoſpital*.

In *Riding-Gate-Ward* is an old Manor called uſually the *Dunghill*, often the *Dungeon*; and formerly *Danzon*, *Dangon*, *Dangun*, and *Daungeon*; all which probably are Words only corrupted from *Danian*. This having certainly been either a Work caſt up, to defend the City againſt the *Danes*; or by the *Danes* againſt the City; as the *Boly-Hill* ſeems to have been againſt the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*. 'Tis probable, that anciently it lay all without the City; but for its better Security was, in Time, taken within its Walls. The Manor of *Dungeon*, of old, did belong to the Family of *Chich*, to whom the Aldermanry of *Burgate* alſo anciently belonged. After them, it went to the *Brents*; than to the *Butlers* of *Heronden* in *Eaſtry*; thence to the *Hales*; and now it is in the Poſſeſſion of *Henry Lee*, Eſq;

In *Burgate-Ward* was the Market-Croſs at the *Bull-Stake*, (a Place where formerly they uſed to bait Bulls) which was Erected by *John Coppyn* of *Whitſtaple*, and *William Bigg* of this City, *Anno Domini* 1446, as appears by a Braſs Inſcription on one of the Columns. It was pulled down in the Year 1645. And there certainly was a Croſs here much more ancient than even this in this Place.

Here is now a Market held on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and it was formerly very eminent for *Poultry*; ſo that a Part of the Street juſt by it, hath been anciently called by the Name of the *Poultry*. And many other peculiar Markets were formerly kept in this City; as the *Wheat-Market*, in St. *Paul*'s Pariſh without *Burgate*. The *Ruſh-Market* at the *Red-Well*, by the Palace Back-Gate; the *Cloth-Market* in St. *George*'s-*Street*, by the *Auſtin-Fryars-Gate*: Below this *Cloth-Market* was, and is ſtill, the *Fleſh-Market*, *Butchery* or *Shambles*: And lower down yet, in the High-Street by St. *Mary Bredmans-Church*, was formerly a *Fiſh-Market*, and that before the Year 1187. And that which is now the Place of Execution for the City, a little without *Newingate*, was anciently called *Salt-Hill*, from that Commodity being ſold there; and afterwards *Oaten-Hill*, from its being a Market for Oats. Another Market was alſo formerly kept at the Nunnery, at the meeting of the Four Ways; for the Field againſt the Nunnery to the *Southward*, where they dig for Chalk, is called *Market-Field*: It ſeems to have been a Market for Live Cattle; as not far from it there is one to this Day. And there was a Market alſo kept in *Wincheap*, which ſeems to have been for *Wines*, and to take its Name from thence.

The Cuſtom of paying Tythe for Houſes in this City, is ſomething peculiar; being 10*d.* in every Noble of the Annual Rent; and payable Quarterly; only in St. *Andrews*-Pariſh, they pay 10*d.* ½.

Mr. *Somner* ſaith, he knows not the Date of the Riſe of this *Modus*: But anciently he ſhews, that it was the Cuſtom for every Houſe of 10*s.* *per Annum* Rent, to offer a Farthing; of 20*s.* Rent, one Half Penny; and for 40*s.* Rent, a Penny; on every *Sunday* and *Holiday* throughout the Year.

The Chief Magiſtrate in this Ancient City is, in ſome Charters to *Chriſt-Church*, which are Dated *Anno Domini*, 780, ſtiled *Præfectus*. In the Year 956, he is called the *Port-Reeve*. And in 1011, the Time of the *Daniſh* Maſſacre here, his Title is *Præpoſitus*; and ſo he is called alſo in *Doomſday-Survey*. And before the Conqueſt, the City belonged to the King: But after, in *Lanfrank*'s Time, (as alſo in *Anſelm*'s,) it belonged to the Archbiſhop. The former of theſe Two holding it in *Fee-farm*; the latter freely, *ex Solido*, in the Nature of an *Allodium*. But notwithſtanding this, there was a *Port-Reeve* to govern the City. And in proceſs of Time, there were Two of them; but both put in by the Archbiſhop,

biſhop, or by the King, (for ſome how or other *Canterbury* was got into the Crown again, though *William Rufus* gave it abſolutely to *Anſelm*) till the Eighteenth Year of King *Henry* the Third; and then that Prince, by his Charter, granted the Town to the Citizens in *Fee-farm*; and infranchiſed them with the Liberty and Power of chuſing Annually Two *Bailiffs* of their own. And thus the City continued to be governed by Bailiffs till the Twenty-ſixth Year of King *Henry* the VIth; and then, by a New Charter, a *Mayor* became the Title of the *Chief* Magiſtrate; who was Elected by the Citizens as the *Bailiffs* were before; and in this State it ſtill continues.

A Liſt of the GOVERNORS of this City, as I find them in Mr. *Batteley's* Book of *Canterbury*, P. 179, here follows.

A LIST *of the* PROVOSTS, BAILIFFS, *and* MAYORS, *of the City of* Canterbury.

PRÆPOSITI.

Johannes Dodikere. } A. D. 1215.
Galfridus de Sturia. }
Johannes Turte } 1218.
Willielmus Wilard. }

BALLIVI.

Arnoldus Binnewith. } 1221.
Carolus Mercerius. }
John Turte. } 1222.
Thomas Speciarius. }
Nigellus Calibot. } 1230.
Johannes Dodikere. }
Nigellus Calibot. } 1232.
Magnerus Le Rich. }
Hubertus Mercerius. } 1234.
Willielmus Samuel. }
Nigellus Calibot. 1235.
Johannes Dodikere. 1236.
1237.
Godinus Speciarius. } 1240.
Nicholas de Herford. }
Nigellus Calibott. } 1242.
Galfridus de Stureya. }
Johannes Dodikere. 1243.
Galfridus de Stureya. 1244.
Willielmus Samuel. } 1247.
Maynerus Dives. }
Johannes Dodikere. 1248.
Robertus Polre. 1249.
Robertus Polre. } 1250.
Willielmus Cockin. }
Thomas Chiche. } 1255.
Johannes Dodikere. }
Gregorius Palmiger } 1257.
Robertus Polre. }
Johannes Diggs. } 1258.
Robertus Polre. }
Thomas Chich. 1260.
Daniel Filius Huberti. 1261.
Thomas Chich. } 1262.
Simon Payable. }
Thomas Chich. } 1265.
Robertus Polre. }
Robertus Polre. 1266.
Willielmus Cockin. 1267.
Robertus Polre. } 1269.
Thomas Chich. }
Thomas Chich. 1270.
Simon Payable. 1271.
1272.
Johannes Digges. } 1273.
Daniel Filius Huberti. }
Willielmus de Aula. } 1274.
Petrus Durant. }
Daniel Filius Huberti. } 1275.
Stephanus Chich. }
Radulphus Fanceys. 1276.
Simon Payable. } 1277.
Petrus Durant. }
Thomas Chich. } A. D. 1281.
Johannes de Standune. }
Willielmus de Orlanſton, Miles } 1282.
Cuſtos Civitatis. } 1283.
Robertus Clericus. 1285.
Edmundus de Tyrne. } 1290.
Rogerus de Leyceſtre. }
Reginaldus Hurel. 1296.
Simon Bartolomew. } 1313.
Johannes de Biſhops-Gate. }
Henry Daniel. } 1314.
Adam Bill. }
Thomas Chich. } 1323.
Thomas Polre. }
Edmundus de Tyrne. } 1325.
* *Rogerus de Leiceſtre.* }

* Who committed a Riot againſt the *Monks*. *Stows* Annals, P. 278.

Willielmus Chilham. 1327.
Alexander Andrew. } 1335.
Hugo Wadour. }
Edmundus de Stable-gate. } 1344.
Johannes de Sheldwich. }
Thomas Everard. } 1350.
Nicholas Horne. }
Willielmus French. } 1351.
Johannes Chich. }
Johannes Chich. } 1352.
Johannes de Sheldwich. }
Henricus Daniel. } 1353.
Adam Bell. }
Edmundus Cokyn. } 1358.
Stephanus de Sellinge. }
Edwardus Cokyn. } 1359.
Stephanus Taverner. }
Richard de Chellsfield. } 1360.
Robert de Sancto Martino. }
Nicholas Att Crouch. } 1362.
Hugh Hoſier. }
Henricus Palude. } 1373.
Johannes Balſham. }
Willielmus de Salisbery. } 1374.
Willielmus de Walſebip. }
Nicholaus de Baa. } 1375.
Willielmus Cornwaile. }
Willielmus Cornwaille. } 1382.
Edmundus Horne. }
Richardus Bartelot. } 1383.
Thomas Ickham. }
Henricus Garnate. } 1384.
Johannes Somerton. }
Edmundus Horne. } 1391.
Robertus Bennet. }
Willielmus Elys. } 1392.
Robertus Bennet. }
Willielmus Elys. } 1394.
Robertus Bennet. }
Edmundus Horne. } 1395.
Robertus Bennett. }
Willielmus Elys. } 1396.
Thomas Ickham. }
Stephanus Selling. } 1397.
Johannes Heronhill. }
Henricus Lyncolle. } 1398.
Stephanus Taverner. }
Robertus Coupre. } 1402.
Johannes Privy. }
Thomas Ickham. } 1409.
Thomas Lance. }
Edmundus Horne. } 1410.
Johannes Sheldwich. }
Willielmus Lance. } 1414.
Willielmus Maſon. } 1415.
† *Willielmus Bilſington.* }
Richardus Catler. } 1425.

† Theſe committed a grievous Riot in the Church.

Johannes Lynde. } 1448.
Gilbertus German. }

MAY-

MAYORS *of the City of* Canterbury.

John Lynde, —— A. D. 1449.
* *William Bennet*, —— 1450.

* *Battely* ſaith, this Man was divers times Bailiff here: But he miſtakes him for *Robert Bennet*, or elſe miſnames him *William*; and ſaith he gave to the City his two Tenements in St. *Mary Bredman's* Pariſh; and 4*s*. 4*d*. to maintain the Clock in St. *Andrews*.

Gervaſe Clifton, —— 1451.
† *Roger Ridley*, —— 1452.

† He gave Five Marks to the Paving of the *Bullſtake*; and as much to the New-building St. *George's-Gate*; and 4*l*. to Repair the Chancel of St. *Mary Caſtell* in this City.

John Mulling, —— 1453, 1454.
‖ *John Winter*, —— 1455

‖ *Battely* ſaith, he was one of the Bailiffs the laſt Year of their Government; and yet names two other for Bailiffs that very Year.

William Bonnington, —— 1456.
Richard Prat, —— 1457.
Philip Belknap, —— 1458.
Roger Ridly, —— 1459.
* *William Bigg*, —— 1460.

* He, with *John Coppyn* of *Whitſtaple*, built the *Market-Croſs* at the *Bull-Stake*, he gave alſo 10*l*. to the Work at St. *George's-Gate*.

† *John Freningham*, ---- 1461, 1467.

† He gave Twenty Nobles to St. *Mary Magdalen's* Church; Twenty to *Chriſt*-Church; Twenty Nobles to the Repair of St. *Michael's-Gate*, or Paving of the *Bull-Stake*; and Twenty-Nobles to Mend the Ways about *Canterbury*.

This Year the City was made a County by it ſelf.

Thomas Foſter, —— —— 1462.
William Sellow, —— 1463, 1484.
Hamon Beal, —— 1464, 1478.
John Hardell, —— 1465.
William Bigg, —— 1466.
John Freningham, —— 1467.
Roger Ridly, —— 1468.
‖ *Nicholas Faunt*, —— 1469

‖ He was hanged, as Fame goes, at the *Bull-Stake*, for Aiding the Baſtard *Falconbridge*. The Liberties of the City ſeized, and deprived of its Mayor for ſome time.

Roger Brent, Eſq; —— 1470, 1471.
John Bigg, —— 1472, 73, 74.
John Whitlock, —— 1475, 1485.
Roger Brent, —— —— 1476.
Thomas Atwood, 1477, 1479, 1486, —— 1495, 1504, 1512, 1530.
Hamon Beale, —— —— 1478.
Richard Carpenter, —— —— 1481.
Nicholas Sheldwich, —— 1482, 83.
Stephen Barret, —— 1487, 1496.
John Ingram, —— 1488.
John Criſp, —— —— 1489.
John Carlile. —— 1490.
John Swann, —— 1491.
Thomas Propchant, —— —— 1492.
Edward Bolney, —— 1493, 94.
* *Henry Gosborn*, 1497, 1502, 6, 16.

* This Year, *viz*. 1497. (13th of King *Henry* the VIIth) by a Charter called *Nova Ordinatio*, the Number of Six Aldermen was increaſed to Twelve. But the Number of the Common Council abated from Thirty-ſix to Twenty-four.

Thomas Sayer, —— 1498, 1503.
John Plumpton, —— —— 1499.
Thomas Atwood, Son to *Thomas Atwood*, —— 1500, 1504, 1512, 30.
John Huet, A. D. 1501, 10.
William Cramp, —— 1505, 9.
Ralph Brown, —— —— 1507.
John Naylor, —— 1508, 15.
Roger Clark, —— 1511, 21, 26, 37.
John Brooker, —— 1513, 19.
Thomas Wainsfleet, *John Foukes*, —— 1514.
John Nailor, —— —— —— 1515.
Thomas Foukes, —— —— 1517.
William Rutland, —— 1518, 28.
John Briggs, —— —— 1520, 24, 34.
William Note or *Nutt*, —— 1522, 33.
Thomas Beal, —— —— 1523, 32, 39.
John Alcock, —— —— 1525, 31, 35,
Jacob Whitlaffe, —— —— 1527.
Robert Lewis, —— 1529, 36, 40, 50.
John Starke, —— —— 1538.
William Coppyn. —— —— 1541, 51.
Thomas Gower, —— —— 1542.
John Freeman, —— —— 1543, 49.
John Alcock, Son to *John Alcock*, —— —— —— 1544.
John French, —— —— 1545, 54.
Thomas Bathhurſt, —— 1546.
George Webb, —— —— 1547, 52.
George Rand, —— —— 1548.
John Twyne, —— —— 1553.
Edward Carpenter, —— —— 1555.
John Fuller, —— —— 1556, 59.
George May, —— —— 1557, 65.
Stephen Seare, —— —— 1558.
Henry Alday, —— —— 1560.
Richard Furner, —— —— 1561.
Richard Raylton, —— —— 1562.
Thomas Percy, —— —— 1563.
Thomas Giles, —— —— 1564.
William Fiſher, —— —— 1566.
James Netherſole, —— 1567, 72, 79.
Peter Kelſham, —— —— 1568, 75.
John Seamark, —— —— 1569.
James Drayton, —— —— 1570.
Anthony Webb, —— —— 1571.
Simon Broom, —— 1573, 76, 87, 1601.
John Roſe, —— —— 1574, 83.
Thomas Limitary, —— —— 1577.
Clement Baſoek, —— —— 1578.
Leonard Cotten, —— —— 1580.
Richard Gaunt, —— —— 1581, 1602.
John Nutt, —— —— —— 1582.
Ralph Bawden, —— —— 1584, 1603.
John Eaſday, —— —— 1585.
Gilbert Penny, —— —— 1586.
Adrian Nicholle, —— —— 1588.
Bartholomew Broom, —— —— 1589.
Edward Netherſole. —— —— 1590, 1604.
Chriſtopher Leeds, —— —— 1591.
Mark Berry, —— —— 1592, 1605, 16.
Thomas Long, —— —— —— 1591.
William Amey, —— —— 1594.
Thomas Hovenden, ---- 1595, 1606, 17.
James Fringham, —— —— —— 1596.
William Clark, —— —— —— 1597.
Charles Whetenhall, —— —— —— 1598.
Robert Wynne, —— —— —— 1599.
Warham Femmet, —— —— —— 1600.
Thomas Paramor, —— —— —— 1607.
William Watmer, —— —— 1608, 29.
George Clagget, —— —— 1609, 22, 32.
Thomas Hawks, —— —— —— 1610.
Joſeph Colfe, —— —— —— 1611.
Thomas Featherſtone, —— —— 1612.
George Elven, —— —— —— 1613.
John Pierce, —— —— —— 1614.
John Watſon, —— —— —— 1615.
Avery Sabin, —— —— 1618, 30, 45.
Henry Vanner, —— —— —— 1619.
Ralph Hawkins, —— —— —— 1620.
John Hunt, —— —— —— 1621.
Richard Lockley, —— —— —— 1622.
James Maſter, —— —— 1624, 38.
William Whiting, —— —— 1625.

John

John Stanly, —— A. D. 1626,39.
John Fuſſer, —— 1627.
John Roberts, —— 1628.
John Meryam. —— 1631.
John Lade, —— 1633,43.
Walter Southwell, —— 1634.
James Nicholſon, —— 1635.
William Bridge, —— 1636,47.
John Terry, —— 1637.
Daniel Maiſterſon, —— 1640.
Oliver Carter, —— 1641.
* *John Watſon*, —— 1642.

* He died within the Year. *Daniel Maſterſon* ſupplied his Place.

John Pollen, —— 1644.
Paul Petit, —— 1646.
Michael Page, —— 1648.
William Reve, —— 1649.
William Whiting, —— 1650.
Thomas Treſſers, —— 1651.
John Lea, —— 1652.
William Stanley, —— 1653,1663.
Henry Knight, —— 1654.
Henry Twyman, —— 1655,1662.
Richard May, —— 1656.
Zachariah Lee, —— 1657.
Thomas Ockman, —— 1658,65.
Squire *Beverton*, —— 1659.
William Turner, —— 1660.
George Mills, —— 1661.
Avery Hills, —— 1664.
Leonard Brown, —— 1666.
John Simpſon, —— 1667.
Francis Mapleſden. —— 1668.
Nicholas Burges, —— 1669.
Thomas Elwin, —— 1670.
Thomas Fidge, —— 1671.
William Gillam, —— 1672.
Thomas Knowlier, —— 1673.
Thomas Enfield, —— 1674.
John Lott, —— 1675.
John Stanly, —— 1676.
John Muns, —— 1677.
Nicholas Nicholſon, —— 1678,92,
Thomas Dunkin, —— 1679.
John Garlin, —— 1680,95.
Jacob Wrath, —— 1681.
William Gilbert, —— 1682.
Squire *Beverton*, —— 1683,97.
† Sir *William Rook*, —— 1684.

† He was Sheriff of the County likewiſe this Year.

Sir *William Honywood*, —— 1685.
Thomas Knowler, —— 1686.
‖ *Henry Lee*, —— 1687.

‖ This Year the Charter was ſurrendred to, and taken away, by King *James* the IId; the Corporation new modell'd; and ſuch Men put in, as a Popiſh and Arbitrary King could confide in.

* *John Kingsford*, —— 1688.

* Now our Glorious Deliverer, the Prince of *Orange*, landing, this Time-ſerving Fellow was put out, the Charter reſtored, and Mr. *Henry Gibbs* made Mayor for the Remainder of this Year.

Francis Jeffery, —— 1689,99.
Henry Wadell, —— 1690,96.
John Bean, —— 1691,1701.
Matthias Gray, —— 1693, 1700.
John Brickenden, —— 1694.
Joſeph Webb, —— 1698.
Anthony Oughton, —— 1702.

Places of Note in *Canterbury*.

1. *Doddingdale*, (now called *Morton*) is a Manor in *Canterbury*, which anciently had Owners of the Name of *Dodingdale*. *Hamo*, the Son of *Guido de Dodingdale*, was a Benefactor, and gave the Tithes of *Dodingdale* to the Abbey of St. *Auſtins*; but it appears to have been only for a Term of Years; becauſe 'tis plain, by the Records, that in King *Henry* the IId's Reign, *Robert de Marci* gave the ſame Portion of Tithes to the Hoſpital of St. *Laurence* in this City. After this it came into the Poſſeſſion of ſome of the Name of *Morton*; and took that Name from them, as *Philpot* ſaith. But *Elias de Morton* ſold it to *Hugh Fitz Vinon*, of a Family which once had a large Eſtate about *Selling*, *Monkes-Horton*, &c. And *Eugenia*, a Daughter of his, ſold it to *Nicholas de Twitham*, in the Twentieth Year of King *Henry* the IIId; he ſent it quickly the ſame Way to *Robert de Polre*; after whom it ſeems to have come into the Poſſeſſion of *John Chiche*, about the Year 1330. But in the Twenty-ſixth of King *Henry* the VIth, it was the Eſtate of *Hardreſs* and *Iſaack*; who then joined in a Deed of Sale of it to *William Say*, for the Uſe of *Robert Rigden*; but here it ſtaid not long before it was conveyed to *William Barton* and *John White*, and they joined in a Sale of it to *Edward Pargate*; and a Deſcendant of his, *Edward Pargate*, in the Twenty-fifth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to *Peter Bruin*; and in this Name it continued ſome time: But *Henry Bruin* dying without Iſſue, gave it to his Siſter *Jane Bugge*; and ſhe in the Firſt Year of King *James* the Firſt, ſold it to her Kinſman *John Bruin*, who in Three or Four Years time ſent it the ſame way to *William Denne*; by whoſe only Daughter, *Margaret*, it went in Marriage to *Edward Hougham*; whoſe Two Daughters, (*Elizabeth*, Married to Mr. *Edward Roſe* of *Chiſtlet*; and *Anne*, the Wife of Mr. *John Bettenham* of *Canterbury*) were Coheirs to this Eſtate in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. The *Moat*, alias *Wyke*, you will find an Account of in St. *Martin*'s Pariſh, and under that Name.

Of the Cathedral, Caſtle, Abbey of St. *Auſtins*, and the other Religious Houſes, I ſpeak particularly in their proper Places.

In this City it was, that King *Vortiger* firſt entertained the *Saxons Hengiſt* and *Horſa*.

Archbiſhop *Theodorus*, by Licenſe from Pope *Vitalian*, eſtabliſhed here a kind of College or School; in which he placed Profeſſors of all the Liberal Sciences. And this was the Pattern followed after by *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*; who built a College ſomewhere, but whether it were at *Cambridge* or not is uncerttain; certain it is, that *Canterbury* School, or College, was before it.

'Tis ſaid, that Archbiſhop *Sudbury* raiſed the Walls of this City, and the Towers from *Weſtgate* to the *North*; but it ſeems not to have been entirely Walled round, becauſe as *Thorn* tells us, King *Richard* the IId gave 250 Marks towards Ditching and Encloſing it: And when *Simon Burley* was Warden of the Ports, he ordered the Plate and Jewels belonging to *Chriſt-Church* and St. *Auſtin*'s Monaſtries, to be kept in *Dover-Caſtle*, becauſe he thought them not ſafe in an Unwalled City. And yet, Archbiſhop *Parker*, in his *Antiquit. Britan. P.* 24, ſaith, *Muro Cinctum Auguſtino Ethelbertus cum Regalibus Paribus, Privilegiiſque donavit.* And the *Roman* Bricks which are found in the Walls, as is above obſerved, do indicate that it was Walled even in the *Romans* Time.

This Place hath had a great many Misfortunes by Fire, Invaſions of Enemies, and other Accidents.

The Author of the Additions to the Chronicle of *Aſſer Menevenſis* ſaith, it was ſorely waſted by Fire, *Anno Domini*, 754.

And in *Anno Domini* 918, *Elfleda* the *Mercian* Heroine, Daughter of King *Ceolwulfe*, beſieged and burnt the City, Killing and Expelling the *Danes* who were then in Poſſeſſion of it. In Revenge of which, the *Danes*, in the Reign of King

King *Ethelred*, beſieged, took, and burnt the City again, as not long before they had extorted 30000*l.* of the Inhabitants, to ſave it from the like Fate. In King *Henry* the IId's Reign, *Anno* 1116, the very Year as *Lambard* obſerves, that their famous St. *Becket* was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, their City was entirely conſumed by Fire. *Bede* ſaith, a good Part of it was burnt down in Archbiſhop *Mellitus*'s Time, which was about the Year 620; and that he mirrculouſly ſtopped the Progreſs of the Fire by interpoſing his Body againſt it, and praying for its Extinction. And a great Fire was here alſo in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, which conſumed a great many Houſes, and with them ſome Books of Value, which one of the Monks of St. *Auſtins* had brought from abroad.

Here was anciently a famous Palace of the Archbiſhop; not that which King *Ethelbert* firſt gave to *Auſtin* at *Staplegate*, but his own Dwelling-Houſe which he left him when he went to reſide at *Reculver*; and this was the uſual Court of the Kings his Predeceſſors. This was burnt by the *Danes*, *Anno Domini*, 1011, and rebuilt by *Lanfrank*. Archbiſhop *Hubert* pulled a good Part of this down, but in its Room he built a ſtately Hall and other Offices, which *Lambard* ſaith were to be ſeen in his Time; but it was not perfected till the Time of Archbiſhop *Boniface*, who finiſhed the whole Subſtantially and Beaufully: Tho' ſome (*a*) ſay, *Stephen Langton* had finiſhed the Great Hall before him.

(*a*) Harpſfield Eccl. Hiſt.

Stow ſaith, it was burnt to the Ground, *December* the 18th, *A. D.* 1543; and in it Archbiſhop *Cranmer*'s Brother-in-Law, and ſeveral other Men.

When Archbiſhop *Parker* came to the See, he repaired, and almoſt new built this Houſe again; for he expended near 1500 Pound on the Work; (a great Sum in thoſe Days:) And on the Queen's *Birth-Day*, 1573, feaſted Her Majeſty, and a great Company of the Nobility, and Foreign Miniſters here: As before, in 1519, the Emperor *Charles*, and K. *Henry* the VIIIth, had been ſumptuouſly treated in this Palace.

In the late Civil Wars it was pulled down; and hath ever ſince been converted into Tenements, and in that State it now continues.

But the Arms of Archbiſhop *Parker* are ſtill remaining in Stone, on the upper Part of the Wall, at the *South* End of the Palace. *Vid. Battely's Cant.* p. 45.

A particular Account of the Cathedral-Church of *Canterbury*, I ſhall give you in the Introduction to the Lives of the Archbiſhops.

And the other Churches in this City are treated of, under their Proper Names; as the Hoſpitals, Schools, *&c.* are among the Religious Houſes, Hoſpitals, Schools, *&c.*

The Decay of this Palace, and the Archbiſhops uſually Reſiding at *Lambeth*, and eſpecially the Suppreſſion of the *Religious Houſes*, have been the Occaſion of the Decay of the Wealth and Grandeur of this City, and have reduced it now to a very mean State; and there is no Likelihood of its ever Recovering any thing of its Ancient Riches and Splendor.

In the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, a *Staple* was (by Act of Parliament) ſet up at *Canterbury*, in Honour of *Thomas Becket* (*b*); and thereby the Merchants were obliged to carry their Staple-Commodities (ſuch as Wool, Leather, Lead, Tin, Cloth, *&c.*) to this Market: But how long it ſtay'd here, I don't find; for it was in the King's Power to alter the Place of the *Staple*, as he often did; but ſuch Alteration was confirmed by Acts of Parliament.

(*b*) *Abridgment of the* Tower-Records.

About the End of the Year 1568, Duke *D' Alva* perſecuting (with the utmoſt Cruelty and Barbarity) the Inhabitants of the *Low-Countries*; many of them fled over hither, and were very kindly, and *wiſely* received by Queen *Elizabeth*; and permitted to ſettle in this City, at *Sandwich*, and *Maidſtone* in this County, and in ſeveral other Parts of the Nation. Theſe diſtreſſed *Foreigners* brought over with them ſeveral uſeful and beneficial Manufactures; as the Making of *Bays* and *Says*, and other Linen and Woollen Works. Or, to give it you in their own Words, expreſſed in an Article given in by them to the Mayor and Aldermen of this City; *Artes ad quas exercendas ſunt vocati, & in quibus laborare cupit tota Societas, ſub veſtro Favore & Protectione, ſunt*, Florence-Serges, Bombaſin, *D. of* Aſcot Serges, &c. *of* Orleance, Frotz, *Silk-Weaver*: Moukade, Mantua's, Bays, &c. Stuff-Moukades.

At *Maidſtone*, they ſet up the Trade of *Thread-making*, and at *Sandwich*, publick *Gardening*, for Sale; which I believe was the firſt time any Garden-Stuff was ever ſold in the Markets in this Kingdom.

Thoſe which ſettled here, wove all Sorts of plain and fine, flower'd and wrought Silks; and have now brought that Curious Art to ſuch a Degree of Perfection, that the *Engliſh* Silks equal, if not exceed, for Fineneſs and Curious Workmanſhip, any that are in the World. All which Improvements are owing to theſe *Walloons*.

About Fifty Years ago, there were very few Maſter-Weavers of that Company (or Occupation) in *London*, but who were *Foreigners*, or their Deſcendants: Tho' now indeed, of late Years, the *Engliſh* (who are very good at following, and improving upon others Inventions) are much more numerous than the *Foreigners*.

And it was the Perſecutions abroad, that brought in hither alſo, the *Wool-Combers*, *Silk-Dyers*, and *Silk-Throwers*, and many other ſuch like Trades, which depend upon *Weaving*, &c. By which means, a great Number of our own Poor are kept employed, in *London*, and many other Places in *England*; and great Quantities of Raw and Thrown Silk, are imported from *Turkey* and *Italy*, in Exchange for our Woollen Manufactures, to the very great Enriching of this Kingdom.

Theſe induſtrious and ingenious *Refugees* had (and have) a Church allowed them, under the Cathedral at *Canterbury*. They pay all Parochial Duties; and maintain their own Miniſters, and their own Poor. And therefore I can't but be offended, to find Mr. *Somner*, in his Hiſtory of *Canterbury*, p. 97. grumbling at their Increaſe and Proſperity. Nor do I think the Treatment, ſome of their Miniſters met with from Archbiſhop *Laud*, doth add any Luſtre to his Character.

At firſt thoſe who ſettled here conſiſted of about Eighteen Families.

The Names of thoſe who petition'd the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* of *Canterbury*, and the ſeveral Articles of it, do here follow.

Articles granted to the *French Strangers*, by the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* of *Canterbury*.

Digniſſimis Dominis, Domino Majori, & Fratribus Conſiliariis Urbis Cantuarienſis, Salutem.

Supplicant humillimè Extranei, veſtrâ Libertate (c) *admiſſi in iſta Urbe Cantuarienſi, quod velitis ſequentes Articulos illis concedere.*

(c) Somner Cant. App. N. 31.

Articulus Prior.

1. *Quia Religionis amore, (quam libera Conſcientia tenere percupiunt) Patriam & Propria Bona reliquerunt; Orant Sibi liberum Exercitium ſuæ Religionis permitti in hac Urbe; Quod ut fiat commodius, Sibi*

Sibi assignari Templum, & Locum in quo poterint sepeliri Mortuos suos.

Secundus Articulus.

2. *Et ne sub eorum Umbra & Titulo Religionis, profani & malè morati homines sese in hanc Urbem intromittant, per quos tota Societas malè audiret apud Cives vestros; supplicant nemini Liberam Mansionem in hac Urbe permitti, nisi suæ Probitatis sufficiens Testimonium vobis dederit.*

Articulus Tertius.

3. *Et ne Juventus inculta maneat, requirunt Permissionem dari Præceptori quem secum adduxerunt, instruendi Juvenes; tum eos quos secum adduxerunt, tum eos qui volunt Linguam Gallicam discere.*

Quartus Articulus.

4. *Artes ad quas exercendas sunt vocati, & in quibus laborare cupit tota Societas, sub vestro Favore & Protectione, sunt,* Florence Serges, Bombasin, D. *of* Ascot; Serges, &c. *of* Orleance, Frotz, Silk-Wever, Mouquade, Mantua's, Bays, &c. Stuff-Mouquades.

Nomina Supplicantium sunt,

Hector Hamon, *Minister Verbi Dei.*
Vincentius Primont, *Institutor Juventutis.*
Egidius Cousin, *Magister Operum, & Conductor totius Congregationis in Opere.*

Michael Cousin.	Antonius du Verdier.
Jacobus Querin.	Philippus de Nenuz.
Petrus du Bose.	Robertus Jovelin.
Joh. de la Fortery.	Johannes le Pelu.
Noel Lestene.	Petrus Desportes.
Nich. Dubuisson.	Jacobus Boudet.

Tres Viduæ.

CAPELL near *Folkstone*, (*Capell-Ferne*,) lies towards the *South-East* Part of *Kent*, near the Sea, about Two Miles and a half *North-East* from *Folkstone*; in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Folkstone*, Lath of *Shipway*, *East* Division of the County, and Division of Justices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, and Deanry of *Dover*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

The Liberty of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* claims here.

'Tis a Chapel only; and usually called *Ferne*, or *Ferme*, and annexed to *Alcham*.

This Place was anciently Part of the Estate of that great Family of the *Averenches*: But near the End of King *John*'s Reign, *Matilda*, an only Daughter of that Name, carried this (with the Two Little Manors of *Halton*, and *Wolverton*, alias *Wolton*) into the Possession of her Husband, *Hamon de Crevequer*, who was called the *Great Lord* of *Kent*. But his Son and Heir, *Hamon de Crevequer*, dying (about the 47th Year of King *Henry* the IIId) without Issue, that Prince seized upon all his Estate; because he had been in actual Arms against him. However, by the Act of *Pacification*, made at *Kenelworth*, it was (in the 50th Year of that King) restored to his Four Sisters. The first of which was married to *John de Lenham*; the next to *Nicholas de Sandwich*; and after that, to *John de Legrave*: The Third, to *Bertram de Criol*; and the Fourth to *William de Patteshall*.

On the Division, *Capell*, and the Two Manors above-mentioned) went to *Criol*; and by his Daughter and Heir, they went to Sir *Richard Rokesley*; and by an only one of his, to *Thomas de Poynings*; in whose Family they continued, till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time: And then Sir *Edward Poynings*, in the 12th Year of that Prince, settled them on his Natural Daughter, in Marriage with *Edward* Lord *Clinton*; to whom also they were confirm'd by Grant from the Crown, in the 30th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. But in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, they were sold to Mr. *Henry Herdson*; whose Grandson, *Francis Herdson*, conveyed them to his Uncle, Mr. *John Herdson*; who dying without Issue, left them to his Kinsman, Sir *Basil Dixwell*, of *Broom* in *Barnham*: And in his Possession they were in *Philpot*'s Time.

Caldham, is another Manor in this Parish, of old possess'd by a Family of that Name: But in King *Richard* the IId's Time, it was passed away to that of *Baker*, a Name of great Note hereabouts; and had a peculiar Chancel in *Folkstone* Church. *John Baker* was Gentleman-Porter of *Calais*, in the Reigns of King *Henry* the Vth and VIth: But dying without Heirs-Male; by Marrying a Daughter to *Robert Brandred*, gave him Possession of this Estate. He sold it to Sir *Thomas Brown*; whose Grandson, Sir *Matthew Brown*, in the 36th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, exchanged it for other Lands with that Prince. And he granted it to *William Wilford*, *John Bennet*, and *George Briggs*: And they all agreed in a Sale of it to *John Tufton*, Esq; Ancestor to the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Thanet*, who was the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

CAPELL near *Tunbridge*, lies towards the *South-West* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *East* from *Tunbridge*. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twyford*; and the rest is in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, in the Hundred of *Wachlingstone*, and *Hadlow* Borough.

'Tis all of it in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *West* Division of the County, and *South* one of Justices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Diocese of *Rochester*, and Deanery of *Malling*.

The Church stands in *Hadlow*-Borough, and was dedicated to S. *Thomas* the Martyr; by whom, I suppose, is meant *Thomas Becket*.

Philpot saith nothing of this Place. 'Tis not valued in the King's Books. And, I suppose, (answering to its Name) was only a *Chapel* annexed to some other Place; but to what I don't find.

CHALKE, (*Chealke*,) lies at the *North* Part of *Kent*, near the *Thames*, about Two Miles and a half *Eastward* from *Gravesend*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *West* Division of the County, and *North* one of Justices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery and Diocese of *Rochester*; and the Church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

'Tis a Vicarage; Valued in the King's Books at *6 l. 3 s. 8 d. per Annum*.

By some Ruins which I saw about the Church, I judge it to have been much larger formerly, than it is at present. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *William Martin*, Esq; 1416, a good Benefactor to this Parish.

The Tythes of this Parish, saith *Kilburn*, were given to the Church of *Rochester* by King *Henry* the 1st: But I believe it was not the Tythes of the whole Parish. For in our *Cust. Roffense*, a *MS.* written about 1320, I find mention made only of Half the Tythe of the Demesne of *Hugo de Nova Villa*, in *Chealke*; and the Tythes of his Tenants there, as belonging to that Church: And in our Dotation-Charter, given us by King *Henry* the VIIIth, 'tis called only a Portion of Tythes.

It

It appears, ſaith *Philpot*, by *Kirby*'s Inqueſt of *Kent*, a *MS.* in the *Exchequer*, and written in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; That *Chalke* was formerly Part of the Eſtate belonging to the Abbey of *Bermondſey*, near *London*. And here it continued till the General Diſſolution; and then was granted by K. *Henry* the VIIIth to *George* Lord *Brook*: Whoſe Great Grandſon, Sir *William Brook*, dying (1643) without Iſſue-Male, it went to his Kinſman, Sir *John Brook*: And he ſold it to *James* Duke of *Lenox*; whoſe Son, *Eſme Stuart* Duke of *Lenox*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Places of Note here:

Felborough, *Clam-Lane*, and *Rainhurſt*, are Three Places here, which formerly were Part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Cobham*: *Henry de Cobham* held them, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; as appears by *Kirby*'s Inqueſt of *Kent*. And in this Family they continued, till the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth; but then they got into the Poſſeſſion of *Brent*: And in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, *John Brent*, Eſq; ſold them to Sir *Henry Wiat*; whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Thomas*, forfeited them to the Crown in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*. And Queen *Elizabeth*, in her 37th Year, granted them by Leaſe to Sir *Peter Manwood*: He paſſed them to *Manfield*; and he to Mr. *James Criſpe*. But the Fee-Simple remaining ſtill in the Crown; King *Charles* the Iſt, *An.* 1630, granted them to the City of *London*; who ſold them to the ſaid Mr. *James Criſpe*: And he, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, deviſed them to his Two Sons, Mr. *Thomas* and *James Criſpe*; and there theſe Lands continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

CHALLOCK, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *North-Weſtward* from *Wye*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Felborough*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Coſmus* and *Damianus*. It was founded, or rebuilt, by one of the Eminent Family of the *Apuldorefeilds*; whoſe Arms are, or were, in the Glaſs-Windows of the Church, and in the Stone-Work, in ſeveral Places; *viz.* a *Croſs voided*.

The Church is only a Chapel annexed to *Godmerſham*, and ſo not Rated in the King's Books.

A Fair is kept here on *September* 27, being the Day of the Church's Dedication. It was granted by King *William* the Firſt: And the Advantage of it belongs to the Lords of the Manor of *Wye*.

Places here of Note, are,

1. *Otterpley*; which was an Eminent Seat belonging to the Ancient Family of *Apuldorefeild*. In the 38th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, *Henry de Apuldorefeild* was Poſſeſſor of this Place. His Great Grandſon, *Henry*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 50th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and held his Shrievalty here at *Challock*. His Houſe was near *Eaſtwell*, in the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s Upper Park; called from him, *Apuldorefeild*'s *Garden*.

From this Name, this Manor went, (in Part at leaſt) even before his being Sheriff, to *Edmund de Haut*; for he died poſſeſſed of it in the 44th Year of King *Edward* III.

In the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, it was got into the Name of *Poynings*: And *Richard* Lord *Poynings* leaving only a Daughter, (*Eleanor*,) it went by her in Marriage (in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId) to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*: And in this Family it ſtaid, till the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* ſold it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, *William Walſingham*, and *William Fitz-Williams*; who ſoon joined in a Conveyance of it to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*. And his Son, Sir *James Hales*, about the End of that Prince's Reign, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; by whoſe Daughter (*Katherine*,) it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Finch*; and from him, by Deſcent, into the Family of the Earl of *Winchelſea*.

2. *Loringden* is a Place here, which ſeems once to have had Owners of that Name; there being a Place in this Pariſh, which now is called *Loringden*'s *Foreſtall*. And there is a Tradition of ſuch a Family ſtill remaining among the People, ſaith *Philpot*, concerning a Combat, which a *Loringden* was to have fought with one of the *Apuldorefeilds* of *Otterpley*; about his Building a Chapel in the Valley, which *Loringden* pretended was on his Ground. But this Name was extinct here about King *Henry* the IVth's Reign: And then this Place came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Cadmans*; ſome of which Name (about the Middle of King *Henry* the VIth) were alſo the Proprietors of,

3. *Dean*, another Place here; which anciently was the Eſtate of a Family which wrote it ſelf *At-Dean*, and ſometimes *A-Dean*; and at laſt *Dean*.

Both theſe Places, by the Marriage of a Daughter of the Name of *Cadman*, went to *Plomer*; and from thence were ſold to *Pierce*; in which Family the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Black Foreſtall* is a Place in this Pariſh, from whence you may ſee both the Seas; *viz.* to the *Buoy in the Nore* one way, and over *Romney-Marſh* (towards *Rye*) the other way.

5. *Badſted*, which was once the Seat of a Family whoſe Name was *Luckin*, as I find by the *Dering MS.*

CHARING, (anciently *Cering*, *Cerringes*, and *Cherringes*,) lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles to the *South-Eaſtward* from *Leneham*; in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Calehill*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*: Which is a fair large Building, with a very good Tower.

The Rectory is impropriate to the Church of St. *Paul*'s, *London*; and, with the annexed Chapel of *Egerton*, is valued in the King's Books at 47 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* The Vicarage is in their Gift, and valued at 13 *l. per Annum*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Charing*.

A. D. 1500, the Church was much damaged by Fire; which was occaſioned (ſaith *Weaver*) by Firing a Gun at a Pigeon; and the Monuments of *Brent*, an Ancient Family here, were defaced by it: But the Arms of *Hugh Brent*, Eſq; and the Badge of King *Edward* the IVth, which is a *Roſe*, do, or did lately remain on the Stones of the Belfrey; which was rebuilt by that Gentleman with thoſe Materials, it being before of Wood.

The Chapel at the *South*-Side of the Chancel was built by *Amy Brent*, in King *Richard* the IId's Reign, and then alſo was much impaired by the Fire; but was repaired again by the *Derings*, into whoſe Family the Ancient Houſe of the *Brents* (in this Pariſh) came by Marriage of one of that Name.

There is alſo a Place in this Church, called *Burleigh Chantry*, mentioned by *Philpot*, p. 107,

as being built, probably, by ſome of that Name.

In King *Richard* the IId's Time, (if you will believe the Vulgar Tradition) the Block on which *John* the *Baptiſt* was beheaded, was brought into *England*, and kept in this Church.

There are Two Fairs here yearly; one kept upon St. *George*'s, the other on St. *Luke*'s Day.

Places of Note here;

1. *Charing-Manor*, which did very anciently belong to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, was held in Ancient Demeſne; and is called in *Domeſday* Survey, *Proprium Manerium Archiepiſcopi*. But about 920 Years ago, it was taken away from Archbiſhop *Janibert*, by King *Offa*; and, at the Requeſt of Archbiſhop *Athelard*, was reſtored again to the See by King *Kenulf*, *A. D.* 789.

Here was an Ancient Seat, or Houſe, of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; which was much augmented, and well repaired, by that great Prelate Archbiſhop *Morton*.

The Ruins of which are ſtill remaining, and ſhew it to have been a large Pile of Building.

This Manor continued in the Church, till the great Exchange made by *Cranmer*, in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then the Fee-Simple of it was veſted in the Crown, ſaith *Philpot*. But he carries it no further, nor mentions any Grant of it ſince.

2. *Petts*; which is a Manor here, that had anciently Owners of that Name, in King *Henry* the IIId's, and King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, (as *Philpot* ſaith, appeared from Evidences in the Hands of Sir *Robert Honeywood*.) But from the Publick Records it appears, That *Jeffery de Newcourt*, Son of *Walter*, paid Aid for it, at making the *Black Prince* Knight; and conſequently, it was then in the Poſſeſſion of that Family. Theſe were Lords of the Manor of

3. *New-Court*, a Place not far diſtant from hence; which they alſo paid Aid for at the ſame time.

Sometime after this, *Petts* and *New-Court* were ſold to *Hatch*: And from this Name, they went the ſame way to *William Warham*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth. And he, at the Beginning of the next Reign, ſold them to *Robert At-Water*; whoſe ſole Daughter and Heir (*Mary*,) carried them in Marriage to *Robert Honeywood*, Eſq; of *Henwood* in *Poſtling*; whoſe Great Grandſon, Sir *Robert Honeywood*, was the Poſſeſſor of them in *Philpot*'s Time. But by *Frances*, a Daughter of Sir *Philip Honeywood*, it is now become the Eſtate of *George Sayer*, Eſq; late of *Boucher-Hall*, in *Eſſex*; and who now reſides here.

4. *Stilley* is a little Manor in *Charing*, which (in King *Henry* the IIId's Time) was in the Poſſeſſion of *John de Frene*. Next it went into the Propriety of the *Brockhulls*. But about the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, *Henry Brockhull*, Second Son to Sir *Thomas Brockhull*, ſold this and *Newland* to *John Darell*, Eſq; Son of Sir *William Darell*; in which Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Wickins*, is another Manor in this Pariſh, which anciently was the Seat and Eſtate of the *Brents*. *John de Brent* paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: And here another *John Brent* feaſted King *Henry* the VIIIth, as he went to the Siege of *Bologn*.

After ſome Deſcents in this Family, *Margaret*, Siſter to *Thomas Brent*, carried it in Marriage to *John Dering*, of *Surrenden-Dering*, Eſquire. In which Family *Wickins* continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Newland*, is an Eminent Manor in *Charing*, which anciently had Owners of that Name. Sir *John de Newland* lived here in the Firſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; (Sealing with an *Eſcallop* upon a *Chevron*.) But this Family was extinct here by the End of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; and then it gave place to *Brockhull*, of *Calebill*: In whoſe Name this Place continued till King *Henry* the IVth's Time; and then *Henry Brockhull* ſold this and *Stilley* above-mentioned, to *John Darell*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Everſley*, is a Place which lies partly in *Charing*, and partly in *Stalesfield*; and once was the Seat of *Brian de Everſley*, a Man of Note in King *Henry* the IIId's, and King *Edward* the Iſt's Reigns; and is mentioned in the Leiger-Book of *Feverſham*, as a Benefactor to that Abbey. After him, this Place came into the Poſſeſſion of *Peyforer*; and thence, by an Heir-General, it went to *Thomas St. Leger*, Eſq;: By whoſe Daughter, it paſſed to *Henry Aucher*; and continued in that Family, till Sir *Anthony Aucher* (in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time) ſold it to *Michael Sondes*, Eſq; and ſo by Sir *George*'s Daughter, it went into the *Rockingham* Family; as *Lees-Court* alſo did. Which ſee.

8. *Trembatch*, is a Place in *Charing*, which once was Part of the Eſtate of *Barham*, a Family formerly of great Note in this County; but in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, was by *Richard Barham*, ſold to *John Haut*; who not long after ſent it the ſame way to *Henry Malmains*; by one of whoſe Daughters, (*Agnes*,) it went to *Thomas Goldwell*. In whoſe Family it continued till the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was alienated to *Robert Gaunt*; whoſe Son (*Thomas*) gave it firſt to his Brother, *George Gaunt*, but in Defect of Iſſue, to *Thomas Carliſle*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

9. *Broughton* is a Manor here, which once had Owners of that Name. *Adam de Broughton*, or *Brocton*, flouriſhed here in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign: And in this Family it continued till the End of King *Richard* the IId; and then was ſold to *Paunſhurſt*. And in this Name it ſtay'd, till *Joan Paunſhurſt* deceaſing without Iſſue, it went (according to a Settlement before made by her Father, *A. D.* 1503,) to her Kinſman, *Thomas Pain*: And in this Name it ſtay'd till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign; and then was ſold to *Withick*, whoſe Son was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

10. *Acton*, is a Place alſo here, which was once in the Poſſeſſion of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Beaufits*, who reſided here before they went to *Twidall* in *Gillingham*. *Robert Beaufits* held it in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign: And it was his Grandſon, of the ſame Name, that planted himſelf at *Twidall*, about the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But towards the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, this Name went out in Daughters; One of which Marrying *Robert Arnold*, carried it to him; and his Son *William Arnold* ſold it to Sir *Anthony Sondes*, about the Middle of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign. His Grandſon, Sir *Richard Sondes*, ſold it to *Hutchins*; and from him it went the ſame way to *Godden*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

There is a Tradition, that the Old Palace here above-mentioned to belong to the Archbiſhop, was once King *John*'s; and that this Pariſh was formerly a much larger Place, and had a great Reſort to it, (as lying in the uſual Road between *Canterbury* and *London*) before *Rocheſter*-Bridge was built; the common Road then croſſing the *Medway* at *Aylesford*.

They tell you alſo, that on the Top of the Hill near *Charing*, there was once a famous *Croſs*; which being carried to *London*, was ſet up there, and gave Name to the Place where it ſtood; which is to this Day called *Charing-Croſs*.

But

But it is more probable, that both this Place, and *Charing-Croſs* at *London*, took their Names from the *Saxon* Ceppe, *a Courſe or Change*, and the *Turning or Winding of a Way*: And, perhaps, hence comes our Word *Chair-Woman*; one hired *pro hac vice*: We ſay alſo, the Beer is *charred*, or changed from its natural and ſound State. *&c.*

CHARLTON, (*Ceorleton*) near *Dover*, lies at the *South-Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, by a fine Rivulet ariſing near it, about a Mile to the *Northward* from *Dover*; in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is within the Liberties of the Town and Port of *Dover*, and Diviſion of Juſtices belonging thereunto; and the Reſt is in the Hundred of *Bewsborow*, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over this Pariſh. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Bewsborow*, and is dedicated to St. *Peter*. A Rectory, but not now Valued in the King's Books; though *Anno Domini* 1578, I find by a Manuſcript, it was then Rated there at 5*l. per Annum*.

Philpot ſaith nothing about this Place; nor *Lambard*, *Somner*, nor *Wever*.

CHARLTON near *Greenwich*, (*Cerlentune*, and *Ceorſleton* in ſome old Deeds) lies at the *North-Weſt* Side of *Kent*, near the *Thames*, about two Miles *Weſtward* from *Woolwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Luke*.

A Fair annually on St. *Luke*'s Day is kept here, uſually called *Horn-Fair*; and is a Time of great Diverſion for Apprentices and Servants in the City of *London*.

Places of Note are,

1. *Charlton*, which anciently belonged to *William Fitz Oger*, as appears by *Doomſday-Book*, but was afterwards given to the Monaſtry of *Bermondſey* near *Southwark*, by *Robert Bloets*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in the Second Year of King *William* the IId. And King *Henry* the Third, by Charter in his Fifty-Third Year, granted a Fair here for Three Days, and a Market weekly for the Benefit of the Abbey; but both are diſuſed.

I ſuppoſe on the Diſſolution it went to the Crown; for King *James* the Firſt granted the Manor to Sir *Edward Newton*, Knight and Baronet, who was Tutor to his Son Prince *Henry*, and built here a very fine Houſe; and impowered by Will Sir *David Comingham*, his Brother Mr. *Newton*, and Mr. *Peter Newton*, Cofferer to King *Charles* the Firſt, to Repair and Beautify the Pariſh Church, which they diſcharged ſo well, that 'tis one of the fineſt Churches in the County.

2. *Kedbroke* is a Place here, which formerly was a Pariſh by it ſelf; and in King *Henry* the VIth's Time was appropriated to the Priory of St. *Mary Overey* in *Southwark*; But the Vicarage not being endowed, it fell into Neglect and Decay; and the Inhabitants not being able to Repair the Church, and having for many Years reſorted to *Charlton*, it became annexed to that Church by Compoſition.

On the Suppreſſion of the Monaſtries, the Manor of *Kedbroke* came to the Crown from the Priory of *Bermondſey*: And King *James* the Firſt, in the beginning of his Reign, ſold it to Sir *William Garaway* of *London*, who conveyed it to his Son in Law *Edward Blunt*, Eſq; and he parted with it to *Brian Anneſley*, Eſq; by one of whoſe Daughters it went to Sir *William Harvey*, Created Baron of *Roſſe* in *Ireland*; as alſo a Peer of this Kingdom by the Title of *Baron Harvey* of *Kedbroke*, by King *Charles* the Firſt.

In the Church are Memorials of *Robert*, Son of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, 1598; of *George Segor*, Gent, 1594; a White Marble Monument of the Counteſs of *Armagh*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rutland*, Married to *Langhorn*. A fair Monument for *Katharine Newton*, Daughter to the Lord Keeper *Puckering*: She Married *Adam Newton*, of *Wales*, Eſq; of which Name are ſeveral Memorials here; as alſo of the *Blunts*.

It is a Rectory, and Valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

In the *Textus Roffenſis*, is mention made of a Chapel called *Chicebroc*, which I fancy was ſomewhere in this Pariſh.

GREAT-CHART, ſometimes written *Cert*; and by the *Saxons* was called *Selederts Chert*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *South-Weſtward* from *Aſhford*; in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. It was anciently an Hundred of it ſelf; but now Part is in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and the reſt in that of *Calehill*.. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church, which ſtands in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, is called St. *Maries*; in which is, or was, a Memorial, of the Interment of *John Toke* of *Goddington* in this Pariſh, Eſq; above 190 Years ago. Here are alſo Memorials of the Interment of the *Goldwells*, about 250 Years ſince; one of which, *viz. James Goldwell*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, Founded the *South* Chapel or Chancel of this Church, and in this Place his Picture was formerly to be ſeen: As alſo of *Twiſden* and *Sharp* about 200 Years ſince. And in the Window of the *North* Chancel are, or were, the Pictures of 16 Men, who are reputed to be the Builders of the Church; ſome of whoſe Names *Wever* ſaith, were *Webb*, *Hoſwyfe*, *Wred*, *Turlepin*, *Malmains*, *&c.* The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over *Chelmanton Burgh*; and that of the Dean and Chapter of that Church over the Manor of *Great-Chart*; being given to it by King *Henry* the VIIIth in his Thirty-Third Year.

Chart very anciently belonged to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; and being by King *Offa* taken from *Jannibert*, Archbiſhop of this See, was reſtored by King *Kenulphus*, *Anno Domini* 788. And going once more from the Church, it was *Anno Domini* 839, by Archbiſhop *Ceolnothus*, bought again of one *Halethe* a Nobleman, and with the Conſent of King *Ethelwolf* given to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*: Nay, being once more alienated from the Church, and going into the Poſſeſſion of one *Egelricke Bigge*, he did alſo reſtore it to the ſame, *Anno Domini* 1044.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had anciently a Manſion-Houſe here.

A Fair is kept here on *Lady-Day*.

Near a Place in this Pariſh called *Goldwell*, riſes one of the Heads of the *Medway*.

May 1. *A. D.* 1580. In the Night an Earthquake was felt here, which much frighted the People, and raiſed them out of their Beds.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the Archbiſhop; and Valued in the King's Books at 25*l.* 6*s.*

Places of Note here,

1. *Goldwell*, is an ancient Manor and Seat in this Pariſh, and had Owners of this Name;

which were eminent. Two of which were Bishops, *James Goldwell*, Bishop of *Norwich*, *A. D.* 1472, and principal Secretary of State to King *Edward* the IVth. He had a Grant to found a *Chantry* here, which probably he did in the *South-Chancel* of the Church. And *Thomas Goldwell*, Bishop of St. *Asaph*, *Anno Domini* 1555. And in this Family it continued till King *Charles* the First's Reign; and then was sold by *John Goldwell* to Sir *William Withins*; who parted with it the same way to Sir *John Tufton*, Ancestor to the Earls of *Thanet*.

2. *Chelmington* is another Manor in this Parish, which also had Owners of this Name; the last of which seems to have been *John Chelmington*, whose Effigies is, or was, among many others in Armour in the Glass Windows of the Church, and who deceased in King *Henry* the IVth's Time without Issue Male; and by his Daughter, (*Elizabeth*) this Estate went in Marriage to *Roger Twisden*, Esq; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Possession of Sir *Roger Twisden*, Baronet.

3. *Goddington* was also an Old Seat of a Family of this Name. *John de Goddington* is, or was, painted in Coat-Armour, in a Window in the *North Isle* of the Church, looking up to a Crucifix placed above him; with Eleven other Gentlemen of Note in these Parts. He had Issue *William de Goddington*, who lived here in the Fourth Year of King *Richard* the IId. But he, about the beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, parted with this Estate to *Richard Simon*, and *John Champneys*; who in the Sixth Year of that King joined in a Sale to *Thomas Goldwell*, whose Daughter and Heir, *Agnes*, carried it in Marriage to *Thomas Tooke* of *Bare*, in which Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. Mr. *Nicholas Tooke* being then Possessor, who had planted here Vineyards with very good Success, as Mr. *Philpot* tells us.

4. *Court Wurthin*, is a Place of good Account in *Chart*, and once likewise had Possessors of the Name of *Wurthin*; *Henry de Wurtin* being one of those Gentlemen in Arms, who are painted in the Window of the Church above-mentioned. The last of this Name here was *Thomas de Wurtin*, who sold this Estate to *Thomas Goldwell* in the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, and by whose Heir-General it went (with *Goddington*) to the Family of the *Tookes*, as above. *Philpot* saith, that this Name had an Addition to their Coat of Arms granted by King *Henry* the VIIth, in Reward of the Service of *John Tooke*, Esq; in an Embassy in which he was employed by that Prince; *viz.* in the first Quarter, Argent on a Chev'ron, between 3 Greyhounds Heads Erased Sable 3 Plates; and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time they bore this only, as also *Anno Domini* 1690, as appears by two Manuscript Books of the Arms of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, now in my Possession; one Dated 1593, the other 1639.

5. *Singleton*, (*vulgo Shingleton*) is another eminent Seat in this Parish, which had also Owners of this Sirname: (Arms, 2 Chevrons between Three Martlets) And *Henry de Singleton* is one of those painted Kneeling in Armour in the Church-Window before-named. His Successor, *John Singleton*, was Justice of Peace for this County, in King *Richard* the IId's Time; but some time after, this Estate was sold to the *Edinghams* or *Enghams*, who handsomly enlarged and adorned the House with new Buildings, and continued here till about the beginning of King *James* the First; and then Sir *Edward Engham* sold it to *Richard Brown*, Esq; a Younger Brother of the *Browns* of *Beckworth-Castle* in *Surrey*, in whose Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

Weever observes, that Four Men of the Name of *Engham*, here succeeded one another, and lived 329 Years: The two first 79 Years each, the third 85, and the fourth 86 Years.

5. *Nin-House* here was once the Residence of *John at Nin*, who is one of the Twelve Gentlemen painted in the Glass Window of this Church, (and said to be the Founders of it, probably good Benefactors) and whose Family enjoyed this Seat and Estate till King *Henry* the VIth's Time, and then it was sold to *Sharp*: And *William Sharp* of this Place died 1499, and lies Buried with his Five Wives in the Church, as an Inscription on his Tomb, mentioned by *Weever*, did shew; and in this Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

LITTLE-CHART, lies towards the *South-East* Part of *Kent* by the *Stoure*, about Four Miles *South-Eastward* from *Leneham*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Calehill*, Lath of *Scray*, *East* Division of the County, and Division of Justices in the Lath of *Shipway*: In the Deanery of *Charing*, Diocese of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Maries*, which was either Built, or effectually Repaired, by *Stephen Norton*, Esq; who is buried there. 'Tis a fair small Church, with a good Tower Steeple.

The Liberty of the Church of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Little-Chart*, being given to it in the Thirty-third Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

Philpot saith, King *Offa* had taken it from the Priory of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, to which it before belonged, and that it was restored by King *Kenulf* of *Mercia*, *Anno Domini* 799; and that also *Anno Domini* 1044, one *Elleric Bigge* confirmed this Donative.

Places of Note in this Parish:

There was half a *Sullinge*, or Plow-Land here called,

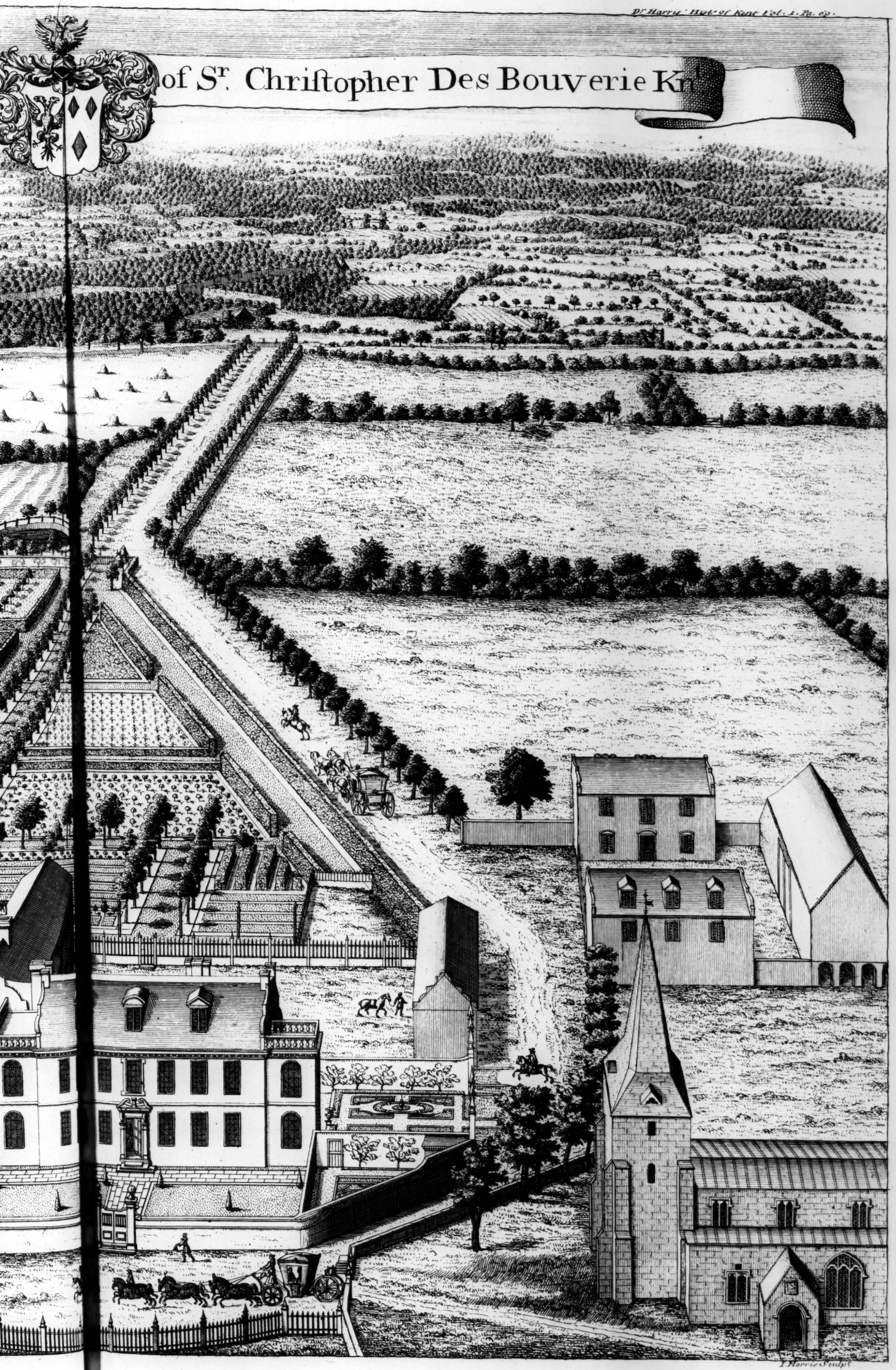
1. *Pett*, which in King *William* the First's Reign, was held by *William Fitz Herminfred*, of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in Fee; which Manor was many Generations since given in Fee-Farm, by Grant from the Monks of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, to the *Brockhulls*, who in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the IVth, sold it, and *Calehill*, to *John Darell*, Esq; and at the Suppression, it was confirmed by King *Henry* the VIIIth to Sir *James Darell*; reserving a small Rent out of it to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*; and in this Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Calehill*, is an eminent Manor here which gives Name to the whole Hundred; and in King *Henry* the IIId's Time was in the Possession of a Family called *Frene*. *Hugh de Frene*, in the First Year of King *Edward* the First, had a Charter of Free-Warren for his Estate here; but about the Middle of King *Edward* the IIId, this Place (with *Stilling* in *Charing*) was sold to Sir *Thomas Brockhull*, who paid *Aid* for them at making the *Black-Prince* Knight. His Son of the same Name was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Seventh and Eight Years of King *Richard* the IId; whose Son *Henry*, in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the IVth, sold *Calehill* to *John Darell*, Esq; of *Sezay* in *Yorkshire*, saith *Philpot*. But *Darell*, in his Manuscript of *Dover-Castle*, saith, their Family came out of *Wiltshire* in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, and had first the Village of *Hurst*. This *John Darell* was Steward to Archbishop *Chichley*: And his Younger Brother, Sir *William Darell*, was Under-Treasurer of *England*.

And *Stilley* also, above-mentioned, came to this Family the same way; so that in the Third Year of King *Henry* the VIth, *James Darell*, Esq; had a Charter of Free-Warren for both Places. Next was *John Darell*, Esq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Seventh Year of King *Henry* the VIIth; and he was Knighted by that Prince, and made Captain of the Lanciers in this Part of the County. His Son, Sir *James Darell*, was Knighted

CHART SUTTON the Seat
J. Badeslade Delin.

# of Sr. Christopher Des Bouverie Knt



T. Harris Sculpt

Knighted at *Tournay*, and made Governor of *Guines* and *Hames-Caſtle* near *Calais*, 1562; in which Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time with *Stilley* in *Charing*.

Many of this Family lie in the Chapel and Chancel of the Church, which is called St. *Katherines*; and particularly *John Darell*, Eſq; Second Brother of Sir *Robert Darell* of *Cale-Hill*, who Married the Lady *Harfleet*; he was Twenty-Six Years Gentleman-Harbinger to King *James*, and King *Charles* the Firſt; and died 1648. His Daughter *Jane* was Married to *Richard Spicer* of *Devonſhire*, Eſq;

In the Church is alſo a Braſs Inſcription, with two Figures of *John Darell*, Eſq; and his Lady, who was Seneſchal or Steward to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 1478.

A Fair, White Marble Monument of Sir *John Darell*, 1509.

One Branch of this Family ſettled at *Littlecot* in *Wiltſhire*, who bear for Diſtinction a *Croſs-Croſslet*; as thoſe of *Calehill* do a *Trefoil* ſlipt on the Shoulder of the *Lyon*, which is their Coat-Armour.

There is alſo a fair Monument of Two Sir *John Darells* of *Calehill*. The former of theſe Married firſt a *Dering* and than a *Denne*. And *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the former Wife, was Married to the Second Sir *John Darell*, who was an eminent Member of Parliament in the Reigns of King *Charles* the IId, and King *William*, and Queen *Mary*: The Former died 1675; the Latter 1694.

The preſent Mr. *Darell* of *Calehill* ſhewed me the Pedigree of his Family, which is as finely done as any thing of that Kind I have met with.

In the Church are alſo Monuments of Two *Cambdens* of *London*, who Married into the *Darell*'s Family.

3. *Burleigh* is another Manor, which lies partly in *Little-Chart*, and part in *Charing*, and which anciently had Owners of that Name. And there is a Place, as I obſerved before in *Charing-Church*, which is called *Burleigh*'s-*Chantry*; being probably founded by them. But this Family were extinguiſhed here about the beginning of King *Edward* the Third; and then the *St. Johns*, (written in the *Latin* Deeds *de Sancto Johanne*) became Poſſeſſors of it. But before the End of this Prince's Reign they alſo were gone from hence, and made way for a Family called *Dalingryg*, originally of *Hampſhire*, and who came in here by Purchaſe. From this Name it went the ſame way to the *Brockhulls* of *Calehill*; and from thence to the *Darells* of that Place, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

Wever mentions a Place called *Norton*'s Place; which was perhaps once the Seat of the Family of the *Nortons*; one of which is ſaid to be the Founder of the Church.

Several Urns, with Bones and Aſhes in them, were dug up in this Pariſh near the *Warren-Houſe* by *Calehill*, on the Left Hand as you go thither from *Sandway*, in the Road to *Charing*; and not far from the Place where the Poſt of Directions now ſtands; as I was informed by the ingenious *Juſtinian Champneys*, Eſq; of *Boxley-Abbey*.

The Reverend Mr. *Fotherby*, once Rector of this Church, gave 40*s.* *per Annum* to the Poor of this and of *Hedcorne* Pariſh; at the Diſpoſal of the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of each Pariſh. The Lands from whence it is paid lye in both Pariſhes.

CHART-SUTTON, (*Chart* near *Sutton Valence*, and *Chart-Green*) lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Four Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyehorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*, large, and handſome, and lately new Pewed. A Vicarage impropriate to the Church of *Rocheſter*, which is Patron of it; Rated in the King's Books at 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* ½.

Places of Note here:

1. *Norton-Place*, an Ancient Manor and Seat, which had once Owners of the Name of *Norton*. In the *South* Window of the Church was formerly the Picture of *Stephen Norton*, with his Arms Painted on his *Tabard* or *Surcoat*; and near him in the ſame Manner, of one *Chriſtmas* of *Eaſt-Sutton*. This *Norton* flouriſhed in *Richard* the IId's Reign; and this Eſtate continued in the Family till about King *James* the Firſt; and then was ſold to *Baker*; and thence in a little time it went the ſame way to Sir *Edward Hales*, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Edward Hales*, Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. But, together with *Sutton Valence*, it was after this ſold to *Drake*, and is now become, by Purchaſe, the Eſtate of Sir *Chriſtopher Des-bouvery*.

2. *The Den of Ivetigh* is a Place here alſo, which formerly was poſſeſſed by a Family of the Name of *Ivetigh* who were here in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and probably long before. From this Name it went into that of *Maſcall*, a Family which formerly had an Eſtate at *Berming*. Hence it went by Sale to *Lamb*; and from that Name it paſſed the ſame way to *Perry*, Extracted from the *Perries* of *Worceſterſhire*: And by *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of that Family, Part of it went in Marriage to Mr. *Thomas Petley* of *Vilſton*; *Anne* and *Mary*, Two other Siſters being Co-heirs with her; and here the Eſtate was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Almery-Green* is a Place in this Pariſh, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, by Corruption from *Almnery*; for it was formerly given to the *Almnery* of the Priory of *Rocheſter*; and on the general Suppreſſion, to the Dean and Chapter of that Church, who have Land here at this Time.

4. *Leſted* is alſo an ancient Seat here not mentioned by *Philpot*; and which formerly belonged to the Family of *Potman*: And Sir *Richard Potman* ſold it to *Simon Smith*, Gent. then of *Buckland*; from whom, after ſeveral Deſcents, it is now come into the Poſſeſſion of the preſent Vicar of the Place, Mr. *John Smith*, Rector alſo of *Haſtingleigh* in this County.

CHARTHAM. (*Certeham*, *Certaham*, *Chartam*) lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the *Stoure*, about Two Miles and a Half *South-Weſt* from *Canterbury*; in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, and Hundred of *Felborow*; and the Reſt in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*. 'Tis all in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*. In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Maries*, is large and handſome with a Croſs-Iſle, a good Tower, and a very fair large Chancel.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Chartham*, as being given to that Church by Duke *Elfred*, *Anno Domini* 871, ſome ſay 970, confirmed afterwards by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Anno Domini* 1052; and on the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, again granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the Thirty-Third Year of his Reign, to the Dean and Chapter of that Church.

A Rectory, Archbiſhop Patron; Valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

In this Pariſh was a Manſion-Houſe belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And here *Robert Winchelſea* retired, when he refuſed to aſſiſt King

King *Edward* the Firſt with Money; and feared his Diſpleaſure for his Practices againſt his Father King *Henry* the IIId.

Places of Note here:

1. *Denſted* is a Manor in *Chartham*, which in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the Third, was held by *John*, Son of Sir *John Polre* of *Polre* in *Harbledown*, as Leſſee to the Priory of *Leeds*; to which Convent, this Manor was given by *Hamon de Crevequer*, about the Forty-Seventh Year of King *Henry* the Third. On the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, this was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his Thirty-Seventh Year, to *John Tuſton*, Eſq; who, about the Third Year of King *Edward* the Sixth, ſold it to *Richard Argall*, Eſq; and not long after, he parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *Bartholomew Man*, who about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it alſo to Sir *William Lovelace*; and he, about the beginning of King *James* the Firſt, to Sir *William Cullimore*; whoſe Lady ſold it again to *Thomas Steed* of *Steed-Hill*; and he to Sir *Thomas Swan* of *Southfleet*; whoſe Son *William Swan*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Howfeild* is another Place here, which anciently was the Inheritance of the *Fogges*, a great Family hereabouts. For Sir *Thomas Fogge*, who lived then at *Thanington* or *Toniford*, about the End of King *Edward* the IIId, purchaſed this Place and *Toniford*, of one *John de Toniford*. And in this Name did *Houſeild* abide for many Generations, till at laſt it was ſold to the *Colepepers*; whence in a little while it went the ſame way to *Vane*; and thence in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, to Sir *William Mann* of *Canterbury*; from whoſe Deſcendants, it went by Sale to *Nathaniel Denew*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

3. *Shalmsford-Bridge* is an eminent Manor here, whoſe Manſion-Houſe is ſituated near the Bridge, which croſſes the *Stoure*. It was anciently the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Shalmsford*; who tarried here till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth; and then by *Anne*, a Daughter of that Name, it went to *John Petit*; but *William Petit*, a Succeſſor of his, in King *James* the Firſt's Reign, died, and left only Three Daughters; the Eldeſt of which carried this Manor to her Husband *Michael Belke*; whoſe Deſcendant Mr. —— *Belke*, Vicar of *Wye*, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time. Theſe came from the *Belkes* of *Coperham' Sole* in *Shelvitch*; a Place which had been in the Poſſeſſion of this Name above Four-Hundred Years, when *Philpot* wrote his *Villare Cantianum*.

4. *Shalmsford-Street* is another little Manor in *Chartham*; which was originally the Seat of the *Bolles*, who had large Poſſeſſions alſo about *Chilham*, and the adjacent Parts. From this Family, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it went by Sale to *Cracknall*; and thence, in the next Reign, the ſame way to *Michel*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

One *Richard Culmer*, (called in Contempt *Blue-Dick*) when Biſhop *Laud* was in the Tower, got an Order, dated *February* the 4th, 1642, from the Houſe of Lords, to have this Rectory conferred upon him. And by his Inſtigation, the Cathedral of *Canterbury* was ſtormed and pillaged, the Beautiful Windows broken, and the Sacred Monuments of the Dead abominably defaced.

Somner's *Chartham-News*, &c. about the Teeth and Bones dug up here, ſhall be conſidered in the Natural Hiſtory.

Milton, near *Canterbury*, was once a Chapel to this Church; in which was one of the ancient Seats of the *Septuans*. And there is a Monument of one of this Family lying in a Croſs-Legg'd Poſture, in the Chancel of this Church of *Chartham*.

5. There is a Seat in this Pariſh alſo called *Myſtole*, where Mr. *Fogg* now lives. This was built by one Mr. *John Bungey*, who hath a Monument on the *Eaſt* Wall of the Chancel, 1596.

There is a ſmall diſuſed Chapel on the *Stoure*, called *Horton Parva*, which is now a Barn; but the Profits are united to *Chartham*. See *Horton Parva*.

CHELSFEILD, (in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Cilesfeld*, *i. e.* the *Cold Field*,) lies towards the *Weſt* End of *Kent*, about two Miles *Southward* from St. *Mary Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*; Hundred of *Ruxley* or *Rokeſley*; Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*; *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper-one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is called St. *Maries*, ſaith *Kilburn*; But *Philpot* ſaith it is dedicated to St. *James*. A Rectory; Valued in the King's Books at 24*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* And by the *Textus Roffenſis* it appears, that *Fearn Berga*, (I ſuppoſe, now *Farnborow*,) was once a Chapel to this Place.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Manors of *Chelsfield* and *Goddington*; over *Wood-Lands* called *Charm-wood*; and over the Rectory of *Chelsfeild*.

Chelsfeild had a Grant of a Market, obtained for it in the Eighteenth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt, to be held every *Monday*; and a Fair for three Days at St. *James*'s Tide, which ſeems to ſhew that the Church was dedicated to that Saint.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Chelsfeild*. This did once belong to a Family of this Name, who obtained the Market above-mentioned. *William de Chelsfeild* had a Charter of Free-Warren for his Land here, and at *Shorham*, *Nockholt*, and *Orpington*, in the Twelfth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. But from this Name, it went ſome how to *Otho de Grandiſon*, who (as appears by the Record,) paid Aid for it at making the *Black-Prince* Knight, in the Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the IIId. Sir *Thomas de Grandiſon*, his Son, ſold it to *Richard* Lord *Poynings*; and his Daughter and Heir, *Eleanor*, carried it in Marriage to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*; in which Family it continued till the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth; and then went by Sale to *James Walſingham*, Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *Edward Walſingham*, in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to *Giles*, deſcended from the *Giles* of *Lords* in *Shelvich*; and from this Name, about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, it went the ſame way to Captain *Henry Lee* of *London*; and by the Marriage of two of his Siſters, to Serjeant *John Clerk* of *Huntingtonſhire*; and to Mr. *John Norton* of *London*: It was in their Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time, but *Clerk* had the greateſt Share of it.

2. *Goddington* is another Manor here, which anciently had Owners of the Name of *Goddington*; for *Simon de Goddington* paid Aid for it at making the *Black-Prince* Knight. From this Family it went, but I know not which way, into that of *Poynings*: And by the Marriage of *Eleanor*, above-mentioned, Daughter to *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, it went to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*. How long it ſtaid in this Family, or how it went from it, I know not; but about the Year 1400, it came into the Name of *Haddon*, a Family of good Account in this Part of *Kent*; and here the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Hewatt* is another ſmall Manor in *Chelsfeild*, which for many Deſcents was in the Family of the *Petlys* of *Down*; and at length falling to a Cadet of that Name, he ſettled himſelf at *Moul-*

ſoe

ſoe, in this Pariſh: And this Eſtate, after continuing for many Generations in that Branch of the Family of the *Petleys*, was ſold to Mr. *Thomas Petley*, of *Vielſton* in *Shoreham*; who left it to his Second Son, Mr. *Ralph Petley*, of *Riverhead* in *Sevenoke*; and his Heir was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Northſted*, is a Place and Manor here, which in the 32d Year of K. *Edward* the IIId, came by Purchaſe from *Otho de Grandiſon*, into the Poſſeſſion of *Simon Francis*: In which Family it ſtay'd till the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, and then became Part of the Eſtate of the *Uvedals*, or *Udals*, a Family of good Note at that Time, and long before. For Sir *John de Uvedal* was one of thoſe Knights, that ſerved King *Edward* the Iſt, at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*. Sir *Peter de Uvedal* ſat as Baron in Parliament, in the 8th and 9th Years of King *Edward* the IId. And *Nicholas de Uvedal* was Conſtable of *Windſor-Caſtle*, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign.

But *William Uvedal*, in the 6th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, ſold this Eſtate to *John Shelley*, of *Bexley*; whoſe Deſcendant, *William Shelley*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *John Leonard*, of *Chevening*; and his Great Grandſon, *Henry* Lord *Dacres*, ſold it to the Lady *Wolrich*; and ſhe bequeathed it at her Death to her Kinſman, Mr. ----- *Skeggs*, of *Huntingdonſhire*; who, I ſuppoſe, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

In our *Textus Roffenſis*, F. 184, are theſe Words:

Arnulfus de Cilesfelda (or *Chelsfield*) *dedit Epiſcopo Gundulfo, & Monachis Sancti Andreæ Roſe, totam medietatem totius Decimæ ſuæ de Cilesfelda; Annonam ſcilicet, & Agnos, & Porcellos, & Caſeos, & Vitulos; & Pullos ſi ibi ſint Equarum; & unum Villicanum, cum quinque Acris Terræ, pro Anima Patris ſui & Matris ſuæ, & pro ſeipſo.*

Et Epiſcopus & Monachi ſuſceperunt ipſum Arnulfum, cum Uxore ſua, & Homines ſuos, quos & quot volebat in Fraternitatem, & in Societatem totius Beneficij Eccleſiæ ipſius.

Et ſuper hoc, fecerunt unum Annuale Miſſarum pro defunctis Patre & Matre.

And of ſuch Admiſſions as theſe, of Men, and their Wives, and Children, *&c.* into the Society or Fraternity of the *Monks* of the Priory of *Rocheſter*; there are many Inſtances recorded in this Venerable *MS.*

Theſe did not all Live within the College; but they were to be accounted of that *Sacred Society*; to have the *Pannos Monachiales* ſent them when they were dying; and to have the ſame Service and Prayers ſaid for the Good of their Souls, as was ſaid for the *Monks* themſelves.

And ſometimes, when they lived near the College, the Women in thoſe Days would wiſely give away all their Income to the Houſe; and then be content to live upon ſuch Holy Meat and Drink, as the *Monks* would pleaſe to ſend them. As you may perceive by this Record in the ſame Book, *F.* 190.

Ingelburgis, quæ fuit Uxor Herulfi Sutoris, dedit Manſam ſuam Monachis Sancti Andreæ; & illi tribuerunt ei Victum & Veſtitum, de Elemoſinis illorum, omni vitâ ſuâ; & Societatem conceſſerunt, & Servitium in Fine ſicut pro Sorore permiſſerunt facere.

And I find when the Gift was large, the *Monks* let their Benefactors eat and drink as well as themſelves. For there is in this *Textus*, F. 201, an Agreement between the Monks of *Rocheſter*, and the Wife of one *Latimer* of *Frindsbury*; that for a Gift She had given to the College, *Promiſerunt ei Victum & Veſtitum, quam diu viveret*: Victum videlicet de Celerario, quantum uni Monacho. *Et preter hoc*, Ferculum unum de Carne, *quatuor diebus in Hebdomade. Veſtitum vero* de Camerâ Honorabilem, qualem ejus Ætatem & Perſonam deceret. *Uni autem ejus Servienti, & uni Pediſſequæ qui ei ſervirent, talem darent Victum, qualem cæteris Eccleſiæ ſervientibus, &c. Et quando obiret, Conventus eam ſepeliret, & Anniverſarium ejus ſingulis annis faceret.*

Such Baits as theſe they had to catch all Sorts of People, and to bring continual Profit to their Convent.

And perhaps alſo they might make ſome ſuch uſe of theſe She-Members of their Society, as *Lambard* thinks *Gundulf* deſigned the Nuns of the Abbey of *Malling* for. See his *Peramb.* p. 453.

CHERITON, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, near the Sea, about a Mile and a half to the *North-Eaſtward* from *Hithe*; in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Folkſtone*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is called St. *Martin*'s. A Rectory; and Rated in the King's Books at 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d. per Annum.*

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Cheriton* was once the Inheritance of an Ancient Family, whoſe Name was *Scotton*. *Robert Scotton*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Year of K. *Edward* the Iſt, lived here, and kept his Shrievalty at this Place. He was alſo Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle*, under that Prince; and held this Manor, as a whole Knight's Fee of the Lord of *Folkſtone*.

But about the End of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, ſome of this Eminent Family conveyed this Manor, or ſent it in Marriage to *Valoigns*. And in this Eminent Name it ſtay'd alſo but a little while: For *Waretius de Valoigns* leaving only Daughters, by one of them it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Fogg*, who was ſeveral times Knight of the Shire for *Kent*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId, and King *Richard* the Second.

Sir *Francis Fogg*, one of this Family, lies buried in *Cheriton*-Church, with his Effigies croſslegg'd, as one under the Vow of the *Cruſade*. And in this Eminent Family this Manor continued, till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then *George Fogge*, Eſq; ſold it to Mr. *Henry Brockman*, Grandfather to Mr. *James Brockman*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: And in that Family, I ſuppoſe, it ſtill continues.

2. *Enbroke*, is another Manor in *Cheriton*, which (in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId) was in the Poſſeſſion of *Peter de Alkham*; and after ſome Deſcents in this Family, was bought by one *Enbroke*; who Settling, and Building a Manſion-Houſe here, very probably gave that Name to it, which it ſtill retains. *John de Enbroke* was Proprietor of it, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by the Book of Aid. *Michael Enbroke* was a great Benefactor to the Fabrick of *Cheriton*-Church, in King *Richard* the IId's Reign: And 'tis probable, ſaith *Philpot*, thoſe Ancient Tombs in the Chancel, are Memorials of ſome of this Family; the laſt of which here was *John Enbroke*, who died here about the End of King *Henry* the IVth. After this, it came ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of *Thorold*, or *Torold*: For *Walter Torold* ſold it to *Nicholas Evering*, in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. And in this Ancient Family

Family it remained, till about the End of King *James* the Ist; and then was sold to Mr. *John Honeywood*, of *Elmsted*; whose Descendant, *Edward Honeywood*, Esq; was the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. There is another Manor in *Cheriton* also, called by this Name of *Enbroke*, once belonging to the See of (or rather perhaps to *Christ-Church* in) *Canterbury*; tho' *Philpot* saith, he can't find how it came thither. But it was assumed by Queen *Elizabeth*, in her First Year; and about the latter End of her Reign, granted to Sir *Edwyn Sandys*: Whose Son, *Henry Sandys*, Leased it to *John Marsham*, Esq;; and he transmitted that Part of his Estate which lay in *Cheriton*, to Colonel *Richard Sandys*; and that Part which lay in *Waldershare*, (of which he had bought the Propriety) to Sir *Thomas Pettus*, of *Suffolk*, Baronet.

N. B. This is *Philpot*'s Account, on which I cannot much rely, tho' I have altered it a little, to make it consistent.

4. *Caseborn*, is also a Manor here, which is not mention'd by *Philpot*; and is now in the Possession of Sir *William Honeywood*; and hath continued in that Name for Ten Generations. It came into this Ancient Family, by *William Honeywood*, of *Henewood*, Esq; who married *Katherine*, the Daughter and Heir of *Caseborn*, of *Caseborn*. Here was formerly a Castle, or Castellated Mansion; the Ruins of which, and the Site, are still visible in a Place now o'regrown with Wood.

CHESILHURST, (in the *Textus Roffensis*, *Cicelherst*) lies towards the *West* End of *Kent*, about Three Miles *East* from *Bromley*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *West* Division of the County, and Upper one of Justices in that Lath.

A small Part of it lying towards *Foot Scray*, is in the Hundred of *Blackheath*; and the rest in that of *Ruxley*: In which Hundred the Church stands, and is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*.

'Tis in the Diocese of *Rochester*, and Deanery of *Dartford*.

A Rectory; Royal Value 16 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

King *Henry* the Ist gave this Church to St. *Andrew*'s in *Rochester*.

Here is the Burying-Place of the Family of *Walsingham*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Scadbury*, is a Place in this Parish, which formerly had Owners of this Name. But in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the Ist, *John de Scadbury* dying without Issue-Male, this Estate went to *Osmund de Walsingham*, descended from a Family of that Name in *Norfolk*, by the Marriage of *Anne*, his only Daughter. After this, the *Walsinghams* became a great Family in *Kent*, Six several Descents of which have been Knights.

Sir *Thomas Walsingham* was born in the Third Year of King *Henry* the Vth; and his Son, Sir *James*, was Sheriff of the County, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth. Sir *Edmund*, his Son, was Lieutenant of the Tower of *London* 24 Years. His Grandson was Sir *Thomas Walsingham*, Kinsman to the Famous Sir *Francis*, that was Secretary to Queen *Elizabeth*: And his Son, Sir *Thomas Walsingham*, was in Possession of *Scadbury* in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Frog-Poole*, is another Ancient Seat in this Parish; and which in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, was in the Possession of *Thomas Le Barbur*, who had that Year a Charter of *Free-Warren* for his Lands here. But about the End of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, it was got into the Family of *Cressel*; who also had a great Estate about *Hartley*, *Faukham*, and other Places in these Parts. Here it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; towards the End of which, it was sold to *Dynely*: And Sir *John Dynely*, in K. *Charles* the Ist's Time, parted with it the same way to Mr. *William Watkins*; who very much improved it by Buildings, and then sold it to *Philip Warwick*, Esq; Clerk of the Signet to King *Charles* the Ist, and his Secretary at the Treaty in the Isle of *Wight*. In whose Possession, I suppose, it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

This pleasant, healthful Village, is famous for the Retirement of the Great Mr. *Cambden*; who lived here for several Years before he died, and here compiled the greatest Part of his *Annals* of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And here it was also, that he contrived, and perfected his Gift, and Foundation of an *Historical Lecture* in the University of *Oxford*; and for the Maintenance of the *Professor*, he transferred over all his Right in the Manor of *Bexley* in *Kent*, (being valued at about 400 *l. per Annum*) to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of that University.

And here he died, in *November* 1623, in the 73d Year of his Age: But his Body was carried to *London*, and buried in *Westminster-Abbey*.

CHETHAM, vulgò *Chatham*; in the *Textus Roffensis*, *Cætham*, and *Ceteham*, from the *Saxon Cete*, a Cellar, or Cabin; and is designed, no doubt, to express its low Situation.

This Place lies at the *North* Side of the County, by the River *Medway*, at the *North-East* Side of, and near to the City of *Rochester*; so as to make One continued Street with it; and together with *Stroud*, (which joins to *Rochester* on the other Side of the Bridge,) makes up what they usually call the *Three Towns*; and which extend near as many Miles in Length.

It is in the Bailiwick of *How*, Hundred of *Chetham* and *Gillingham*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *West* Division of the County.

In the Deanery and Diocese of *Rochester*.

The Church is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. The Living is in the Nature of a Chapel; and held by Lease only from the Dean and Chapter of *Rochester*: But in the *Valor Beneficiorum*, 'tis Rated as a Vicarage, at 8 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

The present Worthy and Painful Incumbent, hath been Minister here above 50 Years; and is now in a firm State of Health.

The Repair of the Church here, and the new Building of the Steeple, were made by the Commissioners of the Navy, in the Year 1635, saith *Philpot*.

The Liberty of the Bishop of *Rochester* claims here; and That of the City of *Rochester*, from the *High-Street* of that City, to the *Hospital* of St. *Bartholomew*; and from thence a-cross the Highway; and all along up the Fields, as far as the Farm called *Horsted*.

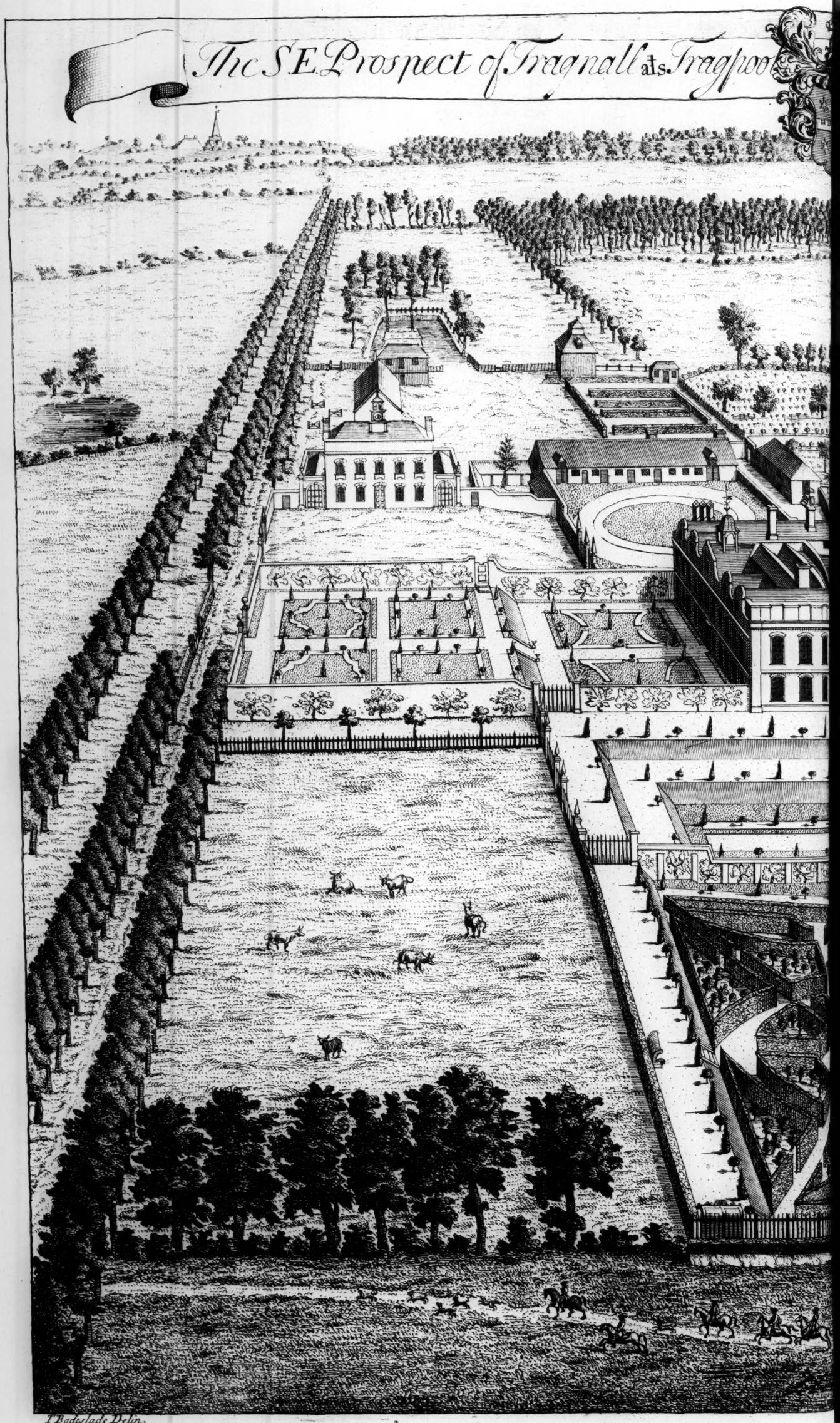
So much of it as is in the Liberty of the City of *Rochester*, is in the Division of the Justices of the Corporation of that City; and the rest is in the *North* Division of the Justices of that Lath.

A Fair is kept here on the supposed *Birth-Day* of the Blessed Virgin; *viz. Sept.* 8.

Chetham was given by *Richard de Lucy* to the Abbey of *Feversham*; which Donation was confirmed by King *Henry* the IId; and by King *John*, in the 16th Year of his Reign, saith *Kilburn*.

And in the *Textus Roffensis*, F. 211, is a Grant from *William Rufus* to the Church of *Rochester*, of that Land which did then belong *ad Præposituram de Ceteham, & quam ipsi Monachi infra Hortum suum habent inclusam*, &c. *Et Episcopus Gundulfus, pro illâ Terrâ, debet dare de aliâ suâ Terrâ, quæ*

The S.E. Prospect of Tragnall als. Tragfoot



T. Badeslade Delin.

D^r. Harris^s Hist^y of Kent Vol. I. p. 72.

the Seat of Rowland Tryon Esq^r

I. Harris Sculp^t

quæ valeat quantum ipſa valebat tempore quo Epiſcopus Baiocenſis conceſſit eam iiſdem Monachis.

Places of Note here.

1. *Chetham-Manor*, was very early the Seat of the mighty Family of the *Crevequers*; and, as *Philpot* ſaith, was the *Caput Baroniæ*, or the principal Manor which belonged to their *Barony*, before they removed to *Leeds*-Caſtle in this County. And they frequently were written, *Domini de Chetham*.

Hamon de Crevequer lived here in the Time of King *William* the Iſt, with whom he came over from *Normandy*; and is Named in the Great Survey, called *Domeſday-Book*. His Son, *Robert Crevequer*, (or as he is ſtiled in *Latin*, *de Crepito Corde*) was joined with *John de Fiennes*, in the Guard of *Dover*-Caſtle. His Grandſon, *Robert Crevequer*, built *Leeds*-Caſtle, and removed the Family from their Reſidence here. And his Son, *Hamon de Crevequer*, married *Matilda*, the Daughter and Heir of another Great Family in this County. Her Father was *William Averenches*. By her he had Iſſue *Hamon de Crevequer*; who, by his Engaging in the Cauſe of *Simon de Montfort*, againſt King *Henry* the IIId, exaſperated Prince *Edward* ſo far, that he order'd *Henry Cobham*, who was his Lieutenant of *Dover*-Caſtle, to go and raſe, and diſmantle the Caſtle of *Leeds*, and to ſeize on his Eſtate. And tho' indeed he was in ſome Meaſure pardon'd afterwards, at the Pacification of *Kenelworth*, yet I believe this Manor of *Chetham* was not reſtored to him.

For in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IId, that Prince exchanged this, and other Lands in *Kent*, for the Manor and Advowſon of the Church of *Adreſley* in *Shropſhire*, with *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*; who ſoon after forfeited them to the Crown again himſelf, and his Life with it, by Confederating with the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and others, againſt his Sovereign.

In the Crown *Chetham* continued till the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and then was kindly reſtored to his Son, *Bartholomew Badleſmere*. But he died without any Iſſue-Male; and conſequently his Two Siſters (*Margaret*, firſt married to *William Roſſe*, and then again to *Thomas Arundel*; and *Margery*, wedded to Sir *John de Tibitot*) became his Heirs, and divided this Eſtate between them. By theſe Two, it deſcended partly to *Thomas* Lord *Roſſe*, who was beheaded at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, for adhering to the *Lancaſter* Family; and partly to *John Tiptoft*, (for ſo *Tibitot* was now come to be founded) Earl of *Worceſter*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for King *Edward* the IVth; who was attainted and beheaded, *A. D.* 1470, at *London*, for his Siding with the Houſe of *York*: So that the Two Parts of this Manor, by contrary Intereſts, became both forfeited to the Crown; and King *Edward* the IVth, in his 18th Year, granted it to *Roger* Lord *Wentworth*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who was the Widow of the Lord *Roſſe*.

This Nobleman's Deſcendant, *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to *Barnham* and *Slany*; who ſoon after joined in another Sale of it, to *Barker*; and thence it went the ſame way to Sir *Robert Jackſon*; and by another Alienation, from him, to Sir *Oliver Boteler*, the Grandfather to Sir *Oliver Boteler*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Wadſlade*, is an Eſtate here, which in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId, was given by that Prince to the Abbey of *Canons-Langley*, frequently written *Childrens-Langley*; but on the General Diſſolution, was (in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth) granted to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; by whoſe Daughter and Coheir, *Amy*, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Kemp*: And from him, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was alienated to *John Mabbe*; who (Ten Years after) ſold it to *William Emmes*; and he (in Five Years after) ſent it the ſame way to *Richard Fogg*, Eſq;: Where it ſtay'd not a Year, before it was ſold to Mr. *Thomas Cocks*. And this Gentleman (about Eleven Years after this) alienated it to Mr. *Richard Lea*; whoſe Son, Captain *Richard Lea*, of *Great Delce*, Eſq; ſold it to his Second Brother, Mr. *Thomas Lea*; who having no Iſſue, bequeathed it to his Nephew, *Richard Lea*, of *Great Delce*, aforeſaid, near *Rocheſter*, Eſq;: And he was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Horſted*, in this Pariſh, is a Place famous for the Burial of *Horſa*, a *Saxon*, the Brother of *Hengiſt*; and probably it took its Name from him. He was killed by *Catigern*, the *Britiſh* Prince, in the firſt Battel of *Aylesford*, between the *Saxons* and the *Britons*. And 'tis ſaid, there was formerly a Stone-Monument for him, ſet up here; ſomething like that called *Kitt*'s *Cotty-Houſe*, before-mentioned in *Aylesford*, which was erected in Memory of *Catigern*.

Robert de Crevequer, by a Charter without Date, (now in the Archives of the Church of *Rocheſter*) gave to that Church Two Acres of Land, in *Southgate*, in the Suburbs of *Rocheſter*; on Condition that the Monks ſhould pay Yearly to his Court at *Chetham*, Thirty Pence, in Lieu of all Services to this Court: (Which I take to be of the firſt *Robert*, in King *William* the IId's Reign.)

The Seal is appendant; being a Man riding full Speed on a Horſe, with his Sword drawn.

There is alſo another Charter of one *Robert de Crevequer*; as I judge, the Grandſon of the laſt mentioned, and who built *Leeds*-Caſtle; whereby he remits all Suit and Service to his Court at *Chetham*. This is alſo without Date; the Seal appendant; which is a Head, or Buſt of a Man, ſtruck thro' with a Dart; and under it a *Heart*.

And there are alſo ſeveral other Charters of this Family; ſome of which are ſealed with a *Heart*, in Alluſion to their Name; others with a Croſs-Croſlet Fitchee, *&c.*

As to the Famous *Dock* and *Yard* here, for the Building and Repairing of Ships, for the Service of the *Royal Navy*; I ſhall give a full Account of it, when I come to give you the Hiſtory of the *Royal Navy*.

And of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital in this Place and that of Sir *John Hawkins*; as alſo, of the Famous *Cheſt* here, an Hoſpital for Seamen wounded in the King's Service, I ſhall ſpeak particularly, under the Title of the *Religious Houſes*, and *Hoſpitals* in *Kent*.

Lambard, in his Perambulation of *Kent*, *p.* 390, tells a pleaſant Story of a *Romiſh* Impoſture raiſed here at *Chetham*, and the Neighbouring Pariſh of *Gillingham*, to this Effect:

'The Corps of a Dead Man being by Chance 'caſt aſhore at *Chetham*, was by ſome Charita-'ble Perſons taken up, and buried in the Church-'yard; which our Good Lady of *Chetham* (to 'whom the Church was Dedicated) took ſo ill, 'that ſhe could not be quiet for it; but went 'one Night, and by making a Noiſe at the Win-'dow, waked the Pariſh-Clark, raiſed him up, 'and told him the Cauſe of her Uneaſineſs; ad-'ding withal, That the Sinner buried in her 'Churchyard, did ſo fright and diſturb her with 'his ghaſtly Grinning, that unleſs he were mo-'ved, ſhe was reſolved to decamp from thence, 'and work no more Miracles there. And there-'fore ſhe deſired him to go along with her, and 'help her to take him up, and throw him again 'into the River.

'The Clark got up, and waited on *Madam* 'towards the Church; but ſhe not being much 'uſed to walking, grew weary and out of 'Breath; and the Diſtance being ſomething 'conſiderable, was forced to ſit down in a Buſh 'to reſt her. Which Place, by the by, and all

'the way she went, the People were wont to 'shew to Strangers as a *Green Path* ever after.

'Well; the Pursy *Madonna* (and the Clark) 'got up again, went to the Churchyard, dug 'up the Body, and remitted it to the Water: 'So the Clark went home to Bed, and the La-'dy (as it was hoped) to her Shrine.

'After this, the Body floating towards *Gilling-'ham*, some of the Good People there took it up 'once again, and buried it in their Churchyard.

'But here the *Rood*, or Image of *Christ*, was 'as much offended as his Mother was before; 'and sullenly denied to work any such Miracles, 'as before he had been very famous for. Nay, 'the very Earth (in the Churchyard where 'this Carcase lay) began to sink downwards. As indeed here doth the Story. For what became either of this Grinning Stranger's Body, or the Two offended Deities Miracles or Reputation afterwards, in these Places, I know not.

Only 'tis easy to remark, as *Lambard* doth, That the Clark of *Chatham* invented this Story of the Apparition of our Lady of *Chetham*, to continue her Reputation there, and to thrive by the Offerings which were made at her Shrine; and at the same time to depreciate the Rood of *Gillingham*, and thereby bring the Trade of Offerings from thence to his own Shop at this Place.

CHEVENING. This Name I take to be a Corruption from *Cheapening*; there being a Place here called *Chepested*, from its being the Place of a Market; and the *Saxon* p being easily mistaken and written instead of p.

This Place lies towards the *West* End of *Kent*, about Three Miles to the *North-Westward* from *Sevenoke*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *West* Division of the County, and Lower one of Justices in that Lath.

Part of it is in the Hundred of *Codsheath*; and the rest in that of *Somerden*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and Diocese of *Rochester*.

The Church stands in the Hundred of *Codsheath*. 'Tis a Rectory; and Rated in the King's Books at 21 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Liberty of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* claims here; as also doth that of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* at *Morants-Court*, (alias *Madams-Court*, or *Scott*,) in this Parish.

A Fair is kept here on *Tuesday* in *Whitsun*-Week.

Places of Note here.

1. *Chevening-Manor*, had once Owners of the Name of *Chevening*. For *Adam de Chevening* resided here in King *John*'s Reign, and was one of the Grand Assize: And the Heirs of one *William de Chevening* paid Aid for this Place, at making the *Black Prince* Knight, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as for Half a Knight's Fee.

After the *Chevenings*, it came to be the Inheritance of the *De la Poles*, who were Lords of the Manor of *Poole* in *Southfleet*: For *John De la Pole* was in Possession of it, in the 10th Year of King *Henry* the VIth.

Not long after this, it went by Sale to *Isley*; *William Isley* dying possess'd of it in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth; as appears by *Rot. Esc. N.* 34. But in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, *Henry Isley* sold it to *John Lennard*, Esq; who lies buried in *Ch.* [illegible] Church. And his Great Grandson, the Lord *Dacres*, was the Possessor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

His Descendant, *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*, was created Earl of *Sussex* in the 26th of King *Charles* the IId, and died *A. D.* 1715, leaving only Two Daughters; Lady *Barbara*, who was married to Mr. *Skelton*, a Field-Marshal in the King of *France*'s Army; and Lady *Anne*, who was first married to *Richard Dacres Barret*, Esq; and since to the Right Honourable the Lord *Tenham*. These Coheiresses joined in a Sale of this Manor to the Right Honourable Earl *Stanhope*, Nephew to the late Earl of *Chesterfeild*, and now Principal Secretary of State; and who, in Consideration of his great and faithful Services both Abroad and at Home, was by his Present Majesty King *George*, Enobled with the Title of Earl, *A. D.* 1718.

2. *Chepsted*; a Place so called from the *Fish-Market* here long since used. For formerly, such as imported Fish from the Sea-Coast of *Sussex*, (as from about *Hastings*, *Rye*, &c. from which latter Place, they took the Name of *Ripers*, or *Ripiers*) used to make this Place their Stage; and meeting the *Ripiers* here, carry it on their own Horses to *London*. From this Custom, this Place took the Name of *Chepsted*; that is, the Place of the Market, or *Chepe*; from the *Saxon* Ceapan, to Trade, Cheapen, to Buy or Sell. And hence comes *Cheapside*, in *London*; *Chepenham*, in *Wiltshire*; *Chepstow*, in *Montgomery*, &c. and our common Words, *Chapman*, to Chop, to Cheapen, *&c.*

This Manor had once Owners of this Name. *John*, the Son of *John de Chepsted*, paid Aid for it at making the *Black Prince* Knight. But a Daughter of this Name and Family marrying *John de Bore*, carried it into that Family: And by another Daughter of that Name, it went the same way to *Stockett*; and by one of that Name, about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, it was sold to *William Isley*, Esq; whose unhappy Descendant, Sir *Henry Isley*, being engaged in *Wyat*'s Conspiracy, in the Beginning of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, forfeited it to the Crown; where it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

But afterwards (some how) it came into the Name of *Polhill*; and then into that of *Emmerton*, who built a very Fine and Noble House here. And since it is become (by Purchase) the Estate, and Seat, of the Worthy *David Polhill*, Esquire.

3. *Morants-Court*, now corruptly called *Madams Scott*, (as the Hill is, which adjoins to it) was anciently the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Morant*. *William de Morant* had a Charter of *Free-Warren* for his Land here, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IId: And either he, or his Son, was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 12th and 13th Years of King *Edward* the IIId. But his Granddaughter carried this Manor, and Seat, into the Family of *Peckham*; where it continued till King *James* the Ist's Reign, and then was sold to *Blackwell*: And thence it was alienated to Mr. *Watson*, of *Oxfordshire*, the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

CHIDINGSTONE, (in the *Textus Roffensis*, *Cidingstune*,) lies towards the *South-West* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Four Miles *South-Westward* from *Tunbridge*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *West* Division of the County, and Lower one of Justices in that Lath.

So much of it as is in the Burgh of *Linck-Hill*, is in the Hundred of *Ruxley*; and the rest is in that of *Somerden*.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* claims in this Parish.

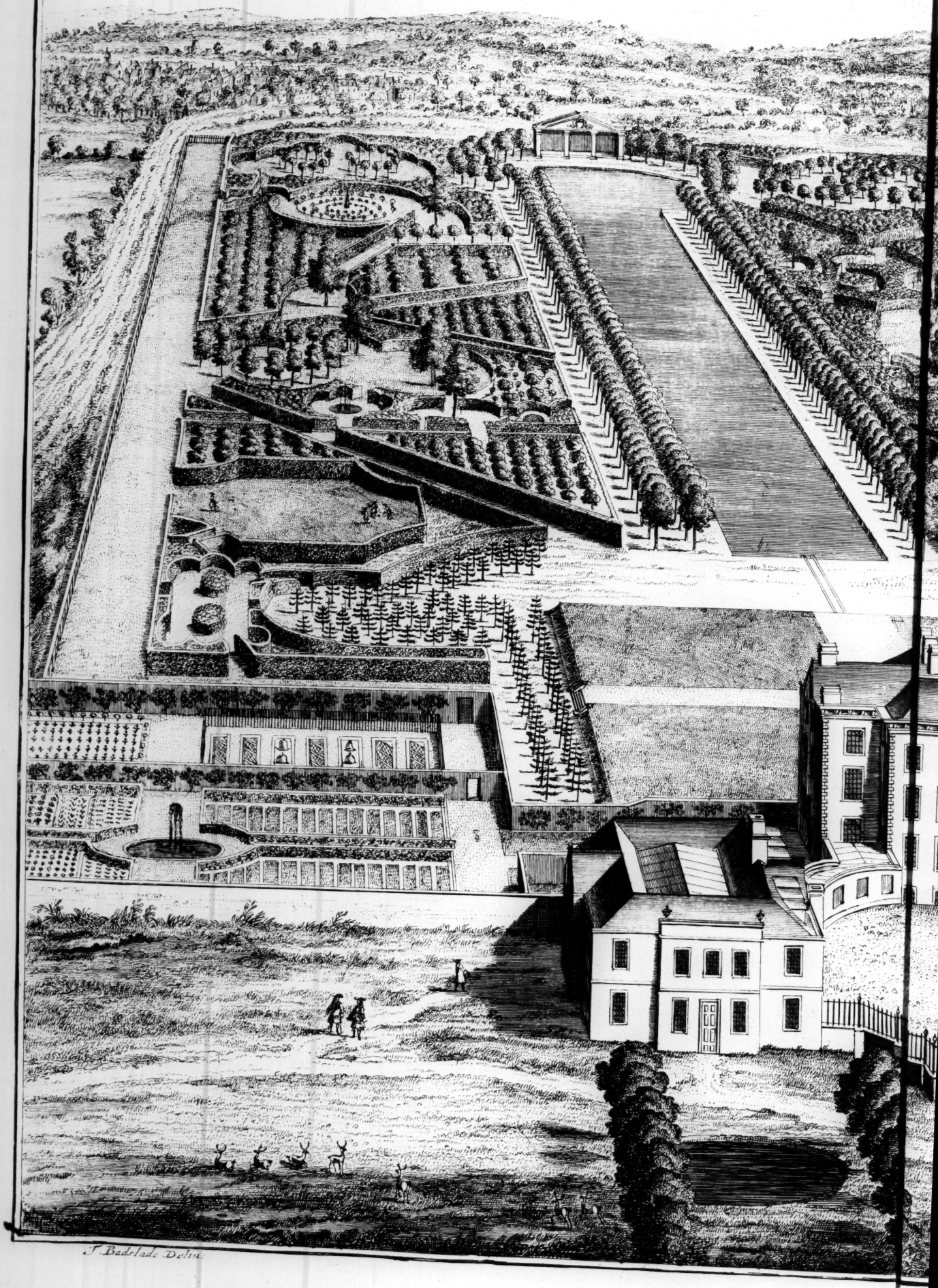
'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and Diocese of *Rochester*: A Peculiar to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Church stands in the Hundred of *Somerden*: The Living a Rectory; Valued in the King's Books at 28 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sir *Robert Read*, Lord Chief-Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth, built the *North* Chancel in this Church, and Dedicated it to St. *Katherine*.

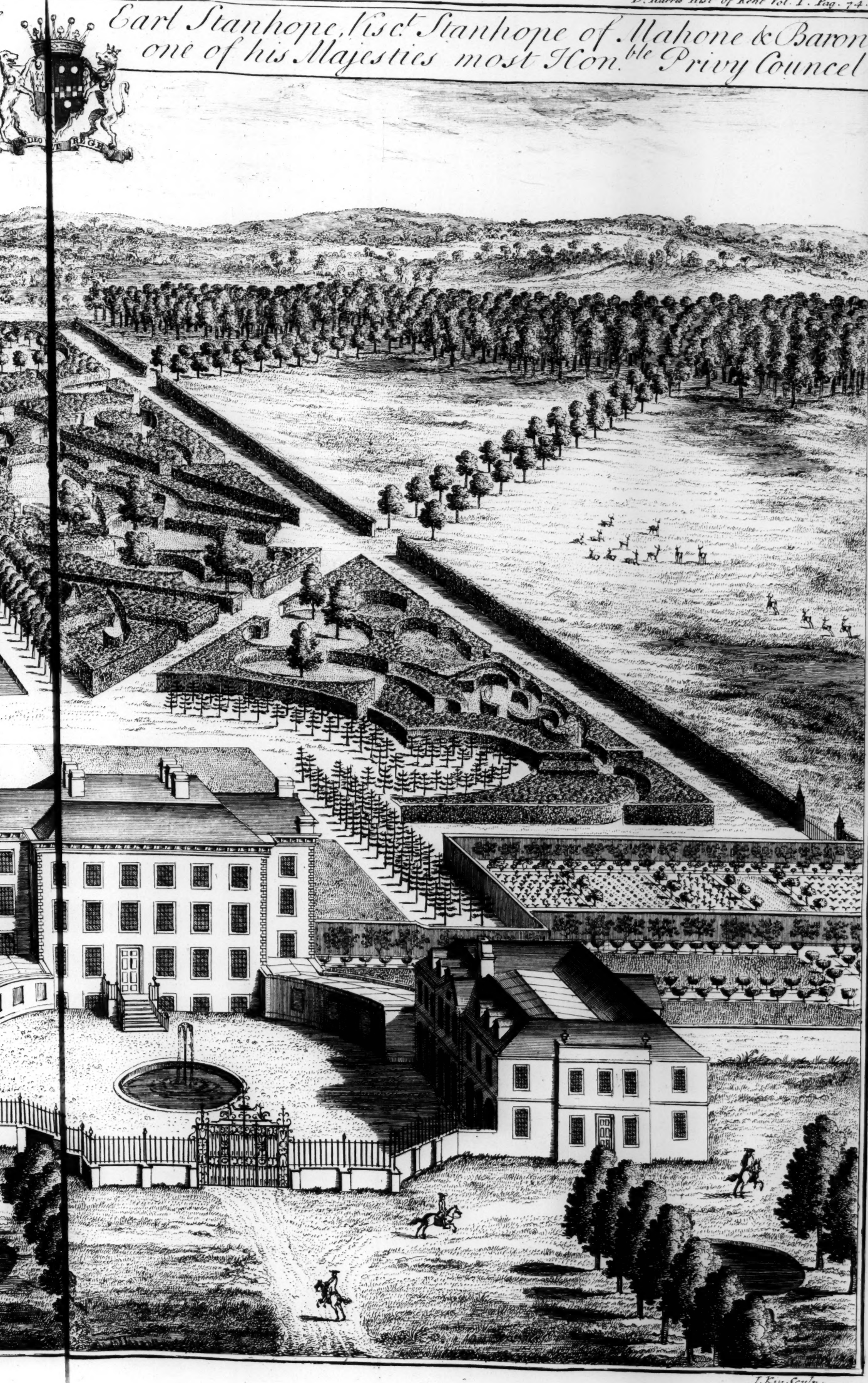
In this Church also lies interred Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*,

Chevening, the Seat of the Rt Hon.ble James Stanhope
of Elvaston, Principal Secretary of State, and



J. Badeslade Delin.

Earl Stanhope, Visct. Stanhope of Mahone & Baron one of his Majesties most Hon.ble Privy Councel



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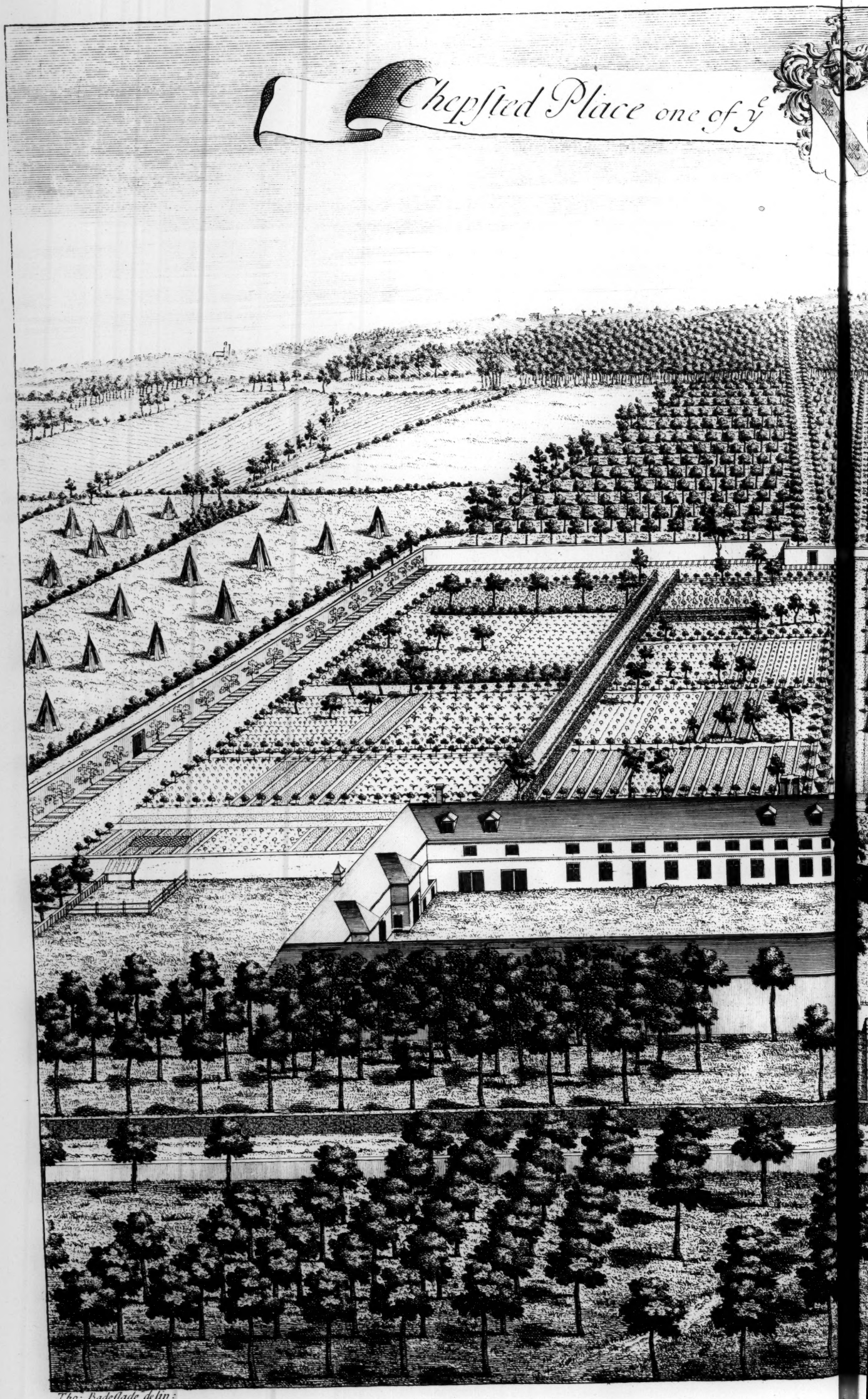

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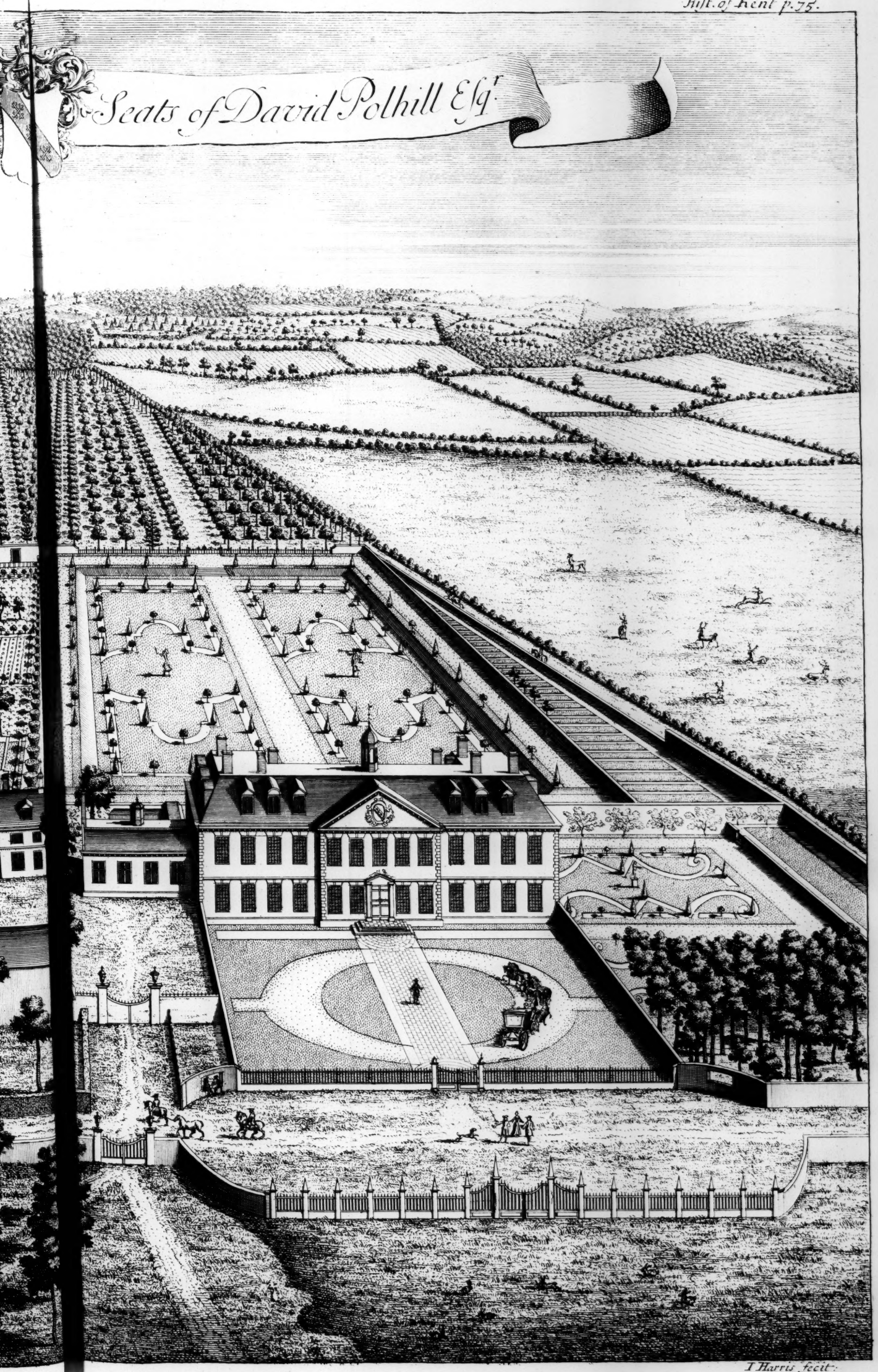
Seats of David Polhill Esq.r



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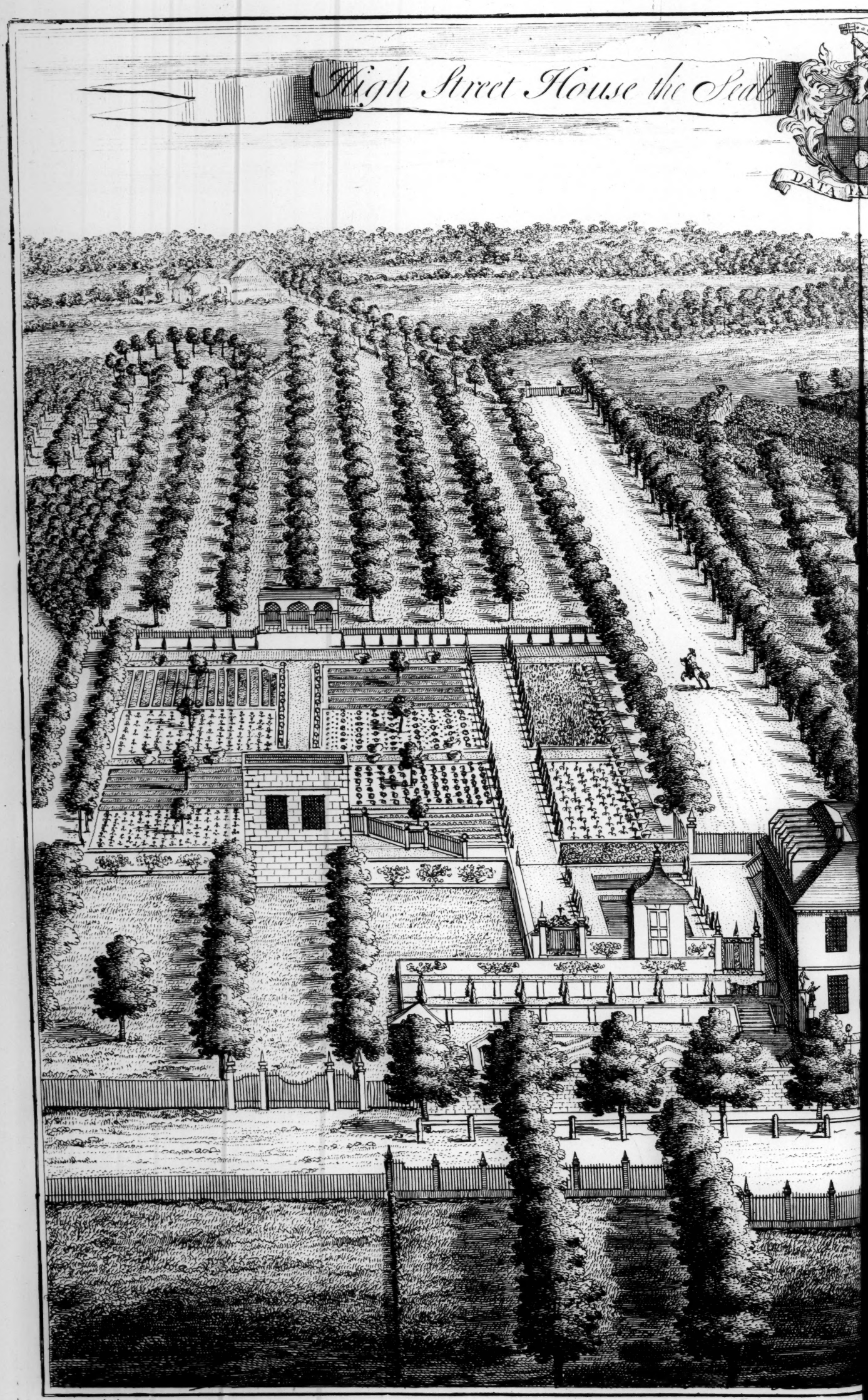

T. Badeslade delin.

D^r. Harris' Hist.^y of Kent Vol. I. Pag. 75.

# of Henry Sweatfeilde Esq^r.

DATA PATA SECUTUS

Pleas, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Owner of the Manor of *Bore-Place* in this Pariſh. His Lady was a *Read*. Several of which Name lye buried in this Church; as Sir *Robert Read* above-mentioned, *&c.* His Son *Edmund*, 1501, *&c.*

The Church is a very fair large Structure; and the Tower of it is the Cleaneſt Piece of Work I have ſeen any where in *Kent*. Here are many Memorials of the Family of *Streatfeild*, and of *Reeve*, *Powell*, and *Shafferden*, who Married into that Family.

Places of Note here,

1. *Chidingſtone-Cobham*; for ſo this Manor was formerly called, becauſe it was the Inheritance of the Lords *Cobham* of *Sterborow-Caſtle* in *Surrey*. In the Ninth Year of King *John*, *Henry de Cobham* had a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands in *Kent*, of which this Manor, and *Tyburſt* in this Pariſh, were then reckoned as Parcel. *Reginald de Cobham* was ſummoned to Parliament, as Baron of *Sterborow*, in the Twenty-ſecond Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and Twelve Years after died poſſeſſed of this Eſtate. (*a*) But his great Grandſon, *Thomas* Lord *Cobham*, leaving only a Daughter *Anne*, this Manor went in Marriage to her Husband *Edward Borough*, Lord of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnſhire*. This Gentleman's Grandſon, *Thomas* Lord *Borough*, in the Thirty-Eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold this Eſtate and *Tyburſt* to *Richard Streatfield*, Eſq; on whoſe Deceaſe his Two Sons, *Henry* and *Thomas*, parted his Inheritance between them; the former had *Tyburſt*, and *Thomas* had *Chidingſtone Cobham*: But he died without Iſſue-Male; leaving Four Daughters, *viz. Frances*, Married to Mr. *John Shetterden*; *Jane*, to Mr. *Edward Taylour*; *Dorothy*, to Mr. *Edward Powell*; and *Anne*, who was firſt the Wife of Mr. *William Stanley*, and after that of Mr. *Samuel Dillingham*: And theſe were all living in *Philpot*'s Time, and in Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate amongſt them. But Three Parts of this Manor are now, by Purchaſe, come to be the Eſtate of *Henry Streatfeild* of *Chidingſtone*, Eſq; who reſides at the great *High-Street-Houſe*.

(*a*) Rot. Eſtat. N. 62. pars prima.

2. *Reinſley* is another Manor here, which anciently had Owners of this Name, and who in ſome old Deeds are called *Reddeſley* and *Renneſley*; but they were extinct here before the End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then this Eſtate came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Alphews* of *Bore-Place*. Hence, by a Daughter, it went in Marriage to Sir *Robert Read* above-mentioned; and by another Daughter of that Name, it paſſed the ſame way to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*; one of whoſe Deſcendants, Sir *Percival Willoughby*, in the Eighth Year of King *James* the Firſt, ſold this Eſtate (with that of *Ewhurſt* in *Speldhurſt*) to Mr. *Nath. Studley*; whoſe Son and Heir of the ſame Name, paſſed this Manor, and *Ewhurſt* alſo, to Mr. *Chriſtopher Knight*; and *Philpot* carries it no further: But 'tis now in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

3. *Burwaſh-Court* is a Manor here, now called *Chidingſtone-Burgherſt*, which anciently was Part of the Eſtate of the Lords *Burgherſt*, vulgarly called *Burwaſh*. *Stephen de Burwaſh* had a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Lands in *Kent*, in the Firſt Year of King *Edward* the IId. *Robert de Burgherſt*, or *Burwaſh*, died poſſeſſed of it in the 33d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; whoſe Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Burwaſh*, Ten Years after ſold this, and much more Land in *Kent*, to *Walter de Paveley*, and *Matilda* his Wife. From one of the Name of *Paveley*, it was ſold to *John de Bore*, *Trivet* and *Vaude*; ſome of whoſe Succeſſors conveyed *Burwaſh-Court*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, to *John Alphew*, of *Bore-Place*; one of whoſe Co-heirs carried it in Marriage to Sir *Robert Head*; but he left only Two Daughters, and Co-heirs. By *Catherine*, one of which, this Eſtate went to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, ſecond Son to Sir *Chriſtopher Willoughby* of *Eresby*: *Elizabeth*, another Daughter, Married Sir *Thomas Totiburſt*; and a Third Daughter was the Wife of *Thomas Wotton*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, the Son of Sir *Thomas* juſt now mentioned, joined in a Fine with his Two Uncles; and in King *Edward* the VIth's Time ſold this Eſtate to Mr. *John*, and Mr. *Robert Seyliard* of *Delaware*; and in this Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of *John Seyliard* of *Delaware*, Eſq; But Sir *Thomas Seyliard*, a Deſcendant of this Family, about ſixteen Years ſince ſold it to Mr. *Henry Streatfeild*, whoſe Youngeſt Son *Thomas Streatfeild* is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

4. *Bore-Place*, with the Two other Manors of
5. *Mill-Brook*, and
6. *Boreſell*, were in King *Henry* the IIId's Time, the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Bore*; and here they tarried, till *John Bore*, in the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. ſold them to *John Alphew* above-mentioned; who built the Seat at *Bores-Place*, and was buried in the Church here in 1489. His Daughter carried it in Marriage to Sir *Robert Read*; and thence, by his Daughter *Catherine*, they went with *Burwaſh-Court* to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*; which Gentleman, as well as Sir *Robert Read*, did much improve and enlarge the Seat of *Bore-Place*. *Cambden* ſaith, there was one of this Family, (*viz.* Sir *Robert Willoughby*,) who ſignalized himſelf ſo in the Wars with *France*, in King *Henry* the Vth's Reign, that he was created Earl of *Vendoſme* there. And from theſe *Willoughbies*, by the Mother's Side, deſcended *Peregrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*. The great Grandſon of this Lord *Thomas*, *viz. Percival Willoughby*, ſold this Eſtate to Mr. *Barnard Hide* of *London*; whoſe Grandſon of the ſame Name was in the Poſſeſſion of *Bore's-Place* and *Millbrooke*, in *Philpot*'s Time: But *Boreſell*, commonly called *Bowſell*, was alienated to *Edmund Thomas* of *Whitley* near *Sevenoke*, who was then the Poſſeſſor.

Boreſell, by Sale, went from *Thomas* to *Waterſon*; and thence to the Siſter of *Edmund Waterſon*, Eſq; now the Relict of ------ *Bonnele*, Eſq;

7. *Tyburſt* above-mentioned in *Chidingſtone Cobham*, is now an entire Manor by it ſelf, and in the Poſſeſſion of *Henry Streatfeild*, Eſq; the great Grandſon of *Henry Streatfeild*, Eſq; to whom it came by Deed, Dated 22. K. *J.* I.

CHILHAM; Some write this Place *Julham*, and mean by it, that it took its Name from *Julius Cæſar*; but as I don't find it called ſo in any Ancient Writer, ſo I rather think it took its Denomination from the Coldneſs of its Situation, as ſeveral Places in this County, and elſewhere have done.

It lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Three Miles *Northward* from *Wye*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Felborow*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*: In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Maries*. 'Tis a Vicarage; Valued in the King's Books (with the Chapel of *Moldaſh* annexed) at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per Annum*.

The Parſonage did once belong to the Priory of *Throwley*, but now is impropriated in the *Digges* Family.

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over this Pariſh.

A Fair is now kept here Annually, on *October* the 28th; and formerly it had a Market on *Tueſdays*, which was granted at the Requeſt of *Alexander Baliol*, and his Lady *Iſabella*; and in the Ninth Year of King *Edward* the IId, con-

firmed again to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, as appears by *Pat.* 9. *Edw.* 2. *N.* 57.

(a) Brit. *P.* 196.

The Judicious and Learned Mr. *Cambden* (a) takes this to be the Place where *Julius Cæſar*, in his Second Expedition hither, encountred the *Britains* on a River, after he had marched Twelve Miles from his Landing Place by Night. (b) And after he had beaten them into the Woods, he ſaith, that he encamped there for Ten Days, until he had refitted his Fleet which had been much ſhattered by a Tempeſt. But in reality, the Diſtance of *Chilham* from the *Sandowns* by *Deale*, or from *Peperneſs*, (which is at leaſt Seventeen Miles,) will not allow of this; nor is there hereabouts any Remains to be ſeen of either the *Britains*, or the *Roman* Entrenchments or Camps; ſo that I chuſe rather to aſſign another Place near *Harbledown*, for the *Britains* Station; and one in *Iffins*, or *Ivenswood*, in the Pariſhes of *Nakington* and *Thannington*, for *Cæſar*'s *Camp*, as you will find when I ſpeak of thoſe Places.

(b) De Bello Belg. *Lib.* 5.

About half a Mile to the *South-Eaſtward* of *Chilham-Caſtle*, lies a very remarkable *Tumulus*; it is ſituate on the hanging of a Chalky-Hill, on the other Side of the River, near the Mill. 'Tis not round as the *Common-Barrows*, *Lowes*, or *Tumuli* are; but oblong, in the Form of the Bank of Earth over our uſual Graves in Church-Yards. I meaſured it, and found it about Seventy Paces long, and Twenty over. The People call it *Julaber's-Grave*, and ſay, it was caſt up in Memory of one *Julaber*, who was either a Giant or a Witch, or ſome ſuch great Body. Mr. *Cambden*, and his laſt Editor, concur in their Opinions, that the Word *Julaber* corruptly expreſſes the Memory of *Durus Laberius*, one of *Cæſar*'s Military Tribunes, who was killed by the *Britains* in the Battle above-mentioned, and was buried here; and then had this large Bank of Earth thrown over him. But as I don't remember to have met with any Inſtance of the *Roman* Soldiers ever making any ſuch oblong *Tumuli* over any of their ſlain Commanders; (their uſual Form being round) and as I don't find reaſon enough to think this was the Place where *Laberius Durus* was killed; it being too far from the Place which I take to have been the Stage of this Action, and quite out of the Way towards the main Camp at *Deale*, whither, no doubt, the *Romans* would have had a View of retiring, when they were puſhed by the *Britains*; ſo I chuſe rather to fall in with the Conjecture of a late Author, Dr. *Batteley*, that this large Bank was thrown up in Memory of ſome eminent *Saxon*, who might lie here Buried, and perhaps reſided at *Chilham-Caſtle*. He fancies his Name might be *Cilla*, (or perhaps *Ceolla*,) and that the Name of *Julaber* came from *Cilla-Byrig*. And this Opinion of his he was the more confirmed in, becauſe on Digging there, he could meet with no *Roman* Antiquities of any kind, nor indeed any *Saxon* Remains neither; and therefore all this Affair is juſt as much in the Dark as we found it.

(c) Antiq. Rutup. *P.* 74.

As to the *Caſtle* here, now the pleaſant Seat of *Leonard Diggs*, Eſq; I ſhall ſpeak particularly under the Title of *Caſtles in KENT.*

In the Church of *Chilham* is a fair Monument of Sir *Anthony Palmer*, Knight of the Bath; and a Pyramidal One of Black-Marble, with Four Figures round it cut in White Marble, in Memory of Sir *Dudley Diggs* and his Lady, and others of that Eminent Family. There are alſo Memorials of *Leech*, *Courthope*, *Fogge*, &c.

Places of Note here:

1. *Eaſture*, which anciently was the Seat of a Family of that Name; for one *John de Eſture* lived here in Part of the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId, and King *Edward* the Firſt. But afterwards this *Eaſture* came to be the Poſſeſſion of the *Apuldorefeilds*, of *Otterpley* in *Challock*, a younger Branch of thoſe of *Bedman-Core*. Of this Family was *Henry de Apuldorefeild*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Fifty-firſt Year of *Edward* the IIId, and Proprietor of this Place. But at length by *Iſabella*, a Daughter of this Name, it went in Marriage to *John Idelegh*; who had a large Eſtate about *Mepham*, *Chalk*, and *Cobham*. From this Family it went by *Agnes*, Daughter of *William Idelegh*, to *Chriſtopher Ellenden*, who had a good Eſtate about *Sea-Salter* and *Damianus Blean*. But another Daughter of this Name, *Mary*, carried it in Marriage to *Edward Thwaits*, about the Middle of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign. In this Family it ſtaid till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold into the Name of *Morton*. And in King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, one *George Morton* alienated it to *John Finch*, Baron of *Fordwich*, and then (*viz.* 1640,) Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal.

2. *Tongs* is another Manor in *Chilham*, which in King *Edward* the IId's Time had Owners of this Name. Hence it paſſed into the Name of *Beverley*; a Family that had lived at *Tancreys-Iſland* in *Fordwich* from King *Edward* the IIId's Time, till about 100 Years ſince, and then *George Beverley* ſold it to *George Barley*; and he parted with it the ſame way to *Fleet*, a Family which came from *Fleet* in the Iſle of *Thanet*. And hence, in a ſhort time, it went the ſame way to *Shepherd*; and from one of this Name, it was purchaſed by Sir *Dudley Diggs*; in whoſe Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe is ſtill.

3. *Dane-Court* is another Manor here, which perhaps took its Name from the Habitation of ſome of the *Danes* here; but in King *Edward* the Ift, and IId's Reign, it was the Eſtate of *Thomas de Garwinton*, of *Well* in *Little-Bourn*: His Great Grandſon, *William Garwinton*, (of the ſame Place,) dying without Iſſue, in the Eleventh Year of King *Henry* the IVth, his Couſin *Joan*, then Wife of *Richard Haut*, was found to be his Heir. But *Richard*, this Gentleman's Son, dying alſo without Iſſue-Male, his only Daughter *Margery* carried it in Marriage to *William Iſaack*, about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIth. In this Family it continued till about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then was by *Edward Iſaack* ſold to *Hales*; from which Family it was paſſed the ſame way to *Spracklin*, derived from the *Spracklins* of St. *Laurence* in *Thanet*; and in that Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Old-Wives-Leas*, anciently written *Old-Wood's-Leas*, as being the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Oldwood*; and in this Name it tarried till King *Henry* the VIth's Time; and then by a Daughter of *John Oldwood*, it went by Marriage to *Paine*; in which Family it continued till King *James* the Firſt's Reign, and then it ended in Four Daughters; one of which Married *Cob*; another *Philpot*; a Third *Petit*; and the Fourth *Prude*. On the Partition, this Place went to *Cob*; and in *Philpot*'s Time continued in that Name.

CHILLENDEN, lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles *South-Weſtward* from *Sandwich*; in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called *All-Saints*. I found nothing remarkable in it; only I think the Cold and Low Situation of the Place, very well accounts for its Name of *Chillen-Den*. A Rectory; Valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* *per Annum*.

This Place gave Name to a Family of as ancient a Date as King *Henry* the IIId's Time; but a good while after that, it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Bakers*, who were Lords of *Cald-*

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ham by *Capell*: And in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, it went by Sale into the Name of *Hunt*; whence after two or three Deſcents, it was ſold to *Gaſon*, a Family of good Note about *Ickham*; after ſome time, it was ſold to *Hamon*; one of whoſe Deſcendants, *Anthony Hamon*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

CHISTLET, a Pariſh ſo called in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, but before it was called *Sturiag* (c). It lies towards the *North*-Side of *Kent*, by a Branch of the River *Stoure*, (whence its Name *Sturiag*) about Five Miles *North-Eaſt* from *Canterbury*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, Eaſt Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Weſt-Bere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here over the Manor and Park of *Chiſtlet*; becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belonged to that Abbey; and alſo more largely over all the Pariſh; as alſo doth the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* over Part of it.

(c) Somner's *Canterb. in App. N.* viij.

This Place was given by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*. The Grant of the Donation of which, you may ſee in *Somner*'s *Canterb. Append. N.* VIII. And here the Archbiſhops of that Province had formerly a fine, and indeed magnificent Palace, which was called *Ford*; with a large Park, which lay partly in this Pariſh, and partly in *Hothe*.

The Church hath nothing in it of Antiquity, only a Braſs-Plate over *Eliz. Tuad.* 1521. It hath no Steeple, only a little Roof upon the Tower, like that of a Houſe; which is rightly expreſſed in Mr. *Symondſon*'s Map of *Kent*; in the main a very good one, and much the beſt extant.

'Tis a Vicarage; the great Tithes impropriate to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who preſents to the Living; and which is valued in the King's Books at 29*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

SAINT *CLEMENTS* in *Sandwich*, is a Vicarage in that Town, impropriate to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and Valued in the King's Books at 14*l. per Annum*; and in the Thirty-fifth Year of King *Edward* the IIId it was Valued at Eight Marks *per Annum*. The Church appears to be a very ancient Building; I gueſs, erected ſoon after the *Normans* coming hither; and it ſeems to have been either a Collegiate one, or elſe to have had ſome Fraternity peculiar to it formerly; becauſe in the Chancel there are Twenty Stalls, like thoſe at *Maidſtone*. In it I found Memorials of *Richard Spencer*, 1583; and of *George Rowe*, 1589.

CLIFF, near *Dover*, (*Eaſt-Clive*, St. *Margarets* at *Cliff*) lies at the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about Three Miles *North-Eaſtward* from *Dover*; in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is Dedicated to St. *Peter*, ſaith *Kilburn*, *P.* 58. But it muſt be a Miſtake; for this muſt be the ſame Place, which at *P.* 182. he deſcribes under the Name of St. *Margarets by Dover*; and there he ſaith the Church is dedicated to her, which no doubt is the Truth; for there are not Two Places called *Cliff* hereabouts. St. *Margarets* is the uſual Name; ſo 'tis called in all the Maps, and in Biſhop *Williams*'s Eccleſiaſtical Map of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and there is no mention of any ſuch Place as *Weſt-Cliff*, but only of St. *Margarets* at *Cliffe*, in the *Valor Beneficiorum*, or any other Book I have ever met with.

Kilburn ſaith, the Advowſon of this Church was given to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Eleanor* Wife of King *Edward* the Firſt, and Daughter to *Ferdinando* the IIId, King of *Spain*; which Gift was confirmed by King *Edward* the Firſt; and afterwards the Parſonage was aſſigned to the Almnery of that Priory.

A Fair is kept here on *July* 19.

The Vicarage is Rated in the King's Books at 6*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The Church is large, and ſtrongly built, and adorned on the Outſide with Circular Arches of Stone, which ſhew it to be very ancient. The Chancel is handſome, well Wainſcoted and Carved; which was done by the late Impropriator, Mr. *Richard Crook* of *Bekesbourn*. On ſome of the Arches in the Iſles of the Church, I found the Arms of the ancient Family of *Savage*.

In ſome Manuſcripts, (which I was obliged with the Sight of, out of the Library of the Family of *Dering* at *Surenden*,) I found this Place ſaid to be a Member of the Port of *Dover*, for Goods and Chattels, but not for Lands.

There is a large Bay of the Sea below this Place, which takes its Name from it, and is called St. *Margarets-Bay*.

Places of Note here:

1. This Place, (*i. e.*) the Manor of *Cliff*, was anciently the Inheritance of the Lords *Cobham* of *Sterborow-Caſtle* in *Surrey*, which was a younger Branch of the *Cobhams* of *Cobham*. *Reginald*, Second Son of *John de Cobham*, in the Twenty-Second Year of King *Edward* the IIId, was Summoned to Parliament as Baron of *Sterborow*, and died poſſeſſed of this Manor, and much other Land in *Kent* and *Surrey*, in the Forty-fifth Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But by *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Cobham*, Great Grandſon of *Reginald*, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *Edward Borow*, Lord *Gainsborow*; whoſe Grandſon, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to *Guibon*; and his Grandſon, Mr. *Thomas Guibon*, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Bere-Court* is a Manor in this Pariſh, which once had Owners of the Name of *Bere*; one of which, *William de Bere*, was Bailiff of *Dover* in the Second Year of King *Edward* the Firſt: From this Name it went into that of *Tooke*, where it continued for many Ages; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Charles Tooke*. And ſince I am informed, that *John*, Son of Sir *John Tooke* of this Place, Married a Daughter and Heir of the Family of *Malmains*, by whom he had Iſſue *John Tooke*; and he Married *Jane*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Roger Hout*. His Second Son, *Walter*, was Father to *Ralph Tooke* of *Godington*; who left *Kent*, and ſettled in *Hertfordſhire*; and from him, Mr. *Thomas Tooke*, now living in *Caſtle-Yard* in *Holborn*, is deſcended.

CLIFF at *Hoo*, (*Cliff* near *Graveſend*, *Weſt-Clive*, *Cloveſhoe*, *Biſhop's-Clive*) ſo called from the *Cliff* on which it ſtands; lies at the *North-ſide* of *Kent*, near the *Thames*, about Five Miles *North-Eaſtward* from *Graveſend*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and in the Liberty of the Biſhop of that Place. The Church is dedicated to St. *Hellen*. A Rectory; the Archbiſhop Patron; and Valued in the King's Books at 50*l. per Annum*.

A Fair is kept here on *October* the 8th; which was obtained for the Town by *Hugh de Mortimer*, in the Forty-firſt Year of King *Henry* the Firſt, and who was then the Proprietor of *Mortimer*'s in *Cowling-Pariſh*.

The Church is large and handſome, the Roof covered with Lead; and a very good Tower, with a Clock, and a Ring of Six Bells: Remains alſo

alſo of good painted Glaſs. In the Chancel are Six Stalls, like thoſe in Collegiate Churches: And the Tradition of the Place is, that they were formerly for Five Prebendaries, and a Dean. But of this I can find no mention any where.

In the Cieling of the Chancel are the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*; Impaling Gules, a Lyon Rampant Or; quarter'd with Checquey, Or, and Gules.

Formerly there was an Organ in this Church, the Caſe of which is ſtill in being.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed to the Repair of the Ninth Peer, or Arch, of *Rocheſter*-Bridge.

There is once a Year a *Court Spiritual* held here, for the Probate of Wills, *&c.*

One Mr. *John Brown*, of this Pariſh, gave Two Tenements here, towards Setting up a School to teach *Engliſh*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Cliff-Manor*; which, as appears by *Domeſday-Book*, was in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's, and in King *William* the Iſt's Reign, belonging to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; and was then eſteemed at Two Plow-Lands and a Half.

And here it continued till the General Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then was granted to *George Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; who left it to his Son, Sir *William Brook*, Lord *Cobham*: And he left it by Entail on his Second Son, *George Brook*; and in Defect of Iſſue-Male from his Body, to the next Heir-Male of the Name. But this Gentleman being beheaded at *Wincheſter*, for Engaging in that ſtrange Conſpiracy of his Brother, *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, and others, in the Firſt Year of King *James* the Iſt; this Manor fell to his Son, Sir *William Brook*; who dying without Iſſue-Male, *A. D.* 1643, it went to Sir *John Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time, if his Account be right.

2. *Mallingden*, is a Manor here, which was a Kind of Appendage to that of *Cliff*, juſt now mention'd, and with it belonged to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; but at the General Suppreſſion came to the Crown, and there continued till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: And then it was by her granted to *William Ewens*; who ſoon after ſold it to *Brown*. Whence it quickly after paſſed the ſame way to *Sompner*; who, in the latter End of King *James* the Iſt, ſold it to Mr. *Hills*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it ſeems to have been in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Perry-Court*, is a Manor in *Cliff*, which was all along Part of the Eſtate of the Great Family of *Cobham*; till *Henry Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, being concerned with Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in that unaccountable Plot againſt King *James* the Iſt, in the Firſt Year of his Reign, forfeited it to the Crown. But after the Death of *Frances*, the Widow of this Unfortunate Lord, the King granted this Manor (in Reverſion) to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who had married *Elizabeth*, the Lord *Brook*'s Siſter. And his Son, *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, Knight of the Garter, and Captain of the Band of *Penſioners* to that Prince, ſold it to *Bernard Hide*, Eſq; of *London*: And in the Poſſeſſion of his Grandſon (of the ſame Name) it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Cardans* is alſo a Manor in *Cliff*, which before the General Diſſolution of the *Religious Houſes*, belonged to the *Charter-Houſe* in *London*: But King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 31ſt Year, granted it to *Thomas Gethins*. From which Family, in the Beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, it was ſold to *Oliver Leder*; in which Name the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

This Place of *Cliff* hath generally, by almoſt all our Writers, been thought to have been that *Cloveſhoe*, where ſo many famous Councils were held, during the Time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*. And notwithſtanding what Mr. *Somner*, Mr. *Lambard*, and the Learned Editor of the *Chronicon Saxonicum* have ſaid, I incline ſtill to maintain that Opinion. For tho' I am willing to allow the *Abingdon MS.* mention'd by *Somner* (*a*), to be in the Right, that *Sheoveſham* might be the Ancient Name of that Town; yet I don't ſee, how from hence you can make a Natural Tranſition to *Cloveſhoe*. And granting that the *Saxon* C might be, about the *Normans* Time, ſoftened into Ch, or Sh; yet the Place where the Councils were held never being written *Cleoveſham*, but always *Cloveſhoe*, or *Cloveſhou*; it ſeems to determine it to *Hou*, or *Hoo*, the famous Hundred of *How*, near which this Place of *Cliff* is ſituated.

(*a*) Sax. Dict. in voce *Abandune*.

And as to the Conjectural Reaſons, about the Unfitneſs of the Place for holding Councils; I think they may be eaſily anſwered.

Canterbury was a very unfit and improper Place for the Seat of the *Metropolitan*: And yet, tho' it had been placed at *London* before in the *Britiſh* Time; and tho' Pope *Gregory* order'd it to be ſo now, when *Auſtin* the Monk was ſent hither; yet *Auſtin*, in Compliment to King *Ethelbert*, would place it at *Canterbury*.

And it was a Piece of State, agreeable enough to the Tempers of ſome of our firſt Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, to make the reſt of the Biſhops come into *Kent*; in which, no doubt, the Kings of this County would gladly concur.

Archbiſhop *Theodore*, who ordered the Councils to be held here, all Writers agree, was a Man of a great Spirit, and did exert an Authority not uſed before; as in Dividing his Province into Sees, and Eſtabliſhing New ones; in depriving Biſhops, and putting others in their Places, *&c.* Inſomuch that *Malmsbury* ſaith of him, that He was the firſt whieh exerciſed the Authority of an Archbiſhop here. No wonder then if he, ſupported by the Regal Authority, aſſembled Councils, and appointed Synods where he pleaſed, and without much Regard to the Fitneſs of the Place.

No one doubts alſo, (except Dr. *Cave*, who fancies it to have been *Beckenham*,) that *Beccancelde*, (a Place in *Kent*, where ſome Eminent Councils were (*b*) held) is *Bapchild*, in this County, as hath been before obſerved: Nor of ſome Councils being aſſembled even at *Canterbury* it ſelf (*c*): Both which Places are much more remote, and out of the way of the other Biſhops, than our *Cliff* is.

(*b*) Spelm. Concil. Brit. T. I. p. 189, 317.

(*c*) Ibid. p. 126. Bede L. 2. c. 5. p. 119.

And when you add to this, that this Town was as long ago as the Conqueſt called *Biſhops Clive*: And that it appears by ſome Ruins of Buildings, to have been formerly a much larger Place, than it is at preſent; and that it was burnt almoſt to the Ground, by Accident, *A. D.* 1520; of which Loſs it never recover'd, (as *Lambard* tells us, *Peramb.* of *Kent*, p. 538.) methinks there ſeem *Data* enough, to eſtabliſh the received Opinion of *Spelman*, *Talbot*, &c. that this is the Place where the Councils were held.

In the Time of *Theodorus*, the Seventh Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Biſhops were aſſembled at *Hertford*; and there it was agreed, that a Synod, or Convocation, ſhould be held here at *Gloveſhoe* annually, on *Auguſt* 1.

And it was by Virtue of this Decree, that Archbiſhop *Cuthbert* ſummoned the Biſhops of his Province to meet here; as they did *A. D.* 742.

And

And Five Years after, another Council was held here by the ſame Archbiſhop.

A Third was held here, *Anno* 800, under *Æthelard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And another by him Three Years after.

A Fifth was held here by *Wilfred*, 822.

And a Sixth by the ſame *Wilfred*, 822.

And theſe are all the Councils, that I can find were held at this Place.

But on what Account they were ſummoned, and what Acts they made; I muſt leave to be conſider'd in another Place, where I ſhall ſpeak fully about theſe Matters.

COBHAM, lies towards the *North* Part of the County of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a Half *South-Eaſtward* from *Graveſend*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Shamell*, and the Reſt in that of *Hoo*. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*; Ten of the Stalls being ſtill preſerved in the Chancel. 'Tis only a Curacy, and not Valued in the King's Books.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims in the Church-Yard, and at the *Stone-Houſe*.

In the Fourth Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *John* Lord *Cobham* obtained the Grant of a Market for this Place, to be held on every *Monday*; and of a Fair, on St. *Mary Magdalen's-Day*.

As to the College founded here by *John de Cobham*, *A. D.* 1362, and the Regulations of it ſince, I ſhall give a full Account among the Religious Houſes, and Hoſpitals, *&c.* of this County.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Cobham*, and the Noble Seat upon it called *Cobham-Hall*, was long ago the Poſſeſſion of a mighty Family, which ſeem to have derived their Name from hence. *Henry de Cobham* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in the firſt Year of King *John*, an Office of great Note and Truſt then. Theſe *Recognitores* were a kind of Judges *Itinerant*, who took Cogniſance of all Cauſes, *Criminal* as well as *Civil*. *Reginald de Cobham*, Son of *John de Cobham*, was Sheriff of this County, from the Beginning of the Thirty-third Year of King *Henry* the IIId, to the End of the Fortieth Year of that Prince; and again in the Forty-ſecond Year of this King, in which he died. Sir *Henry de Cobham* was in the ſame Office in *Kent*, the 29th, 30th, and part of the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the Firſt. This Gentleman is written in the old Rolls of Arms of the Knights of *Kent*, (ſaith *Philpot*) *Henry Cobham Le Uncle*, becauſe he was Uncle to the Lord *Cobham*. He is buried in *Shom-Church*. This Perſon, another Sir *Henry Cobham*, Sir *Reginald*, and Sir *Stephen de Cobham*, were all aſſiſting to King *Edward* the Firſt, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, in the 28th Year of his Reign. Sir *Henry* above-mentioned was again Sheriff of *Kent*, in the Firſt and Ninth Years of King *Edward* the IId; and his Son *Stephen de Cobham*, held the ſame Office in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Years of King *Edward* the Third. *Thomas de Cobham* was Sheriff of this County in the Firſt Year of King *Richard* the IId. *John de Cobham* was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for *Kent*, in the 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 12th, and 18th Years of King *Edward* the IIId; which was an Office of great Truſt and Reputation in thoſe Times. His Son was *Thomas* Lord *Cobham*, the Father of *John* Lord *Cobham*, in whom the Male Line of this great Family determined. His Daughter and Heir (*Joan*) was firſt Married to *John de la Pole*, and next to Sir *John de Old-Caſtle*, by whom ſhe had only a Daughter, which died an Infant; and again to *Reginald Braybrooke*, who deceaſed *A. D.* 1433. By him alſo ſhe had an only Daughter, of her own Chriſtian Name, who was Married to *Thomas Brook* of the County of *Somerſet*, and brought a mighty Fortune to her Husband. This Gentleman's Son, Sir *Edmund Brook*, was ſummoned to Parliament by the Title of Baron of *Cobham*, in the Twenty-Third Year of King *Henry* the VIth: And his Deſcendant in a direct Line, was that unhappy *Henry Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, who was Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* in the Firſt Year of King *James* the Firſt; and by engaging in that odd Conſpiracy of Sir *Walter Raleigh* and others, was Attainted of High-Treaſon; and though not executed for it, yet forfeited his Eſtate to the Crown. And that King, not long after, granted it to his Kinſman, *Lodowix Stewart*, Duke of *Lenox*; but he dying without Iſſue, it went to his Nephew, *James* Duke of *Lenox*; and his Dutcheſs, (only Daughter of *George Villars* Duke of *Buckingham*,) after her Husband's Deceaſe, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot's* Time.

The Houſe and Park here are very Noble.

2. *Cobham-Bury*, is a Place in this Pariſh, that was anciently accounted as an appendant Manor to *Cobham*, and had the ſame Proprietors all along; but on the Attainder of *Henry* Lord *Cobham* above-mentioned, King *James* granted it to *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*; whoſe Son and Heir, *William Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Time, ſold it to *Zachary King*, of *Watford* in the County of *Hertford*; who I ſuppoſe was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Henhurſt*, is a Place of Note in *Cobham*, which was given to the Priory of *Leeds*, by *Robert de Crevequer*, the Founder of that Cloiſter; but on the General Suppreſſion coming to the Crown, it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to *George Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; who ſoon after ſold it to Sir *George Harper*; and his Son, Sir *Edward Harper*, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, paſſed it the ſame way to Mr. *Thomas Wright*; whoſe Son, *George Wright*, Eſq; dying without Iſſue, gave it to his Kinſman, Sir *George Wright*; whoſe Son ſold it to ----- *Obert*, Doctor of Phyſick.

The Tythes of this Pariſh, *Philpot* ſaith, he found, by the firſt Book of the Compoſitions at *Rocheſter*, were given to the Priory there, by one *Goſcelinus*, in the Year 1091. But at the Suppreſſion, they were granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, to *George Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; and upon the Attainder of his unfortunate Grandſon, coming to the Crown again, they were by King *Charles* the Firſt granted to *Stephen Alcock*, Eſq; of *Rocheſter*.

From *Weaver's* Funeral Monuments, *P.* 327. and from what I could gather from the broken Remains of the Monuments in the Chancel of this Church, I find the following Perſons of this Ancient Family buried here.

An Inſcription in *French* of *Joan de Cobham*, 1354. *Margery Cobham*, 1375, Wife of *Reginald*, who was Lord Warden of the Ports, Knight of the Garter, and Admiral of the Sea-Coaſts, from the *Thames* Mouth *Weſtward*. He died of the Second Peſtilence, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, 1365. *Margaret Cobham*, Daughter of *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, 1385. *Thomas Cobham*, and *Maud* his Wife, 1367. All theſe Inſcriptions are in *French*. *John* Lord *Cobham*, who built *Cowling-Caſtle* and the College here; the latter of which he holds in his Hand, in his Effigies here, on a Braſs Plate. *Joan de Cobham*, Wife of *Reginald Braybrook*, 1433. Her Husband lies here alſo, and was buried 1405: He died at *Middleborow*, in *Flanders*. His Lady was the Daughter of *John* Lord *Cobham*, the Founder of the College here. Two of their Children alſo

lye by them. *Nicholas Hawberk*, another Husband of the ſaid *Joan*, was in her Right Lord *Cobham*, was alſo buried here, 1407. *Ralph Cobham*, Eſq; 1400. Sir *Thomas Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, 1529.

In the Middle of the Chancel is a very fair Monument in White Marble, of *George Brook* Lord *Cobham*, and his Lady. He was for ſeveral Years Governor of *Calais*, and Knight of the Garter. He died 1558. His Son *William* was the Founder of the New-College here, and Erected this Monument.

The famous Story of Sir *John Old-Caſtle*, who by Marrying *Joan de la Pole* above-mentioned, Daughter and Heir of *John* Lord *Cobham*, gained the Title of Lord *Cobham*, ought to have a Place here.

'This Gentleman was very Eminent for his 'Valour, as well as his Probity and Virtue: 'And one ſaith of him, that he was *Regi Charus & Acceptus propter Probitatem.* It redounds 'alſo to his Honour, that he was of the Opinion of *Wickliff*; and he ſent Perſons down 'from *London*, into this County and *Hereford*, 'to propagate that Doctrine. But doing this 'without Leave from the Ordinaries, and 'theſe Reformed Notions tending to abate the 'Power and Riches of the *Popiſh Clergy*; he 'neceſſarily expoſed himſelf by it to the Hatred of the Church. And therefore Archbiſhop *Arundel* finding the King (*viz. Henry* V.) 'to have a Zeal againſt the *Lollards*, (as thoſe 'were then called, that were for Reforming 'the Corrupt and Superſtitious Practices of the *Romiſh Religion*) firſt appointed Twelve Inquiſitors at *Oxford*, to enquire into the State of *Hereſy*, and to make a Collection of the Principal Opinions of the *Lollards*.

'And *Bates*, in his Hiſtory of this Gentleman's Trial, ſaith, they exhibited no leſs than 246 Articles againſt him: And then made a heavy Complaint to the King againſt Sir *John*, as the Arch-Heretick, and Enemy to the Church; and deſired his Leave to proceed againſt him, according to the Laws againſt *Hereticks*, and ſome Decrees lately made by the Clergy in Convocation.

'The Good King replied cooly to this Effect: That tho' he was deſirous to Support the Church; yet he thought the beſt way to convince the Erroneous, was by mild Perſuaſions, and good Arguments; and not by ſuch Engines, as had been often uſed to deſtroy the Truth, and ſeldom did any Service to the Church, any farther than to make Hypocrites, *&c.*

'And he adviſed the Archbiſhop to take this Method with *Cobham*: And that he would alſo talk with him himſelf. As indeed he did; telling him of the Subſtance of the Archbiſhop's Charge againſt him.

'*Cobham* anſwered, That he would obey him, and all his Lawful Commands: But that he owed no ſuch Thing to any Perſon upon Earth. For as for the *Pope*, and his *Hierarchy*, he knew him to be *Antichriſt*, by the Deſcription given of him in the Holy Scripture. And therefore, as he owed him neither Suit nor Service, ſo he would pay him none.

'This Reſolute Speech probably offended the King; who, after this, ſaid no more to him. And *Cobham* retired to his Caſtle of *Cowling*, in this County.

'The Archbiſhop improved this Diſpleaſure of the King to his Cruel Purpoſes; and got Leave to Cite and Try *Cobham*, according to the Canons of the Church. But his Somner did not dare deliver the Citation; ſo that he was forced to hire another to do it, and to get it fixed up on *Rocheſter*, and ſome other Churches Doors.

'On this, *Cobham* drew up a Summary of his Faith, and preſented it to the King. But the Archbiſhop had done his Buſineſs at Court, for the King would not look at it: And becauſe he would not ſwear to ſubmit himſelf in all Things to the Church, he order'd him to be arreſted in his Preſence, and ſent to the *Tower*.

'From this Confinement *Cobham* endeavour'd by all ways to be deliver'd; and, tho' he offer'd for his Purgation a Hundred Knights and Eſquires, and required the Combat, yet it availed nothing; the King was now incenſed againſt him, and order'd him a Day to appear before the Archbiſhop.

'At which time he deliver'd in a Paper, expreſſing his Opinion againſt *Image-Worſhip*, *Praying to Saints*, *Pilgrimages*, &c. And ſaid, That the *Pope and his Prelates were Antichriſt*.

'Upon this, he was condemned as an obſtinate *Heretick* by the Archbiſhop, excommunicated, and deliver'd over to the Secular Power, to be put to Death. But being remanded back to the *Tower*, he eſcaped from thence, and fled into *Wales*.

'The *Chriſtmas* after which, the King being in the midſt of his Feaſting and Jollity, on Twelfth-Night, at *Eltham* in this County; a ſilly Information was brought, of a Conſpiracy againſt his Life, by Sir *John Old-Caſtle*, and his Party; which now, forſooth, were Aſſembling in St. *Giles*'s Fields at *London*, to the Number of above 20000.

'The King ſent to the Lord-Mayor of *London*, to ſhut up the Gates, and to ſecure the City. He did ſo; and ſent ſome Officers out, to ſearch and ſee how Things went: And they took up Seven Perſons, and ſent them to the King at *Eltham*.

'Theſe Seven Fellows, either thro' Fear, Foolery, or Bribery, confeſſed that they were in a Plot with *Old-Caſtle*, to fight againſt the King and his Lords, in St. *Giles*'s.

'Accordingly, the King goes at Midnight (with a great Force which he had gotten together) into St. *Giles*'s; and there finding a great Army of about 70 or 80 Men, he ſtoutly gave them Battel; and after having ſlain ſome of them, took about 60 Priſoners; the Chief of which were, an obſcure Knight, an Eſquire, a Preacher, and a Malſter.

'For in reality, theſe were only a Parcel of poor harmleſs *Lollards*, who were aſſembled here in the Night, to Pray, and hear the Word of God preached; that they might not be expoſed to the Perſecutions of the Popiſh Clergy. But the King dealt with them as Rebels: (Tho''tis certain *Cobham* was neither there, nor had formed any Deſign of being ſo): For 30 of them were hanged for Treaſon; and 7 hanged and burnt for Hereſy; and ſo that dreadful Conſpiracy was happily defeated.

'And I think, one cannot but remark from hence, how eaſily even a Man of Senſe (as King *Henry* the Vth certainly was) may be led into Foolery and Cruelty, when once he gives himſelf up to Bigotry.

'But that Cruel Perſecutor, the Archbiſhop, who I fear was at the Bottom of all this Sham Plot, and conſequently guilty of all thoſe poor Wretches Deaths, on the *February* following met with his own.

'The Hiſtorians ſay, that as he was Pronouncing the Sentence of Excommunication againſt *Cobham*, he was ſtruck with a ſore Throat, and a ſwell'd Tongue; which increaſed ſo upon him immediately, that he could ſcarce take down any Meat or Drink,

'and

'and conſequently, was at laſt pined and ſtarved to Death. And this was looked upon as a juſt Judgment of God upon him, for his Cruelty, and for his forbidding the Tranſlation of the Bible into *Engliſh*, and the Preaching of the *Lollards*; as he did in a Synod held at *Rocheſter*, chiefly againſt this Lord *Cobham*.

'This unhappy Gentleman, after having ſhifted about from Place to Place for Four Years, (for tho' the King ſet 100 Marks upon his Head, and offered great Privileges to any Place where he ſhould be diſcovered, yet no one would betray him; which, as *Walſingham* obſerves, ſhews that *Lollardy* was then the general Belief; yet he) was at laſt taken by the Lord *Powis*'s Means, (tho' he made a gallant Reſiſtance) and put again in the *Tower*: After ſome time he was brought before the Parliament, and Examined; and the former Sentence pronounced againſt him being read, (which he did not much oppoſe, and he being Out-lawed likewiſe in the *King*'s-*Bench* for Treaſon) he was condemned to be Hanged, and Burnt, which was done upon *Chriſtmas-Day* following in St. *Giles*'s Fields, with the utmoſt Severity, for he was hanged only by a Chain about his Body, and Burnt Alive.

'His Daughter, the Lady *Eleanor Cobham*, was Married to *Humphrey Plantagenet*, Duke of *Gloceſter*; but ſhe was condemned to perpetual Baniſhment, under the Pretence of her being concerned in a Treaſonable Deſign againſt the King's Life; but as *Polydore Virgil* mentions nothing of this, ſo 'tis probable, her being inclined to *Lollardy* was her greateſt Crime.

'This Nobleman's Blood was the Firſt, I think, of that Rank, that was ever ſhed in *England* on the Account of Religion; but the Rancour of Popery ran then very high among the Clergy: The Prieſts, at his Execution, behaved themſelves like Furies, commanding the People not to pray for him; and telling them, that *He was going to Hell, becauſe he died in obſtinate Rebellion againſt the Pope.* Tantum Religio potuit ſuadere malorum.

Philpot, in his *Villare Cantianum*, at the Cloſe of his Account of this great Family of *Cobham*, and becauſe Four of this Name were concerned in it, gives a Liſt of thoſe Gentlemen of this County who attended upon King *Edward* the Firſt, in his victorious Expedition into *Scotland*, in the Twenty-Eighth Year of his Reign, which I have here annexed, that the Reader may ſee how eminent this County was then for its Valour and Bravery, that it could furniſh from it ſelf alone, near Half a Hundred Gentlemen that would accompany their Prince in ſo remote and hazardous a War; and who were all Knighted for their Services there.

Sir *Henry de Cobham.*
Sir *Reginald de Cobham* of *Cobham*, and *Roxadall*, in *Shorne.*
Sir *Stephen de Cobham.*
Sir *Henry de Cobham, le Uncle.*
Sir *Simon de Leybourn.*
Sir *Henry de Leybourn*, of *Leybourn-Caſtle.*
Sir *Jeffrey de Say*, of *Birling.*
Sir *Ralph de St. Leger.*
Sir *John de St. Leger* of *Ulcomb.*
Sir *Thomas de St. Leger.*
Sir *Jeffrey de Lucy.*
Sir *Aymery de Lucy* of *Newington Lucies.*
Sir *Thomas de Lucy.*
Sir *John de Northwood.*
Sir *John de Northwood*, his Son of *Milton.*
Sir *John de Savage.*
Sir *Thomas de Savage* of *Bobbing-Court.*
Sir *Roger de Savage.*
Sir *Stephen de Coſington.*
Sir *William de Coſington*, Both of *Coſington-Hall* in *Aylesford.*
Sir *Peter de Huntingfeild* of *Weſt-wickham.*
Sir *Robert de Crevequer.*
Sir *Simon de Crioll* of *Walmer.*
Sir *Maurice de Brewin* of *Beckenham.*
Sir *Bartholomew de Burgherſt* of *Plamſtede.*
Sir *Fulk de Peyforer.*
Sir *William Peyforer* of *Ottringden.*
Sir *Robert de Shurland*, of *Shurland* in *Shepey.*
Sir *Alexander Cheyney*, of *Patricks-bourn Cheyney.*
Sir *Thomas de Bicknor.*
Sir *John de Bicknor* of *Bicknor.*
Sir *Robert de Septvans* of *Milton Septvans.*
Sir *Henry Fitz Aucher* of *Loſenham* in *Newenden.*
Sir *John de Hadloe* of *Court* at *Street.*
Sir *William de Valoigns* of *Repton* in *Aſhford.*
Sir *William de Baſing* of *Kenardington.*
Sir *Simon de Crey.*
Sir *William de Crey*, of *Paul's-Crey.*
Sir *Stephen de Graveſend* of *Nutſtede.*
Sir *John de Champneys*, probably of *Champneys* in *Paul's-Cray.*
Sir *Robert de Eaſtangrave* of *Eaſtangrave* in *Eden-Bridge.*
Sir *John Abell* of *Herringbill* in *Earith.*
Sir *Nicholas de Malmaigns*, of *Malmaigns* in *Stoke.*
Sir *Richard de Rokeſley*, of *Rokeſley* in *North-Cray.*
Sir *Jeffrey de Camvill* of *Weſterham.*
Sir *John Segrave* of *Folkſtone.*
Sir *William Peché.*
Sir *Robert Peché* of *Lullingſton.*
Sir *John de Newenham* of *Newenham.*

COLDRED, lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a Half *Northweſtward* from *Dover*; in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanry of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Pancras*: It is a Vicarage; and Rated in the King's Books at *6l. 2s. 6d.*

The Church is very ſmall, with nothing remarkable in it. The Steeple is quite down.

But the Healthfulneſs of the Situation of this Place deſerves our Notice: For, out of Thirty Families in this Pariſh, containing one with another about Five in a Family, as Mr. *Petit* the Miniſter here, told a Friend of mine, in the Year 1700: for Seven Years then laſt paſt he had not buried one Perſon in his Pariſh; and that ſeveral of the Inhabitants here have exceeded the Age of a Hundred Years.

Places of Note in *Coldred.*

1. The Manor of *Coldred.* This formerly was part of the Eſtate of the *Maiſon de Dieu* at *Dover*; and that Houſe in the Fourteenth Year of King *Edward* the Firſt, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for it; and here it continued till the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes; and then King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *Richard Monins*, Eſq; Great Grand-father of Sir *Edward Monins*, Baronet, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time; and now, with the other Eſtate belonging to that Family, I ſuppoſe is become the Inheritance of the Worthy Sir *Robert Furneſe*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for *New-Romney* in this County.

2. *Popſhall.* This anciently belonged to the Family of the *Orlanſtons* of *Orlanſtown. William de Orlanſton* held it in K. *Henry* the IIId's Reign; whoſe Son of the ſame Name had a Charter of Free-Warren for it, and his Lands at *Orlanſton*,

in the Fifty-third Year of that Prince; *John de Orlanſton* died poſſeſſed of it in the Forty-ſixth Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But his Son *William Orlanſton* ſold it to *Richard Berham*; in which Name it continued for ſeveral Deſcents; but at length it was ſold to *Horne*, deſcended from the *Horns* of *Horne's-Place* in *Apuldre*. By a Daughter and Heir of this Name, after ſome Years, it went in Marriage to *John Diggs*, Eſq; and from him deſcended to Sir *Dudley Diggs* of *Chilham-Caſtle*; and he alienated it to Sir *William Monins*, Knight and Baronet; whoſe Son, Sir *Edward Monins*, was the Proprietor in *Philpot's* Time; and ſince, I ſuppoſe, it is become as *Coldred* above-mentioned, the Eſtate of Sir *Robert Furneſe*, Baronet.

COOKSTONE, (*Cuckſtan*, *Cuckleſtane*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Cucleſtena*) lies towards the *North-ſide* of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Two Miles and a Half to the *South-weſtward* from *Rocheſter*; in the Baliwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath, in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church is Dedicated to St. *Michael*. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claimeth here.

This Pariſh anciently contributed towards the Repair of the firſt Peer or Arch of *Rocheſter-bridge*.

'Tis a Rectory; and Valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

This Church, with other Land, was given to the Priory of *Rocheſter* by King *Ethelwolf*, Son of King *Egbert*, *A. D.* 880. The Grant is in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Fol.* 142. *b*, and *Fol.* 209, *b.* of that *MS*, as this Note out of *Doomſday* Book, *Cucleſtane ſe defendebat Tempore Edwardi Regis pro 2 Solinis cum Dimidio, & nunc pro 2, & eſt appretratum* x Libras.

There is a Portion of Tithes here, now belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*, which is called *Chaunters Portion*.

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of Sir *John Marſham*, Baronet, the Learned Author of the *Chronicon Egyptiacum*, 1685, and of his Lady, Daughter of *William Hammond*, Eſq; of St. *Albans* in *Eaſt-Kent*, and of ſeveral others of that Family; and of *Anne*, Wife of Sir *Robert Harley*, Knight of the Bath, 1602.

Places of Note here:

1. *Whornes-Place* is a Seat in *Cuckſtone*, which was firſt Built by Sir *William Whorne*, who was Lord Mayor of *London*, *A. D.* 1487; but in the next Generation, it went by Purchaſe into the Poſſeſſion of the *Vanes*, but ſtaid not long here neither, before it was ſold to *Barnewell*; and he, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, parted with it the ſame way to *Nicholas Lewſon*, Eſq; of *Staffordſhire*; whoſe Great Grandſon, Sir *Richard Lewſon*, alienated it to *John Marſham*, Eſq; extracted from the *Marſhams* of *Norfolk*; he was afterwards made a Baronet; and was deſervedly famous both at Home and Abroad, for his great Learning, and laborious Writings; and from him this Eſtate is now deſcended to his moſt Worthy Grandſon, Sir *Robert Marſham*, Baronet, of the Moat near *Maidſtone*, late Member of Parliament that Town, and one of the Secret Committee, appointed by this preſent Parliament, for the Management of the Tryals of the Impeached Lords, but now Created a Baron by the Title of *Lord Romney*.

2. *Wickham*, is a Manor which lies partly in this, and partly in the Pariſh of *Stroud*, which is alſo Part of the Eſtate of the Right Honourable the *Lord Romney*.

COSMUSBLEANE, lies on the *North* Side of *Kent*, about three Miles *Northward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Pethum*, Hundred of *Whit-Staple*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church, which is now ſmall and mean, and without any Steeple, is Dedicated to St. *Coſmus* and *Damianus*; which Church was about 600 Years ago, appropriated to the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, of *Eaſt-Bridge* in *Canterbury*. And in the Year 1375, a Vicarage was Founded and Endowed here by *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. See the Foundation Charter, in *Somner's Canterb. Append.* N°. xviii.

In the Year 1189, King *Richard* the Firſt granted the Wood of *Blean* to *Chriſt's Church* in *Canterbury*: And in the Year 1270, the Nuns of St. *Sepulchres*, in that City, had a Grant of 90 Acres of it, and is that which is now called *Minchen-Wood*; and the like Quantity was granted to the Priory of St. *Gregories* in *Canterbury*, and to the Hoſpital of *Herbaldown*; the laſt whereof is in that Part of it which is called *Shoorth*.

Places of Note here, are,

1. *Blean-Manor*: which was given to *Eaſt-bridge* Hoſpital by the Lord *Thomas Roos de Hamlack*, in the Thirty-third Year of King *Edward* the IIId. He lived probably at *Chilham-Caſtle*; and his Mother was Daughter of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, and Widow of *William de Roos* of *Hamlack*; which *William* was alſo a Benefactor to the ſaid Hoſpital; and as ſuch, hath his Effigies been ſet up in the Glaſs Window of the *Chapter-Houſe* in *Canterbury* Cathedral. *Thomas de Roos* Died, *Anno* 1399.

2. *Wellcourt*, which anciently belonged to the Family of the *Atleezes*. Sir *Richard Atleeze* died poſſeſſed of it in the Year 1394; but leaving no Iſſue, it fell to his Brother *Marcellus Atleeze*, who left only Two Daughters; *Lucy*, firſt Married to *John Norton*, and after to *William Langley* of *Knolton* in *Kent*; by both whom ſhe had Iſſue; and *Cicely*, who Married Mr. *Valentine Barret* of *Perry-Court* in *Kent*. But *Norton* and *Langley*, as Heirs to the Eldeſt Daughter, ſhared the Poſſeſſion of *Wellcourt*, till the Eleventh Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then *Thomas*, Son of *John Langley*, parted with his Right in it, to his Kinſman Sir *John Norton*; and he in the Third Year of King *Edward* the VIth ſold it to *Thomas Green*; whoſe Succeſſors, *George* and *Thomas Green*, in the Seventh Year of King *James* the Firſt, joined in a Sale of it to *John Beſt*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Lambert-Lands*, is a Manor which lieth partly in this Pariſh, and partly in *Hernehill*; and which till the general Suppreſſion of the Abbies, did belong to that of *Feverſham*; but K. *Henry*, in his Thirty-ſixth Year, granted it for Life to *Thomas Arden*; but he being barbarouſly Murthered by his Wife, and her Accomplices, in King *Edward* the VIth's Time, (ſee *Feverſham*) and dying without Iſſue, it returned to the Crown, and was by that Prince granted to Sir *Henry Criſpe* of *Quekes*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*. But in K. *James* the Firſt's Time, it was ſold to Sir *John Wild* of *Canterbury*; and not long after to one Mr. *Hewett* a Miniſter, in whom, or in his Heirs the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Hoad-Court* is a Place which is, and for a good while hath been, part of the Eſtate of *Eaſtbridge* Hoſpital in *Canterbury*, holding of the Maſter thereof; of which Place, ſee the Account of the Religious Houſes and Hoſpitals. But at the general Suppreſſion it was granted for Three Lives to Sir *John Boiſe*, who had been Steward to Five Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, and Judge of the Chancery at *Dover*, and under Three

Lord

Lord Wardens: He was alſo Recorder of *Canterbury*, and the Founder of *Jeſus-College*, in the Suburbs of *Canterbury*, near the *North-Gate*, which he furniſhed with Six Brothers, and Four Siſters, and a Warden, which were all very well provided for.

He died without Iſſue, leaving this Eſtate to his Nephew, Mr. *Thomas Bois*, and in this Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

There is a ſmall Brook in this Pariſh, in a Valley, between the Church and *Hothe*, or *Hoad Court*, above-mentioned, which in the Foundation Charter of the Vicarage here, is called *Viſchmannysbourne*, i. e. *Fiſher-Man's-Bourn*, or *Brook*.

This is expreſſed in the new Two Sheet Map of *Kent*, and runs into the Sea to the Right of *Sea-Salter*.

The Vicarage is valued at 9 *l.* in the King's Books.

COWDEN, lies at the *South Weſt* Corner of *Kent*, by one of the Branches of the *Medway*, in the *Textus Roſenſis* called *Cudena*, adjoining to *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, about Seven Miles and an Half *South-Weſtward* from *Tunbridge*, in the Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath; part of it is in the Hundred of *Somerden*, and part in that of *Weſtram* and *Edenbridge*, and both are in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*: But there is a ſmall Quantity of Land, and Two Houſes, which are in the Hundred of *Axtane*, and the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Malling*: The Church is in the Hundred of *Somerden*, and is Dedicated to St. *Mary-Magdalen*; on which Saint's Day, being *July* 22. there is a Fair at this Place: The Church is but Small, and Mean, and hath nothing remarkable about it, but a handſome Spire.

Places of Note here:

1. Manor of *Cowden*. Before the Suppreſſion of the Abbeys, *Cowden* belonged to the College of *Lingfeild*, in *Surrey*; but was at the Suppreſſion by King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*; who ſold it to *Wickenden*, and his Grandſon left it between Two Sons; one of which ſold his Moiety to *Aſhdown*, but the other remained in the Name of *Wickenden* in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. The *Moat* is an Ancient Seat in *Cowden*, which once belonged to the Family of *Coſin*, and which continued here for many Deſcents: But in the Thirty Second of King *Henry* the VIth, *William Coſin* alienated it to *William Hextale*, *William* and *Nicholas Gainsford*: In the Fifth of King *Edward* the IVth, *Hextale* Sold his Intereſt to *William Gainsford*; and his Deſcendant, *Nicholas Gainsford*, was Juſtice of the Peace for *Kent* and *Suſſex*, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign; and in this Family the Eſtate continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Wayſtrode* is a ſmall Manor here, but yet did once belong to a Family of this Name; but about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, it was Sold thence to *May*; and after that, in the ſame Reign, it went by Sale from *May* to *Still*, in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Cowden Leighton*, is an Ancient Manor in this Pariſh, which had formerly the ſame Owners with the Manors of *Chidingſtone Cobham*: and Three Parts of it are the ſame way with that, come now into the Poſſeſſion of *Henry Streatfield*, Eſq; of *Chidingſtone*; which ſee. The Fourth Part is ſtill in the Heirs of *Jane*, one of the Four Daughters, who married Mr. *Edward Taylor*.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.*

COWLING, *Cowlings*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent* near the *Thames*, about Four Miles and an half *Northwards* from *Rocheſter*, in the *Baliwick* of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamel*, Lath of *Ailsford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of the Juſtices of that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church is Dedicated to St. *James*, and was given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, *A. D.* 960, by *Ediva*, or *Edgiva*, Daughter and Heir of Earl *Sigiline*, Lord of *Cowling*.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and Valued at 14 *l.* in the King's Books.

The Chancel is handſome; in it are the Royal Arms, and thoſe of *Brook* Lord *Cobham*.

Memorials of *Goodyere*, *Thurſton*, and *Lupo*.

For the Caſtles here, ſee the Chapter of *Caſtles*.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here.

Places of Note here.

1. *Cowling* Manor. The Lords *Cobham* of *Cobham*, were the Ancient Lords of this Place; but at length *Joan*, Daughter to *John* Lord *Cobham*, carried away this Eſtate. Firſt, to *John de la Pole*; and after his Death, to her Second Husband, Sir *John Old-Caſtle*, who, notwithſtanding his great Merit and Services in the Wars, was accuſed of *Lollardiſm*, and moſt barbarouſly uſed by his Perſecutors, and at laſt *Hanged*, and Burnt in the Firſt of King *Henry* the Vth. After this, ſhe Married a Third Husband; which was *Reginald Braybrook*; and poſſeſſed him of this Eſtate. It appears alſo by a Monument in *Cobham* Church, that this *Joan* had a Fourth Husband, one *Nicholas Hawberk*, who came in before *Braybrook*, and died 1407. But by him ſhe had only one Daughter, *Joan*, who by marrying *Thomas Brooke*, of *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq; carried it into that Family: From whence deſcended *William* Lord *Brooke*, who was Lord Warden of the Five Ports in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: He gave this Manor to his Second Son, *George Brooke*, who was Beheaded at *Winchеſter*, for being concern'd with his Brother *Henry*, Lord *Cobham*, and others, in that dark Deſign of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*; on which, this Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown; but was reſtored to his Son, Sir *William Brooke*, by King *James* I. and deſcended to his Son, Sir *John Brooke*, who was created Lord *Brooke* by King *Charles* the Iſt. at *Oxford*: By a Daughter of the *Brooke* Family, it went to Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, who Sold it to *Frederick Herne*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

2. *Mortimers* is a Manor in this Pariſh, which once belonged to a Family of that Name. *Hugh de Mortimer*, held it in the Forty Firſt of King *Henry* the IIId. and obtained the Grant of the Fair for *Cliff* at *Hoo*. *John Mortimer* was alſo Poſſeſſor of it in the Eleventh of King *Edward* the IIId. and was to find a *Hobeler*, or Light Horſe-Man, for the Security of the Coaſt about *Hoo* and *Genlade*.

From this Name it went by Sale to *Inglefeild*, of *Berkſhire*; and ſtaid in that Family till King *Henry* the VIIth, but about the End of his Reign, it was Sold to *John Sidley*, Eſq; Auditor to the King, and from him it went, the ſame way, to the *Polhills*, Anceſtor to *George Polhill*, Eſq; eldeſt Son to Sir *Thomas Polhill*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

CRAYFORD, *Craford*, *Creccanford*, lies at the *North* Side of the County, towards the *Thames*, by the River *Cray*, about a Mile and an Half *Weſtward* from *Dartford*; in the Baliwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Little* and *Leſnes*, Lath of *Sutton at Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath. 'Tis a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Shorcham*.

'Tis now a very neat Church, with a fine Altar-Place, given by Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*; and there is preſerved in the Window of the *North* Iſle, a good Piece of Painting in Glaſs, of *Abraham*'s offering up *Iſaac*; being the Gift of one *Goldſmith*, whoſe Arms are there.

Kilburne ſaith there were (but I could not ſee them, ſo I ſuppoſe they are deſtroy'd) in this Church, Monuments of the Interment of *Appleton*, now above Two Hundred and Fifty Years ſince, of *Woodford*, above Two Hundred and Ten, and of the Two *Elhams*, above Two Hundred and Twenty Years ago.

There is now a fair White Marble Monument of *William Draper*, Eſq; of this Place.

This Place is famous for a great Battle fought here, between *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, (after his Brother *Horſa* was killed, near *Ailsford*) and *Vortimer*, the *Britiſh* King; where the *Britains* loſt Four of their Chief Commanders, and were ſo Routed, that they fled to *London*, and abandoned *Kent* to the *Saxons* entirely: And after this, never attempted any Thing againſt *Hengiſt* any more, but left him, from this Time, in quiet Poſſeſſion of his *Kentiſh* Kingdom. But of this more in another Place.

In the open Heath near this Town, as alſo in the incloſed Fields about it, are divers Artificial Caves, or Holes in the Earth, whereof ſome, as *Lambard* ſaith, were Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Fathoms deep; the Paſſage being narrow at the Top, but wide and large at the Bottom, with ſeveral Rooms or Partitions in ſome of them, and all ſtrongly Vaulted and ſupported by Pillars of Chalk. 'Tis probable, that many of them are only Chalk Pits; but perhaps ſome might be dug by the *Saxons*, after the manner of their Anceſtors, (*a*) and uſed as Receptacles for their Goods, and as Places of Retreat and Security for their Wives and Children, both in Times of Civil Diſſentions, and Foreign Invaſions. There have been great Numbers of them hereabouts, and near *Dartford*, and in the Heath, Woods, and Encloſures adjacent, in the Pariſhes alſo of *Dartford*, *Willmington*, *Boxley*, and *North-Cray*; and into one of theſe, *Lambard* ſaith, a Noble Perſon, purſuing a Hawk once, fell, not without eminent Danger of his Life, the Pit being above Twelve Fathom deep.

On the *Cray*, a fine ſmall River, on which this Place ſtands, formerly was a Mill for making of Plates for Armour.

(*a*) Solent & ſubterraneos ſpecus aperire ſiquando Hoſtis advenit, aperta populatur, abdita autem & defoſſa aut ignoranter aut eo ipſo fallant, quod quærenda ſunt. *Tacit. de Moribus German.*

Places of Note here are:

1. *Howbery*, or *Oldberry*, which, as appears by old Court-Rolls, and Evidences, was in King *Henry* the IIId's Time, the Eſtate of the great Family of the *Northwoods*; where it continued till King *Richard* the IId. and then it was Sold to *Abermill*, and from thence before the End of King *Henry* the IVth. it went to *Nicholas Carew*, of *Surrey*, and *John Cornwallis*, of *London*; who, by joint Conſent, in the Fifth of King *Henry* the Vth, conveyed it to *Richard Brian*: And he, in the Firſt Year of the next King's Reign, paſſed it away to *Roger Apylton*, one of the Auditors of King *Henry* the VIth, and of his Father before him. His Wife was *Agnes*, the Widow of *Thomas Covely*, or *Cowley*; and the Reverſion went in Fee to her Son, *Thomas Covely*; whoſe Grandſon, *John Cowley*, in the Twenty Second of King *Henry* the VIIIth, Sold it to *John Judde*; whoſe Son *Henry*, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, alienated it to Sir *Richard Fane*: From whence it went into the Family of the *Drapers*: And *Creſwell Draper*, Eſq; Sold it to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, that late Gallant Sea-Commander.

2. *Newbery*; which was Anciently in the Family of *St. John*; for *Edward St. John* flouriſhed here, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt, and IId; but he dying without Iſſue, his Siſter and Heir, *Iſabel*, was married to *Henry de Burgherſt*, who, in the Right of his Wife, was in Poſſeſſion of it at his Death, in the Twenty Third of King *Edward* the IIId. as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 94. P. 2. After this, in Proceſs of Time, it came into the Family of the *Poynings*: And *Thomas Poynings*, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, carried it to *John Kingſtone*, Eſq; where it ſtaid till the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth: And then it came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Liſley*.

3. *Marſhals-Court*, one of the Family of *Liſley*, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, conveyed *Newbery* to *Apilton*, of *Marſhals-Court*, in this Pariſh; who gave both this, and *Marſhals-Court*, in *Dover*, with his Daughter *Frances*, who Married Mr. *Francis Goldſmith*; and he Sold *Newberry* to Mr. *Draper*; and *Creſwell Draper*, Eſq; Sold it to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, whoſe Relict, the Lady *Shovell*, is now the Poſſeſſor of it, as well as of *Newbery*, above-named; but *Marſhals-Court* was Sold to *Pix*; and from thence to Mrs. *Touſe*, of *London*, who ſettled it in Marriage on her Daughter, with Colonel *Hobbes*, of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*; from whence it was Sold to Sir *Robert Marſham*, and he Sold it to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and thence it went with the other Eſtate here, to his Widow, the preſent Lady *Shovell*, of *May-Place*, in this Pariſh.

4. *Ellam*; once gave Name to an Ancient Family, who had a Seat here: whoſe Arms, were *Argent, a Sword in Bend dexter Sable*. *Henry Ellam* died 1471. and was Buried in *Crayford* Church: *John Ellam* deceaſed 1481, and was buried there alſo; but both their Monuments were deſtroyed by a Fire which happened in the Church. In 16. King *Henry* VII. *John Ellam* Sold this Eſtate to *Henry Harman*, Clerk of the Crown: In whoſe Family it continued till the latter End of King *James* Iſt's Reign; and then it was Sold, with *Mayſtreet*, (which the ſaid Mr. *Harman* bought of *Cowley*, and *Bulbeck*, of *Bulbeckſtreet*, in this Pariſh) to *Draper*, whence it went to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, as *Hawbrey*, *Newberry*, and *Marſhals-Court* did.

William, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Twentieth of King *Richard* the IId. obtained the Grant of a Market to this Place on *Tueſday*, and a Fair on the Day before the Nativity of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, and Four Days after, *viz.* on *September* 8.

The *Whiting-Grounds*, and *Iron-Mill* here, for ſlitting and flatting Iron to make Hoops, *&c.* belong to the Lady *Shovel*.

Somner, and *Burton*, and Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, make this Place the *Noviomagus*, or *Noviodunum* of the *Itinerary*; *vid. Burton*, p. 176, to which both the Diſtance agrees well: And Mr. *Somner* alſo hath obſerved from *Cluverius*, that *Magus* ſignifies a *Ford*, or *River*; and therefore *Noviomagus* may be the *New-Town* on the *Ford* or *River*, *Vid. Cluver. Geogr. Antiq.* L. 1. p. 64, 67. *Camden*, and *Talbot*, will have the *Noviomagus* to be about *Croyden* in *Surrey*, becauſe

Ptolemy

Ptolemy places his *Neomagus* amongſt the *Regni*, which is too general a Word to determine any Thing; for *Camden* ſaith, the *Belgæ* are the *Inland*, the *Regni* the *Maritime* People of *England*; and then the *Regni* may be the People of *Kent*, or *Suſſex*, or any Place on the Sea-Coaſt. But, beſides that the Copies of *Ptolemy* are often faulty, I can ſcarce think that the *Roman* Way would run ſo far out of the direct Road, as to go to *Woodcote*, or *Croyden*, in *Surrey*, when there doth not ſeem to be any occaſion for it at all: And to put the Matter paſt Doubt, the *Roman* Way is ſtill plainly viſible on *Black-Heath*, and *Bexley Heath*; which runs to *Crayford*; as I ſhew more at large in that Chapter of *Roman-Ways*.

The Land here in the Marſhes, is as Fertile as that about *Eriff*, is much of the ſame Nature, and for the ſame Reaſons.

The Lady *Shovel*, Relict of that Brave, Skilful, and Faithful Admiral, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, hath a good Houſe here, called *May-Place*.

CRANBROOKE lies towards the *South*-Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Goudherſt*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt*-Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath: A ſmall Part of it is in *North-Borough*, of the Hundred of *Great Barnfield*; another little Part is in the Borough of *Thornden*, and in the Hundred of *Barckley*, and all the reſt of it is in the Hundred of *Cranbrooke*: 'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Charing* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Cranbrooke*, and is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*. 'Tis a Vicarage and rated in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 19 *s.* 0 *d.* as I find it in Biſhop *Williams*'s Map of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; but in the *Valor Beneficiorum*, A. D. 1695, 'tis ſaid to be valued at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Parſonage was anciently appropriated to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; but Archbiſhop *Cranmer* granted it to the King by a Deed enrolled in the Office of Augmentation in the 32d Year of that Prince: And the Year following the King granted it to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

The Liberty of that Church claims all over the Town, and the Denn of *Cranbrooke*, as Parcel of the Manor of *Godmerſham*; except the *George-Inn*, and its Appurtenances, which is out of that Liberty, and held of the King by Knights-Service. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop claims over the Manor of *Siſing-Hurſt*; and the Liberty of *Wye* claims over the Borough of *Frechiſley*, otherwiſe called *Abbots Franchiſe*; and this Borough hath a Court-Leet by it ſelf; the Borſholder of it is choſen there, and the Inhabitants owe no Service to the Court-Leets holden for the Hundred: Only at this Court a Conſtable may be choſen out of the Borough for the Hundred.

A Market is here kept every *Saturday*, by Grant from King *Edward* the Iſt in his 18th Year: And that the greateſt in theſe Parts; and it hath Two Annual Fairs: *viz.* *May* 19. and *Sept.* 1.

The Church here is a very large and handſome Fabrick; and 'tis lately beautified within-ſide. A new Altar-Piece, and good Wainſcot in the Chancel, and the Floor paved with Black and White Marble. At the *Eaſt-End* of the Chancel, a very noble Window of old painted Glaſs.

In the Church are Memorials of the Family of the *Bakers* of *Siſingburſt*, *viz.* Of the Firſt Sir *John Baker* and his Lady, of whom is a fair Monument in white Marble, and of the Eminent Family of *Roberts* of *Glaſſenbury*. In the *South*-Iſle of the Chancel is a Monument of *William Roke-burſt* alias *Roberts* of *Goudherſt*, the firſt Anceſtor of the *Roberts* of *Glaſſenbury* in this Pariſh: He was originally a Gentleman of *Scotland*, and came hither in the 3d Year of King *Henry* the Iſt. as ſome ſay; others, in the Reign of King *William* the Iſt.

Formerly a little Part of this Town only was paved; and the reſt, eſpecially in Winter, then uſed to be very foul and dirty; and the Way was worn deep, and become very inconvenient for Paſſage, eſpecially on Market-Days: But in the Year 1654, the reſt was begun to be paved and raiſed; and in Three Years after it was finiſhed from the Market-Croſs to a little below the Turning from the Town towards *Wiſley*: And this Paving of the Town, no doubt, much contributed to the Healthfulneſs of it, as well as to its Profit and Advantage with reſpect to Trade, *&c.* And yet it was very eminent for that before: For Mr. *Derham* (*a*) hath obſerved from Mr. *Grant*, and Mr. *King*, that at this Place, from the Year 1560 to 1649, the Proportion of Marriages to Births was as 1 to 3, 9. And that of Births to Burials as 1, 6, to 1; which ſhews it then to have been as healthful a Place as any one in *England*.

(*a*) Phyſico Theologic. p. 175.

This was one of the firſt Places where the Manufacture of Clothing, or Cloth-Making was profeſſed and practiſed in *England*. It was ſet up here in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId, who by Immunities and Rewards in his Tenth Year brought the *Flemmings* over hither to teach the *Engliſh* the Art of making Woollen Cloth. And for this *Cranbrooke* hath been a great while famous, eſpecially for ſtrong durable Broad Cloths of very good Mixtures and Colours.

Places of Note here:

1. *Siſingherſt*, anciently written *Saxenherſt*: For *John de Saxenherſt* was taxed for his Lands here at *Cranbrooke*, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, towards the Marriage of that Prince's Siſter; as appears by *Teſta de Nevil*, in the *Exchequer*, a Book which Regiſters all the Lands ſo taxed. And *Philpot* judges rightly that *Saxenherſt* there was this Place. And here were alſo then two other ſmall Manors, *viz.*

2. *Copten*, and 3. *Stone*, which had always the ſame Owners with *Siſingherſt*.

By a Female Heir of the Name of *Saxenherſt* theſe Three Manors went into the Family of *Berham*. *Richard de Berham* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 43d Year of *Edward* the IIId. and is written of this Place: And his Father *Henry de Berham* paid Aid for them at making the *Black Prince* Knight: And in this Name they continued till towards the End of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and then *Copton* and *Stone*, with Part of *Siſingherſt* were ſold to Mr. *Tho. Baker*, Father to Sir *John Baker*, who was Attorney-General, and Privy-Counſellor to Queen *Mary*; and alſo Chancellor of the *Exchequer* and Under Treaſurer: He purchaſed the reſt of the Manor of *Siſingherſt*, and built that Magnificent Houſe in the Park, which is ſtill remaining.

There was an ancient Chapel here which was founded by *John de Saxenherſt*; but rebuilt by another Sir *John Baker*, a Deſcendant of the Former: It was conſecrated by *John Bancroft*, Biſhop of *Oxon*, 1637, and dedicated to St. *John the Evangeliſt*. This latter Sir *John Baker*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time, died without Iſſue Male, but left a Widow who married Sir *Philip Howard*; and Four Daughters, who married *Bajon*, *Kirby*, *Dowell*, and *Spenſer*, amongſt which Families this Eſtate became divided.

4. *Glaſſenbury*, or *Glaſtenbury*, is a famous Seat in this Pariſh, ſtanding within a Park, and moated round; and hath for many Generations been the Capital Manſion of the Ancient Family of the

the *Rokeburſts* or *Roberts* above-mentioned: And it came into this Family in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, by the Marriage of *Stephen Rokeburſt*, alias *Roberts* of *Curteſden*, in old Records, ſaith *Philpot*, written *Rokeburſt-Den*, in *Goudherſt*, with *Joan* ſole Heir of *William Tilley* of *Glaſſenbury*; and the *Tilleys* had reſided here as long before as the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt. They had before this Marriage of *Roberts* a Houſe ſeated on a Hill; but 1473 *Walter Roberts*, Eſq; pulled that down, and built another in the Valley within the Moat, which is now the Seat of Sir *Thomas Roberts*, Bar. This *Walter Roberts* built alſo the *Eaſt* Window in the *North* Chancel of the Church. It appears alſo by the Monument above-mentioned of *William Rokeherſt* alias *Roberts*, that this Family had continued at *Goudherſt* before their coming hither 274 Years; the Place of their Seat there was at *Winchet* Hill; which it ſeems, was after called *Curteſden*, and *Ladieſden-Rokeherſt*.

5. *Courſehorne* is a Place here which for above 300 Years was the Inheritance of the Family of *Henley*: One of whom was Sir *Walter Henley*, Serjeant at Law in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign. But he died without Iſſue-Male, and left Three Daughters; who married into Three Eminent Families: *Elizabeth* to *Waller* of *Gromesbridge*. *Hellen* was firſt the Wife of *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, then of Sir *George Somerſet*, and laſtly of *Thomas Vane*, Eſq; of *Burſton*. The third Siſter *Anne* married *Richard Covert*, of *Slaugham* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;. But *Courſehorne* however was not parted among them, but went to his Bother *Thomas Henley*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Henley*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time, and reſided here.

6. *Hartridge*, is a Place here which anciently had Owners of that Name; of whom one was *Thomas Hartridge*, a Man of ſuch Eminence, as that he was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County in the 34th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, when there were but Eight only for the whole Shire. After this Family it went to the *Wilfords*; who were deſcended from the *Wilfords* of *Wilford* in *Devonſhire*. But in King *James* the Iſt's Reign it went by Sale to *Tindall*, whoſe Deſcendant, in *Philpot*'s Time, had the Poſſeſſion, and lived at *Sutton-Valence*.

7. *Bettenham*, was alſo formerly the Seat of a Family of this Surname. But one of this Name leaving here only Three Daughters Co-heirs, who married into the Families of *More*, *Dering*, and *Fiſher*, this Place became the Inheritance of *More*: And one of that Name ſold it to *Roe*; whoſe Deſcendant was the famous Sir *Thomas Roe*, Chancellor of the Garter, Privy Councellor to King *Charles* the Iſt, and ſeveral Years Ambaſſador in *Turkey*, *India*, *Sweden*, and *Germany*; but a Deſcendant of his ſold it to *Manſfeld*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. *Blechingherſt*; this was an ancient Seat belonging to the *Sharpeighs* of *Sharpeigh*, a Family of great Antiquity in theſe Parts; for *Robert de Sharpeigh* flouriſhed here in the beginning of King *Edward* the Iſt, and in this Name it continued a great while. *Robert Sharpeigh* of *Cranebrook* was in Commiſſion of the Peace about the end of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign; and it was not alienated from this Family till about the beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt, and then it was purchaſed by *Martin*; and from him went the ſame way to *Waller*, who, I ſuppoſe, enjoyed it in *Philpot*'s Time.

9. *Buckburſt*; a Place that in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard de Hadloe*; and *Philpot* thinks it gave Name to the Family of *Buckburſt*: But in King *Henry* the VIIth's Time it was got ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of the *Drayners*, and here it continued till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Alexander Cachman*; in whoſe Family the Poſſeſſion remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

10. *Holden*, 11. *Haweridge*, are two Places in *Cranbrook*, which for ſome Hundreds of Years have and do ſtill belong to a Family of the Name of the former, and are now in the Poſſeſſion of —— *Holden*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for this County.

12. *Milkhouſe* is a noted Place here, ſo denominated from a Seat called *Milkhouſe*; where was formerly a Chapel founded and endowed by *John Lawleſs*, about the latter end of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign; but on the general Diſſolution of all the Religious Houſes, King *Henry* the VIIIth granted the Lands belonging to it to Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt* above mentioned; and among his other Eſtates it continued and deſcended.

FOOTS-CRAY, (*Votes-Cray*,) Lies towards the *Weſt* ſide of *Kent* by the River *Cray*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Raxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is called *All-Saints*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

In the *North* Chancel Wall is an Antique Monument of a Man in Armour, and his Wife, but who they are I know not. There is a fair Communion-Table and Altar-Piece; and in the Church a Stone Font which ſeems pretty Ancient.

The Liberty of the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury* claims here.

(*a*) *Philpot* ſaith this Place took its Name of *Votes-Cray*, from one *Vote* who was the Owner of it in the Conqueror's Time. Afterwards it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Rokeſleys*; and *Gregory de Rokeſley* died ſeized of it in the 29th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, whoſe Son *Roger*, by a Fine levied about 4 Years after, ſold it to *John Abell*, *Margery* his Wife, and *Walter* his Son; which Son *Walter* ſent it the ſame way to Sir *Simon de Vaughan*; and this Gentleman paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. (*a*) *Manor of* Footſ-Cray.

After this, ſome how, this Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Warners*, probably by the Marriage of a Daughter of the Name of *Vaughan*, becauſe there were formerly in the Church Windows ſome Empalements of Arms expreſſing ſuch an Alliance: Certain it is, *John Warner*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, was Owner of this Eſtate. But by the Marriage of two Heireſſes of this Name of *Warner*, their Husbands *Herne* and *Denham* divided the Eſtate between them; and this part of it fell to the ſhare of *Herne*, whoſe Deſcendant *Chriſtopher Herne*, Eſq; in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to *William Walſingham*, Eſq; and he left it to his Son and Heir Sir *Francis Walſingham*, who was Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*. This Eminent Gentleman, about the middle of her Reign, ſold it to Mr. *John Gellibrand*, whoſe Deſcendant of the ſame Name was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

St. MARY CRAY, lies towards the *Weſt* ſide of *Kent* by the River *Cray*, about 5 Miles *South Eaſt* from *Bromley*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath: 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter* and Deanery of *Dartford*: And the Church is Dedicated to St. *Mary*; whence its Name.

In

In it are *Memorials* of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *George*, Brother to the Lord *Cobham*; who was before married to *John*, Father of Sir *Percival Hart*, 1510. of *Richard* and *John Manning*, of *King*, *Avery*, and *Crewes*.

The Two Side Chancels belong to *Burton Hodgel*.

A Market is kept here every *Wedneſday*: and a Fair on *Candlemas-day*.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims here.

Philpot ſaith this Place is only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Orpington*.

Before the Conqueſt St. *Mary Cray* was held by one *Elfgat* of the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*; and in King *William* the Iſt's Time, it was poſſeſs'd by *Hugh* Nephew of *Herbert* Biſhop of *Bayon*, and eſteemed as a whole Knights Fee.

In King *Henry* the IIId's Time, *John de Maries*, deſcended from *Thomas de Maries*, who accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt into the Holy Land, and was with him at the Siege of *Acon*, had two Eminent Manors in this Pariſh, *viz.*

1. *Ackmere*, and 2. *Sentling*: But about King *Edward* the Iſt's Time, theſe were got into the Poſſeſſion of *George de Rokeſly*, Grandſon to *John de Rokeſly*, who was alſo at *Acon* with King *Richard* the Iſt: And he obtained the Grant for a Market on *Wedneſday*; an Annual Fair for Three Days at the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin: But his Son dying without Iſſue Male in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId; *Agnes*, one of his Daughters, carried it to her Husband *Thomas de Poynings*, together with *Rokeſly*, and much more Land hereabouts. And here it ſtaid till the latter end of King *Edward* the IIId, and then it went to *Belknap* (Sir *Robert*) but he being Attainted and Baniſhed into *Ireland* in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId, this Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown.

I have now by me a very fair Grant, with the Great Seal Appendant of King *Richard* the IId, whereby he gives to one *John de Scarle*, his Clerk, a Rent of 20 Marks *per Ann.* due from the Prior of *Rocheſter* to Sir *Robert Belknap*, which was forfeited at this time, and is dated the 12th Year of that King; but the King made him pay down 200 Marks for it; or rather, I believe, forced the Money from him, and then gave him this to ſtop his Mouth.

But Nine Years afterwards they were reſtored again to *Hamon Belknap*, Lord of *Oſton*, in *Warwickſhire*, by that Prince. And his Grandſon, Sir *Henry Belknap*, leaving only Daughters; *Anne*, one of them, carried this Eſtate to her Husband Sir *Robert Wotton*; in whoſe Family theſe two Manors continued; till *Thomas* Lord *Wotton* ſettled them in Marriage on his Eldeſt Daughter with *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

The Manor of *Ackmere*, when in the Poſſeſſion of *Maries*, was held in *Caſtle-guard* of *Dover Caſtle*, ſaith *Philpot*, p. 311. (under *Sittingbourn*.)

Here was a Market; but all the Market-Houſe but the Chimney, having been blown down in the great Storm, it hath ſince been diſuſed.

Either this, or *Paul's Crey*, is called *Rodulf's Crey*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *f.* 221. but I can't diſtinguiſh which of them it is, but *North-Cray* and *Foots-Cray*, are diſtinctly named.

NORTH-CRAY, lies towards the *Weſt* ſide of *Kent*, by the *River Cray*, about Two Miles and a half from *Dartford* to the *South-Weſt*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. And the Church is Dedicated to St. *James*. A Rectory, and rated in the King's Books at 7*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

Robert Poynings, Carver and Sword-Bearer to *Jack Cade*, and after he was pardoned for being in that Rebellion, raiſed a *new one* in this Place, in the 42d Year of King *Henry* the VIth.

1. *North-Crey* Manor, and that of 2. *Rokeſley*, were very early the Inheritance of the *Rokeſleys*, from whom doubtleſs the whole Hundred took its Name; tho' now written *Ruxley*.

A Deſcendant of this Family, *Gregory de Rokeſley*, was Lord Mayor of *London*, *An.* 1275, and was beſides Keeper of the King's Exchange in *London*, and Eſſay-Maſter General of the King's Mints. His Son, Sir *Richard de Rokeſley*, was Seneſchal of *Poictou*, and Governor of *Montreul* in *Picardy*, about the End of King *Edward* the Iſt. But he left only Two Daughters, the Elder of which, *Agnes*, married Sir *Thomas de Poynings*, Father of *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, and carried *Rokeſly* into that Family. But *North-Cray* ſtaid longer in the former one; for *Roger de Rokeſly* paid Aid for it at making the *Black Prince* Knight; and he dying without Iſſue, it went alſo into the Family of the *Poynings*; for *Richard* Lord *Poynings* died ſeized of both thoſe Manors, in the 13th Year of King *Richard* the IId. His only Daughter *Eleanor*, married *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, where it ſtaid a good while; but in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Henry*, one of his Succeſſors in the Earldom and Eſtate, bequeathed both theſe Manors of *Rokeſly* and *North-Cray* to the Crown; whence a Grant of them was given to *Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*, and by his Forfeiture coming to the Crown again, they were afterwards granted by that King to Sir *Roger Cholmley*, one of the Judges, and he not long after ſold them to Sir *Martin Bowes*, Mayor of *London*, whoſe Son *William* left only Two Daughters; *Elizabeth*, the Elder of which, marrying *William Buggin*, Eſq; carried both theſe Eſtates into that Family; and Mr. *William Buggin* his Son dying without Iſſue, it went to his Brother *John*, who ſold it to *Thomas d'Aeth*, Eſq; of *Knowlton*, Grandſon to Mr. *Tho. d'Aeth* of *Charles Place*, in *Dertford*; which ſee.

3. *Jackets Court*, is a Place in this Pariſh that once was the Seat of a Family of that Name: The Arms of whom, *Philpot* ſaith, he hath ſeen in an Old Roll. From the *Jackets* it went by Sale to the *Switzers*; a Name of great Antiquity in theſe Parts, tho' not eſteemed in the Rank of Gentlemen, one of whom, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, ſold it to *Edmund Cook*, Eſq; whoſe Son, Mr. *Lambard Cook*, conveyed it the ſame way to Alderman *Leman*; and he to *Whiffin*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it came to be the Inheritance of Mr. *Thomas Bales*, Barriſter at Law.

But 'tis now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Comport Fitch*, Bart. of *Mount Maſcalls* in this Pariſh.

Rokeſly, and *North-Cray*, were formerly Two diſtinct Pariſhes, 'till Cardinal *Poole*, at his Viſitation of *Kent*, *An.* 1557, united them together: And ſo *Rokeſly* Church, fell into diſuſe and decay, and hath been a good while down.

PAUL's-CRAY, *Paulin's-Cray*; lies towards the *Weſt*-end of *Kent*, by the River *Cray*, about Four Miles *South-Weſt* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Paulinus*, whence the Name of *Paul's-Cray*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

In the Church are Memorials of *John Ferreby*, now *Ferby*, 1400.

The

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Manor of *Paul's-Cray*. Which Place of

1. *Paul's Crey, Philpot* ſaith, gave Name to Sir *Simon de Crey*, who was Lord Warden of the *Cinque*-Ports, in the 3d and 4th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt. and was Knighted for his attending that Prince into *Scotland*: After this it came ſome how into the Name of *Champneys*; for *Hugh de Champneys* paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of *Edward* the IIId. From this Family it went into that of *Scroope*; for *Thomas Scroope* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 15th Year of *Edward* the IVth: Next the *Talbots* had this Manor; but by a Daughter it went from them to *Danby* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, where it ſtaid a good while; but about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it was ſold to Mr. *James Smith*; who dying without Iſſue-Male, it went by *Mary* his only Daughter to Mr. *Edward Waller* of *Beaconsfield*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: A Deſcendant of her ſold it to *James Narborow*, Eſq; the unfortunate Brother of Sir *John Narborow* of *Knowlton* in this County; who ſettled it on the Daughters of his Brother-in-Law *Thomas Death*, of *Knowlton*, Eſq;.

2. *Kitchin Grove*, is a ſmall Manor here which anciently and long was the Eſtate of the *Ferbeys*; but at laſt it was ſold to *Haron*, and thence paſſed the ſame way to the *Walſinghams* of *Scadbury*, Anceſtors of Sir *Thomas Walſingham*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Paul's Crey-Hill*, which tho' now only a Farm-Houſe, was formerly the ancient Seat of the *Ferbeys* above-mentioned.

4. *Hockenden*, and 5. *Walkelins*, are two Places here, which for above 200 Years were the Eſtate of the *Ferbeys*; but in the 16th Year of *Edward* the IIId they were in the Poſſeſſion of *John Dynely*, who had leave to build a Bridge here over the River, and leading to his Lands.

Here is a Mill with Three Water-Wheels on the *Cray*; two of which ſerve for dreſſing of Leather in Oil, and the other grinds Corn.

St. CROSS in Canterbury, is a Church ſtanding partly within the City, and partly without. Of which ſee an Account under *Weſtgate*.

CRUNDALE lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about 2 Miles to the *North-Eaſt* from *Wye*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*; Hundred of *Wye*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*: In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church is called *St. Mary*'s.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* In the Patronage of Sir *Robert Filmer*, Bar. The Liberties of St. *Auſtin* and *Wye* both claim here.

Moſt of the Monumental Inſcriptions in the Church are loſt, except on a Stone over one *John Spratt*, B. L. L. formerly Rector of this Pariſh; he died 1466. leaving to each married Perſon in the Pariſh, or to ſuch as had been ſo, 40 Pence; and to each ſingle Perſon 12 *d.* as the Learned Mr. *Richard Forſter*, the preſent Rector, informs me; to whom the Reader is obliged for the farther Account of this and of many other Places in this County.

This Pariſh is ſmall, and therefore eſcaped being made a Vicarage in the Times of Popery by the Rapacious Monks; as moſt of the great Ones round about it were; as my Friend lately mention'd judiciouſly obſerves: But however they made it pay an Annual Penſion of 25 *s.* to the Priory of *Leeds*: Which was no doubt a Compoſition made with that Religious Houſe to exempt the Church from being appropriated to it; as it really had been by *Will*; and *Rowland de Valoigns*, then Patron of it, by an Inſtrument addreſſed to *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was *Becket*'s immediate Succeſſor, and died *A. D.* 1184 (*a*). But this Gift paſſing without the Conſent of, was conteſted by the Rector of the Church of *Crundale*: And in Archbiſhop *Hubert*'s Time the Penſion above-mentioned was ſettled, to compoſe the Difference. In Proceſs of Time the Rectors of *Crundale* now and then refuſed Payment of this Penſion; but were forced to it; ſometimes by the Popes and ſometimes by the Archbiſhops Determination. And thus it held till the Diſſolution of the ſaid Priory of *Leeds*, and then King *Henry* the VIIIth ſettled it on the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*, to which it is now annually paid. This Rectory was alſo charged with a Portion of Tithes to the College of *Wye*.

(*a*) *This appears by an old Ledger Book, formerly belonging to* Leed's *Priory, now in Mr.* Forſter's *Hands, and communicated to him by Sir* Robert Filmer.

Fox in his *Martyrol. Vol.* 3. *cap.* 2. relates, that one *Nightingale*, Rector here in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, rejoicing to his People at the Return of Popery, and ſaying withal, that Cardinal *Pool* had made him as clean from Sin, as he was when he was born, dropt immediately down dead in the Pulpit, as he was ſpeaking thoſe ſilly and prophane Words. And he ſaith this was teſtified to be true by Mr. *Auſtin* of *Chartham*, and many others Perſons then preſent. I enquired of the preſent Rector about this Story, who acquaints me that *Nightingale* was Rector at the Time mentioned; and that this Story ſtands received for a Truth by common Tradition.

Places of Note in *Crundale*:

1. *Hadloe-Place* and *Crundale* are two ſmall Manors, the former of which was the Seat of the Ancient Family of the *Hadloes*: And for this Manor and *Crundale*, *Jelinde Hadloe* had a Charter of the Free Warren in the 1ſt Year of *Edward* IIId, and his Father died poſſeſs'd of it in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. *Nicholas*, Son of *Edmund de Hadloe*, was the laſt Male of this Family here: His Daughter *Amabilia* was married to *Honewood* of *Honewood* in *Poſtling*; but both *Crundale* and *Hadloe* were before ſold to *Warretius de Valoigns*; by whoſe Daughter and Coheir they went to *Thomas de Aldon*: and after ſeveral Deſcents in that Name by a Daughter, it went in Marriage to *Heron* of *Lincolnſhire*. He ſold it to *Kempe*, where it ſtaid not very long; for by *Mary*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Thomas Kempe*, it went to Sir *Dudley Diggs*; who in King *James* the Iſt's Reign ſold both *Crundale* and *Hadloe* to Mr. *Jeremy Gay* of the City of *London*; and he parted with them the ſame way to Mr. *John Whitfield* of *Canterbury*, Gent. and they are now in the Poſſeſſion of his ſecond Son Mr. *Robert Whitfield* of *Chartham*.

2. *Tremworth* is another Eminent Seat and Manor in this Pariſh, lying on the *South*-ſide of the *Stour*. Anciently it was written *Dremweed*, and ſometimes *Dromwerd*; and it had formerly a Church or Chapel belonging to it, the Chancel Walls of which I ſaw ſtill ſtanding. And ſo Eminent was this Place of *Tremworth*, that in old Deeds, it and *Crundale* are ſaid to be one and the ſame *Ville*; and the Church is called the Church of *Dremweed*; by which I take to have been meant the preſent Pariſh Church of *Crundale*.

Tremworth was one of the ancient Seats of the Family of the *Valoigns*. *Allan de Valoigns* reſided here, as well as at *Repton* in *Aſhford*, and is frequently written *Allan Valoigns de Tremworth*. He was Sheriff of *Kent* from the 31ſt to the 35th Years of King *Henry* the 2d. From him Deſcended *Warretius de Valoigns*, who in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. had a Charter of Free-Warren for his Lands here, at *Hougham* and

and ſeveral other Places in *Kent*. But by his Daughter this Eſtate went to *Thomas de Aldon*, and thence to *Heron*, as *Hadloe* juſt above-mentioned did: And ſo likewiſe to *Kempe*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

But Sir *Thomas Kempe* dying without Iſſue-Male, left this Eſtate to his Brother, Mr. *Reginald Kempe*; by one of whoſe Daughters (*Amy*) it went in Marriage to *Laurence Tuke*, Eſq; of *Eſſex*; whoſe Daughter *Dorothy* by her, was the Mother of Sir *Robert Filmer*, of *Eaſt Sutton*, Bar. the preſent Poſſeſſor. So that *Philpot* makes a great Miſtake here; as indeed he doth in many other Places.

This old Houſe hath been moated round, tho' now only the Habitation of a Farmer; but the Arms of *Kempe* are ſtill remaining in the Glaſs Windows of the Parlour and Kitchin; and in the Wainſcot and Timber-work.

3. *Wincombe*, is likewiſe an Ancient Seat here; and which ever ſince the Reign of King *Edward* the IId hath been in the Poſſeſſion of the *Carters*, a Family of good Note hereabouts. They are mentioned in the Liſt of the *Kentiſh* Gentlemen, returned upon a Survey taken in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and from theſe is deſcended Mr. *George Carter*, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

I find by the *Tower* Records, that in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIth, the Advowſon of the Church of *Crundale*, and the Manors of *Tremworth* and *Fannes*, did then belong to the Maſter and Chaplains of *Maidſtone*-College: But how they came thither I don't know.

The Pariſh Church of *Crundale* ſtands on the Ridge of a Hill, which is over-topt by two others *Eaſt* and *Weſt*: And parts two narrow Valleys, which yet unite into one about half a Mile from the Church.

About this Church-Yard ſtand ſome old large Trees, the Remainder of a greater Number, which were given by Deed (*March* 4. 1583) by Sir *Thomas Kempe* of *Ollantigh* in the Pariſh of *Wye*, who was Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, to the Pariſh of *Crundale*, as a Succour and Defence to the Church: Though it happened otherwiſe; for one of theſe Trees in the great Storm of *Nov.* 1703. was blown down, and in its Fall much damaged the Roof of the Church. This was a Beech Tree. And this is very remarkable in it, that when it was ſawn aſunder, it appeared by three diſtinct and ſeparate Sets of Circles of Sap, to have been compoſed of three different Stems, all grown together, and encompaſſed round with one common Bark.

Another adjoining Beech blown down at the ſame time, brought up with its Roots the Skeleton of a Man; ſome of the Fibres being matted about his Head, ſome growing through his Ribs, and others claſping his Thigh and Leg Bones. The Learned and Ingenious Mr. *Forſter*, Rector of the Place, from whom I had this Account, (as well as a great many other Curious and Uſeful Obſervations on many Places in *Kent*; and who hath been a very great Encourager of this Work); this worthy Gentleman, I ſay, conjectures that either his Church-yard did formerly extend further, than it doth at preſent, for this Body lay *Eaſt* and *Weſt*; or elſe that ſome *Felo de ſe*, or Perſon excommunicated, was here buried without the Church-yard. The Ground here being a Chalk, was the Occaſion of this Skeleton's being preſerved ſo long entire. What follows I give you nearly in the Words of Mr. *Forſter* above-mentioned.

The Hill *Weſt* from *Crundale* Church being of the ſame natur'd Soil, hath preſerved the larger Bones of many Bodies, in all Probability, for a great Number of Ages: There being a *Britiſh*, or rather *Roman* or *Saxon* Sepulture (determine it who can) on *Tremworth Down*, againſt the Place where the Road comes out of *Warren-wood*: Where the Bodies are all buried with their Feet *Weſtward*. The firſt Diſcovery hereof was made in the Year 1703. by a Perſon walking down the Hill, in the Waggon-way; which becauſe of its Deſcent, is by uſual Deteration worn hollow: There he accidentally eſpied a Skull in the Side-Bank; which Bank being opened, ſhewed a Human Skeleton buried at its full Length, and an Urn of a lead-colour'd

Earth, and of the Form of Number 1. which indeed, as Dr. *Plott* obſerves, *Nat. Hiſt. Oxford.* p. 326. is of a Figure ſo plainly *Roman*, that it needs no other Proof who were its Makers. This happened in my Abſence from Home; but being informed of it at my Return, and the Urn being given me, I afterwads took a careful View of the Place; and obſerved a little Skull in the ſame Bank; and there alſo I found the Skeleton of a Child, and a ſmall Urn (Numb. 2.) of reddiſh Earth. The Report of this Diſcovery brought the Right Honourable Colonel *Heneage Finch* (now Earl of *Winchelſea*) whoſe inquiſitive Genius inclines him to a curious Search after Antiquities, and of which he hath a nice Reliſh, and is an excellent Judge) to come and examine this Place more narrowly; which was done the ſame Year; and in digging we found two Bodies of Perſons full grown, and another of a Child, lying ſide by ſide, without any Urns with them. But in tumbling the Earth we pick'd up the Fragments of a wide Earthen Pan, flat and ſhallow, (perhaps a Libatory Veſſel to hold either the Blood or ſome other Parts of the ancient Sacrifices at Funerals) which being joined together, are repreſented by the Figure of the Veſſel, Numb. 3. In the Evening we opened another Grave, but had not light to go to the bottom; out of which I took the Urn or Bottle (call it which you pleaſe) figured N. 4. and lying by the Side of a full grown Skeleton. The Matter of it was fine red Earth. And this laſt *October*, 1713. his Lordſhip made another Attempt; and we were ſo ſucceſsful as to meet with a Grave, after much digging, whoſe Side-Walls and Ends were of firm cloſe Chalk in its natural Situation: This had Three Urns in it; two of which ſtood on the Right Side of the Body, one by the Skull, and the other by the Shoulder; ſee Numb. 5, and 6. Theſe ſtood not perpendicular, but with their Orifices dipping a little towards the *Eaſt*: Which Poſition Mr. *Moreton* in his *Hiſtory of* Northamptonſhire, P. 530, obſerves ſome other ancient Urns to have had. Tho' 'tis poſſible the Ancients might have no Regard to the Quarters of the Heavens, but meerly to the Situation of the Earth, by laying the Feet of the Body downwards, with the Declivity of the Hill, as theſe were; and the Urns leaning towards the Head. The third Urn (Numb. 7.) was placed by the Left Knee. The Dimenſions of theſe Three were as follows:

Numb. 4. was 5. 1 Inches high, the Diameter of the Orifice within 1. 1 Inch, and of the Foot without one Inch only.

The Veſſel N. 6. was 3. 4 Inches high, the Diameter of the Top from out to out 3. 25 Inches, and that of the Bottom 2. 25.

Numb. 7. was in Height 4 Inches, the Diameter of the Top from out to out 3. 5, the Bottom 1. 9.

I did not measure the other Three Urns before I parted with them; but since I find that Numb. 1. was about 4 Inches ¼ high. Numb. 2. the least of all, 3. 1 Line: And Numb. 4. about 6 Inches high. They are all now in the Custody of the Earl of *Winchelsea* above-mentioned.

What these Earthen Furniture was intended for, I will not pretend to determine. Dr. *Plott Oxfordsh.* p. 328. takes the Urns to be the design'd Receptacles of the Ashes of the Defunct; at least in some Part, as much as could be sav'd in the *Vas Ustrinum*; for they were not so curious, as some have imagined, to scrape together *all* the Bones and Ashes of the Corps; as may easily, saith he, be collected from the Smallness of all Urns, but such as are perhaps *Family* ones.

Whatever those Urns were which Dr. *Plott* saw, these were never intended for any Part of the Ashes of the Dead; the Bodies found here never having been burnt. For the Skeletons appeared at their full Length, the Skull with the Bones of the Arms and Legs lying in their natural Situation. The *Roman* Custom of Burning the Bodies of the Dead, and collecting the calcined Bones, Ashes, *&c.* and depositing them in Urns, after they had been washed in Wine, as *Virgil* describes it, was, we know, at last disused, as it was not the Primary and Original Rite. *Vid. Plin. Lib.* 7. *C.* 54. *Salmuth. in Pancirollum, Tit.* 62.

Postquam collapsi cineres & flamma quievit
Reliquias Vino, & bibulam lavêre flavillam
Ossaq; lecta Cado texit Corinæus Aheno.
Æn. VI. v. 226.

But however they might retain some of the old appendant Ceremonies, and introduce new ones; as some Families kept to the old Custom of Inhumation, and never burned the Bodies at all. *Vid. Plin. loc. citat.*

Therefore if our Earthen *Vasa* will not be allowed to be *Lachrimatories*, *Repositories* of Tears, as a ceremonious Representation of the perpetual Sorrow wherewith the surviving Relations or Friends were affected; we must either apply them to the *Aromatick* Liquors, which were sometimes deposited in Sepulchres, (Vid. *Plott, Oxford. p.* 329.) or to the *Aquæ Lustratæ Arferiæ*, perfumed Waters; *Phariiq; Liquores Arsuram lavere comin.*—*Statius*; the χθονία λυτρα; or the ὕδωρ ὃπ τοῖς νεκροῖς περιῤῥαινόμενον, the Water wherewith the Dead were sprinkled by way of Expiation; which he mentions from *Joh. Baptistæ Casalius de Urbe & Ritibus Romanorum*: And from *Meursius de Funere.* Which Ceremony was observed sometimes by the *Romans*, for the Benefit of the Living Attendants: Who with the help of a Sprig of Olive, were sprinkled with pure Water, to cleanse them from the Defilement they might have contracted in that *Triste Ministerium*, in that doleful Office: As we learn from *Virgil.*

Idem ter Socios purâ circumtulit undâ
Spargens Rore levi, & ramo felicis Olivæ
Lustravitque viros. —— —— —— ——
Æn. VI. v. 230.

Or perhaps we may suppose this Earthen Furniture to have been used for Oil, Wine, Milk, Blood, or Frankincense; all which the same Poet informs us were employed at Funerals; and particularly in that of *Polidorus.*

Inferimus tepido spumantia Cymbia Lacte
Sanguinis & sacri Pateras Animamque sepulchro
Condimus, & magnâ supremum voce ciemus.
Æn. III. v. 66.

And of *Anchises* he thus speaks,

Hic duo ritè mero libans Carchesia Bacchо
Fundit humi duo lacte novo, duo Sanguine sacro, &c.
Æn. V. v. 77.

Where also he speaks of some *Pocula levia*, used on the same Occasion.

Thus also at the Funeral of *Misenus*, *Virgil* mentions,

Thurea dona, Dapes, fuso Crateres Olivo.
Æn. VI. v. 225.

For the Figure of the *Carchesia*, we are referred to the Top of the Mast of a Ship, but I am not Seaman enough to form a Notion of it from thence. *Cymbia* one would take to be Boat-fashion from the Name. Our Vessels might serve perhaps for these or such like Uses, tho' their Figure be not the same; at least they might supply the Place of *Virgil*'s *Crater*, or his *Pocula levia*, and our shallow Pan, of his *Patera*, at the *Inferiæ*, the common Sepulchral Rites of the *Romans.*

If there were at first any Covers to these Urns, they were of such Matter as by Length of time is consumed: Nor was there any Thing found in them, but a little crumbled chalky Earth, which most probably fell into them by our digging. So that whatever Liquor or thicker Matter, they might at first be charged with, it was in time all wasted away.

The same Incident befel an Urn, that was vastly larger than any of ours, which was taken up about 20 Years ago, before I came to *Crundale*, by one of my Parishioners, who is yet alive, and from whom I have had the Account of it. He found it as he was digging for Sand on the Range of the Hill, *Eastward* from *Crundale*, and in the Parish of *Godmersham.* This was so large, that it might well have passed for one of the *Family Urns*, and such as Mr. *Morton* describes, *P.* 529. of his *Hist. Northamptonsh.* from *Meric. Casaubon*'s Notes on *Antoninus*; being big enough, as I am informed, to hold half a Bushel. But there was neither Ashes nor Bones in it, nor any thing else but a shallow Earthen Pan, resembling that in *Fig.* 3. with another little Pot or Urn standing in the midst of it, of fine Red Earth, and having some Letters upon it: It gave when struck or rung, a clear shrill Sound, and was in Form something like that in *Numb.* 5. It was covered with a broad flat Stone, and fenced round with a Wall of Flint to defend it from external Injuries. All these Vessels were brought Home to the House of the Father of him that found them; but were so little valued, as to be neglected, broken, or lost.

If the *Patera* was designed for and charged with Meat, and the other Vessel with Drink, (for I am apt to think there was a gross Conceit among the Heathen of feeding the Soul, which they fancied hovered for a while about the Body) what the Soul did not devour, the Dampness of the Earth, and the Teeth of Time had consumed.

This Hill being of a sandy Soil, was not so proper perhaps as Chalk, to preserve the Bones, if any Bodies were there buried; for I have never heard of any that were dug up there, tho' a great deal of Earth hath been removed, and much Sand carried away from thence, for the Use of the Neighbourhood.

I forgot to tell you before, that the Earth near the Bodies we found, was stained with blueish Spots of Mold; which perhaps was occasioned by the Corruption of the Entrails, and Flesh of those Bodies.

COWDHAM, Cudham, Coldham, in *Domeſda, Caudham*; lies near the *Weſt* End of *Kent*, about 5 Miles and a half *North-Weſt* from *Sevenoke* in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone, Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Dartford*. The Church Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; and in it are, or were, Memorials of the Interment of *Walleys* above 200 Years ago. A Vicarage; Royal value 13 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. Manor of *Cowdham:* This Place in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt, was part of the Eſtate of *Gilbert de Magninot*, and was one of thoſe Knights Fees which were aſſigned him, to be Aſſiſtant to *John de Fiennes*, in the Defence of *Dover Caſtle*. And about the beginning of King *Stephen*, by a Daughter of this Family, it went to *William de Say*; whoſe Son is in the Head of that Liſt of *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*; *Geofrey de Say* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in King *John*'s Time: And another *Jeffery de Say*, was with King *Edward* the Iſt at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and was Knighted there; and he and his Succeſſors had the Title of *Barons*, and held *Coudham*, *Birling*, and other Places *per Baroniam*. Another *Jeffery de Say* had *View of Frank Pledge* here in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and accompanied him in his Wars in *France*: But his Grandſon of the ſame Name left only Two Daughters; *Joan*, one of which, was married to Sir *William Fiennes*; whoſe ſecond Son *James* was ſummoned to Parliament, as Baron *Say and Seale*, in the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And his Eldeſt Son *Richard*, married *Joan*, Sole Heir of *Thomas Dacres*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas Lord Dacres* of *Horſmonſeaux* in *Suſſex*; and was himſelf created Baron *Dacres*, in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. And after this it deſcended regularly to *Gregory Fiennes*, Lord *Dacres*, who died without Iſſue in the 36th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. And *Sampſon Leonard*, Eſq; marrying his Siſter and Heir, (*Margaret*) became Proprietor of this Eſtate, and a much greater hereabouts: His Son *Henry Leonard* was created Baron *Dacres* in King *James* the Iſt's Reign; in whoſe Family this Manor continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being then in the Poſſeſſion of *Francis Leonard*, Lord *Dacres*; but his Deſcendant *Thomas* Lord *Dacres*, Earl of *Suſſex*, ſold it lately to Mr. *Thomas Streatfield* of *Sevenoke*.

2. *Apulderfeild*, now corruptly called *Apurfeild:* was anciently the Poſſeſſion of a large Family in this County of that Name: *Henry de Apulderfeild*, who, as appears by the Charter of *Romney* Marſh, was one of the Juſtices of all the Marſhes of *Romney* and *Oxney*, as far as *Suſſex*, *p.* 38. got a Fair and Market for his Manor here in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But from this Name it went to *John de Inſula*, who had a Charter of *Free-Warren* granted him for this Manor in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IId, which was renewed in the 38th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, to *Stephen de Aſhway*, the next Proprietor of this Place; and in whoſe Family it continued for many Generations, but at length was ſold to *Deny*; and from thence, went the ſame way to *Fiennes:* And by *Margaret Fiennes*, who was Siſter to *George* Lord *Dacres*, and married to *Sampſon Leonard*, this Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of his Great Grandſon *Francis Leonard*, Lord *Dacres*, in *Philpot*'s Time; but by Sale from the Lord *Suſſex* above-mentioned, 'tis now come to be the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Know*.

3. *The Hamlet of Bettred*, is a Place here which anciently belonged to *Richard de Cherſholt*; but he dying without Iſſue Male, his Daughter and Heir carried it to her Husband *William Manning*, Son of *Stephen de Manning*; who deſcended from *Simon de Manning*, in *Richard* the Iſt's Reign, who died in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and from him Mr. *Samuel Manning* of *London*, and Mr. *Edward Manning* of *Kevington*, were deſcended; and one or both of theſe were Owners of this Eſtate in *Philpot*'s Time.

DARENT, often called *North-Darent*, and ſometimes *Darwent, Dairent, Dorquent*, vulgò *Darne*, lies on the *North* ſide of the County, by the River *Darent*, about Two Miles and a half *South-Eaſtward* from *Dartford*; in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone, Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Richeſter* claims here. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop's. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* The Church is Dedicated to St. *Margaret*, which is ſmall, but neat, with an handſome Communion-Table and Rails, the Gift of Mr. *Davenport* of *Green-ſtreet*, 1680. There is an ancient Stone Font with *Gothick* Images round it.

In King *William* the Iſt's Time, as appears by *Domeſday* Book, *Darent* belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but *A. D.* 1196, it was given in exchange with *Gilbert Glanvile* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, for the Manor of *Lambeth* in *Surrey*; and this Exchange was afterwards confirmed both by King *Richard* the Iſt and King *John*.

The Manor of *Darent*, or at leaſt ſome Lands belonging to it, were firſt given by one *Birtrick* and *Elfswiva* his Wife, to the Church of *Rocheſter:* However, afterwards, they came into the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhop. For theſe are the Words of the Will in *Saxon*, which you will find at length under *Mepham*. And þæt land æt Sepentan byrhþapa hiſ dæg and aftep hiſ dæg into Sct Andpee. That is, The Land at *Darent* I give to *Byrwhara* for his Life, and after that to the Church of St. *Andrew*'s in *Rocheſter*. This *Birtrick* lived at *Mepham* in *Kent*, about 700 Years ago.

One *Geofrey* of *Hadenham* in *Bucks*, gave alſo ſome Lands here to *Rocheſter* Church.

St. *Margaret's Hills*, is a Place near *Darent*, which is now united to, and made one Pariſh with it; tho' formerly it was a diſtinct Vicarage by it ſelf, as it is now a diſtinct Manor, and holds of that of *Darent*. The Church here, (whoſe Steeple is ſtill ſtanding,) going to decay, and the People leaving it, *Cardinal Poole*, A. D. 1557, united it to *Darent*. 'Tis called the Chapel of *Helles* in the *Textus Roffenſis*, and in other old Manuſcripts and Charters; which Name it took from an Eminent Family of the Name of *Helles*, who had a great Eſtate here, and about *Aſh* near *Sandwich*. *John de Helles* had a Charter of Free-Warren for his Lands at *Dartford*, and for his Manor of *Helles* in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. And from this Gentleman, ſaith *Philpot*, deſcended Sir *Edmund Helles*; who about the beginning of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold this Manor to *Lane*; and his Son *Henry Lane* leaving only a Daughter, *Martha*; ſhe carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *Edward Rolt*, whoſe Grandſon Mr. *Thomas Rolt* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Somewhere about *Darent* it was, that *Vortimer*, Son of *Vortiger* the *Britain*, encountred the *Saxons*, and killed great numbers of them.

In the *Textus Roffenſis* mention is made of a Pariſh called *South Darent*.

In a Manuſcript belonging to the Church of *Rocheſter*, called *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, and written or collected chiefly by *John de Weſterham*, a Monk, and afterwards Prior of the Convent of St. *Andrews*, and at laſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, about the Year 1320. there are a great many Particulars recorded concerning this Manor of *Darent*, and the Lands there belonging to the Priory of *Rocheſter*, which are worth the peruſal of all curious Enquirers into our ancient Tenures, Services, Rents and Villenage. Some of which I ſhall here take notice of.

This Place was then governed by a *Præpoſitus*, (which I take here to be the *Reeve* or Officer appointed by the Lord of the Manor) a *Bedell*, and 10 Jurats. Theſe *Jurats* (I ſuppoſe) were Men ſworn to be aſſiſting to the *Præpoſitus* in the due Execution of his Office; as the *Jurats* in the *Cinque Ports* are to their Mayors.

There were then ſome Foreigners ſettled at *Darent*, called in this Manuſcript *Waldenſes*; who had a waſte piece of Land allowed them; and for which they paid a Rent of 4 *s. per Ann.* and they had beſides a *Jugum* or half a Plow Land, for which was paid 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann. de Gablo.* They paid alſo Quarterly 5 *s.* and 3 *d.* a Fine; *& pro operibus autumpnalibus*, Two Shillings and Eight Pence Half-peny. But on what account theſe Strangers came hither, or whether they ſet up any Manufacture here, or what were the Numbers of them, I do not find.

There is often mention made of *Gablum* and *Gable*, in the Account of the Rents of this Eſtate, and elſewhere in this Book; and it appears that *Gablum* was a Rent which then was conſtantly paid in Money; whereas the *Firmæ*, tho' now indeed in King *Edward* the IIId's Days they began to be compounded for in Money, yet were anciently, before King *Henry* the IId's Reign, all paid in *Corn*, *Victuals*, &c. But that Prince, when he was preparing to go beyond Sea, and wanted ready Money to ſubſiſt his Troops, *&c.* and his Subjects complaining of the long Journeys they were forced to take with their Teams, Horſes, *&c.* when they carried Victuals to divers parts of the Realm; he ordered the Sheriffs of the Counties to take a reaſonable Sum of Money inſtead of the old *Feormes*, and to pay it into his Exchequer at the Scale or Beam; but to pay 6 *d.* over and above every pound weight of Silver, to make amends for the waſte that he thought would be made by the rubbing and wearing of the Money. *(a) Gavelande*, I take here to be Land that was to pay ſuch an old Rent in Money; not but that I know *Gable* in the general ſignifies any Rent, Tribute, or Service, after what manner ſoever to be paid: And that where *Mail* and *that* were joined together, the latter ſignified a Rent in Service, as the former did either in Money, Corn, or Cattle, *i. e.* either *White or Black Mail*, of which more fully hereafter, when I come to ſpeak about *Gavelkind.*

(a) Gervus Tilburienſis.

There was a *Bedell* appointed to look after this Eſtate, who was alſo the *Hayward*, or to take care of the Fences and Hedges. For this Service, and alſo for his being their *Looker*, as we now call them in *Kent*; (*i. e.*) to take care of their Sheep and other Stock on their Land; he had for his Allowance Five Acres of Land, the running of Eighteen Sheep, and Two *Animulia*, *i. e.* I ſuppoſe Cows: And againſt *Chriſtmas* he was to have an old Yew, *Crona*, and a Lamb; one Fleece of Wool, and one *Virgata Hordei*, (I know not how much that was certainly; for it can't well be the common *Virgata Terræ*, that ſeems too much in Proportion to the reſt) and his Horſe alſo was to go in his Lord's Paſture. He paid for his Land a Rent of 20 Pence *per Annum*, and was moveable at the Lord's Pleaſure. The Monks had here one Plow-land and a half in their Demeſne, and the Tenants 12 and a half.

Quando Manerium erat Archiepiſcopi.

Iſti omnes averabant Averagium preteriens uſq; ad proximum Manerium tempore Archiepiſcopi: Et de quolibet Avero ſequenti Archiepiſcopum habebant unum panem: Etſi Archiepiſcopus eſſet in Villâ portabant Corredium de proximis Foris. Et duo molendina molabant Firmam de Northflete per quindecem dies. Etſi Archiepiſcopus eſſet apud Darente per unam Hebdomadam habebant Corredium ſuum de Curiâ Archiepiſcopi. Et ſi Archiepiſcopus caperet Firmam ſuam in Villâ, quodlibet Jugatum deberit attrahare quatuor Carratas de Boſcode Darente. Et Waldenſes Averabant tunc cum duobus Averis; & habebant furragium de Horreis Archiepiſcopi & Corredium ſuum.

As to the Words and Terms uſed in theſe old Cuſtumals, Leiger-Books, Deeds, Charters, the *Textus Roffenſis*, *&c.* you will find them more fully explained in the Gloſſary annexed to the End of this Book, as far as they relate to the Subject of this Hiſtory.

I have now before me Archbiſhop *Hubert*'s Inſtrument for the Change of this Manor of *Darent* for that of *Lambeth*, as 'tis there written: 'Tis a very fair one, with the Seal to it: And in it is expreſſed, that the Change was made by the Conſent of the King (*Richard* the Iſt.) and his Council of Peers, as well as of *Gilbert* then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. With the Manor of *Lambeth* the Archbiſhop had alſo the Church, *cum omnibus Libertatibus & liberis Conſuetudinibus tam in eodem Manerio quam in Suwerck* (now *Southwark*) *& in dimidiâ Soca de London.* But a Mill which the Church of *Rocheſter* then had in *Southwark* over-againſt the *Tower* of *London* is excepted out of the Change. I obſerve alſo in this Deed there is mention made of the *Prior of Lameth*, who, I ſuppoſe, preſided over the Brethren or Prebendaries at the Collegiate Church there, which *Camden* mentions to have been begun by Archbiſhop *Baldwin*, as 'tis certain he did begin to build one there after the Pope forced him to leave off at *Hackington* by *Canterbury*: And probably this Exchange was begun in *Baldwin*'s Time, but not finiſhed till *Hubert*'s; for beſides this Deed of his above-mentioned, we have in our Church at *Rocheſter* a very fair Inſtrument for this Purpoſe ſigned by *Hubert* and *Gilbert*, both with the Seals appendant and entire.

Some of the Cuſtomary Services in *Darent.*

Quælibet Carruca de Villâ debet arrare unam Acram in hieme, in Pane & Cerviſiæ Domini & tribus Ferculis. In quadrigeſimâ quælibet Carruca arrabit unam Acram in Pane & Cerviſiæ & duobus Ferculis.

Item in Quadrigeſimâ quælibet Carruca arrabit unam Acram & habebit quinque Panes & decem Allecia.

Homines de Villâ debent fulcare de Bedmed 9 *Acras & qui habet* Carrum *vel* Caretam *portabit unum benus ad Fenile Domini. Et habebit Carrus duos Panes cum Companagio; & Careta unum Panem cum Companagio. Remanens fœnum portabit Dominus cum Carris ſuis.*

After this in the *Cuſtumale* is a very particular Account of the Cuſtoms, Rents, and Services due from each particular Parcel of Land in *Darent* belonging to *Rocheſter* Church, which I omit, having by this general Account, ſhewed you what Kind of Services were due from the Tenants of thoſe Days to their Lords.

I find by an ancient dateleſs Charter, to which *Henry de Cobeham* is a Witneſs, that there was once a Place here called *Graves*, as there was another in St. *Margaret Helles* of the ſame Name, which was exchanged for this: And I have met with

with the ſame word uſed for ſome other Places of a low ſituation in this part of *Kent*, which makes me ſuſpect that Mr. *Lambard*'s Derivation of the Name of *Graves-End*, is rather Ingenious than Juſt, of which more when I come thither.

DARTFORD, written alſo *Darentford*, *Tarentford*, and *Dorquentford*, *i. e.* in *Britiſh*, the Ford of Clear Water; lies at the *North* ſide of the County near the *Thames*, and by the Rivers *Darent* and *Cray*; about Six Miles *Weſtward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Dartford* and *Wilmington*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. The Pariſh is in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Deanery of *Dartford*; and the Church is Dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 18*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Kilburn ſaith, the Appropriation was made about 450 Years ago; but I believe not ſo early, ſince no mention is made of it in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*; which was written about the Year 1320, and yet I have ſeen a Deed dated at *Halling*, 1253, in which *Laurence* Biſhop of *Rocheſter* Leaſes the ſmall Tithes of *Dartford* for Three Years to the Convent of St. *Andrew*'s, at the Rent of Thirty Eight Marks *per Annum*, and they to ſupply the Cure: And out of the firſt half Years Payment, Ten Marks was to be ſtopt for an Annual Penſion of that value, due from the Biſhop to the Convent, on account of the ſaid Church of *Dartford*.

There are Two Church-yards here; one about the Church, and the other on the Top of the Hill towards *Rocheſter*; and in the latter you may ſee over the Top of the Tower of the Church.

In it are Memorials of the Interment of *Hornley* and *Burlton* above 200 Years ſince, *Hornley* 1477, *Burlton* 1496, *Richard Martin* 1407, *Alice Apulton* 1404, *William Rothele* 1464, Mr. *William d'Aeth*, Great Grandfather to the preſent *Thomas d'Aeth*, Eſq; of *Knowlton* in this County, 1590. In the Chancel is a fair Monument of Sir *Edward Spillman*, the Inſcription in *Dutch*. This Gentleman was the Relation of Sir *John Spillman*, who in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign ſet up, on this River, the firſt Paper Mill that ever was built in *England*: That Prince granted him a Patent, and a Salary of 200*l. per Ann.* for his Encouragement; and there is excellent white Paper made on this River now. He is ſaid to have brought over with him alſo in his Portmanteau two *Lime Trees*, perhaps the firſt that ever were planted in *England*, which he ſet here; and they thrived and grew extraordinarily.

The firſt *Slitting-Mill* alſo, or one deſigned to cut Bars of Iron into ſmall long ſquare Pieces or Rods, in order to their being drawn out into Wire, was ſet up on the River by one *Godfrey Box* of *Liege*, *A. D.* 1590, as *Spillman*'s firſt Paper Mill above-mentioned was erected but a little before. See *Stow's Annals*, p. 1040.

March 20, 1690. Sir *Edward Villars* was created Baron of *Hoo*, and Viſcount *Villers* of *Dartford*.

Places of Note here:

(1.) Before the Erection of the Nunnery, of which you have an account in the Chapter about the Religious Houſes and Hoſpitals in *Kent*; the Manor of *Dartford* belonged to the Crown; tho' it had been not long before the Eſtate of the Earl of St. *Paul*, as perhaps given by the Conqueror to his Family. But he being a *Norman*, King *Henry* the IIId took it from him by way of Repriſal, and gave it to *William* Earl of *Albemarle* to be holden of him and his Heirs, as I find by Mr. *Madox*'s Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, p. 207.

And *Philpot* ſaith, here was a Family of the Name of *Tingewick*, who had it alſo in Leaſe, perhaps after the *Albemarle* Family; for when King *Edward* the IIId (*a*) granted the Royalties of the Manor of *Dartford* to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock* Earl of *Kent*, who paid a Rent of 30*l. per Ann.* for it; 'tis mentioned in the Patent, that he ſhould hold them in as full and ample a manner, as *Tingewike* formerly had done: This Prince, *A. D.* 1355. erected it into a Nunnery. But at the General Suppreſſion in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it became a Palace Royal again, and continued ſo till King *James* the Iſt's Time: For *Hollingſhead* ſaith, King *Henry* the VIIIth had a very commodious Palace here: But King *James* exchanged it with *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, who ſold it to Sir *Edward Darcy*; and his Grandſon *Edward Darcy*, Eſq; deſcended from the Noble Family of the *Darcy*'s in *Yorkſhire*, was the Poſſeſſor of it in Fee-ſimple in *Philpot*'s Time.

(a) Pat. An. 1. Ed. 3. m.

2. The Manor of *Temple* alſo, in this Pariſh which firſt belonged to the Knights Templers, and after their Deſtruction in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId, became part of the Revenue of the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. *John* in *Jeruſalem* (for the Abolition of the Order of Knights Templers did not make any Cure of Superſtition, but only diverted Mankind from one Species of Folly to another) was, at the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries and Religious Houſes, become the Eſtate of the Crown; and ſtaid there till King *James* the Iſt exchanged it alſo, as well as the Manor of *Dartford*, with *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, who ſold it to *Edward Darcy*, Eſq; and his Grandſon Sir *Edward Darcy*, Knight, did in *Philpot*'s Time, alienate it to his Brother in Law Mr. *William Gouge*.

3. The Manor of *Charles*: This was anciently in an Eminent Family of this Name, from which it derived its Appellation. *Edward Charles* was Admiral and Captain-General of the Navy from the *Thames* Mouth *Northward* in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, as appears by the Patents of that Prince in the *Tower* Records, *An.* 34. But about the beginning of King *Richard* the IId, this Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of *Nich. de Brember*; who being in the 10th Year of that Prince executed for Treaſon, the Crown granted this Eſtate to *Adam Bamme*, Lord Mayor of *London*; in whoſe Family it continued ſome Ages, but at laſt it was ſold to Mr. *d'Aeth*; in which Family it continued, till *Thomas*, Grandfather of that worthy Gentleman the preſent *Thomas d'Aeth* of *Knowlton*, Eſq; during the Civil Wars, ſold it to Mrs. *Took*; by a Daughter of which Name it went into that of *Zernatts*, and thence again by another Daughter in Marriage to Mr. *Edwards* of *London*; who, as I am informed, is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

4. *Horſemans-Place*, is an Eſtate of good Account in *Dartford*; for in the 16th Year of King *Edward* the IId, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Tho. de Luda*; between whom and *Tho. de Sandwich*, then Abbot of *Leſnes*, there was a Diſpute, and at laſt a Compoſition about the Paſſage of a Current of a Water, as appears by ſome of our old Books. But before the End of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, this Family was extinct here: And then it came into the Poſſeſſion of *John Horſeman*; who, ſaith *Philpot*, probably built the new Houſe here, and new named the Place. About the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, his Deſcendant, *Thomas Horſeman*, dying without Iſſue, left it to his Widow *Margaret*, who re-married one *Shadderlow*; but probably had no Children by him; for at her Deceaſe, ſhe, in the 19th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, bequeathed *Horſemans-Place* to her Kinſman Mr. *Tho. Brown*, whoſe only Daughter and Heir carried

carried it in Marriage to Mr. *Robert Blague*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer: and his Son by her, *Barnaby Blague*, ſold it in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth to Mr. *John Bere*, or rather *Byer*, as by the Inſcription on the Hoſpital appears, who much improved and adorned the Houſe in the 38th Year of that King. His only Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, was Married to Mr. *Chriſtopher Twiſleton*, deſcended from *Twiſleton Caſtle* in the County of *Lancaſter*: And his Deſcendant, Sir *John Twiſleton*, Knight and Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

As to the Hoſpital here bearing the Name of this Family, you will find an account of it in its proper place.

5. *Stanpit*: Here was once a Church or Chantry founded by *Thomas de Dertford*, for one Prieſt to pray for the Soul of the Founder; it was Dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. And there were ſome *Light Lands*, as they uſed to be called formerly, which were given by one *John de Groveberſt*, to maintain Lights in the Pariſh Church.

6. *The Brent*, or *Dartfort Brent*, is a Plain lying on the *Eaſt* ſide of this Town in the Road to *Rocheſter*; and thro' it runs a Part of the old *Roman Watlingſtreet-way*, very plain to be ſeen; the common Way leaves it and runs to the left; but the *Roman* Way goes ſtraight in among the Encloſures towards *Cobham*; of which you will find a full Account in the Chapter of *Roman* Ways. This *Brent* hath been alſo famous for the Encampment of the Army of *Richard Plantaganet* Duke of *York*, *A. D.* 1452, againſt King *Henry* the VIth, who lay at *Blackheath*: But the Duke, tho' much inferior to the King in the Number and Goodneſs of his Troops, not only ordered his Affairs ſo wiſely and artfully, as to avoid a Battel that might have been fatal to him; but he alſo obtained a Parley of the King, ſubmitted and ſwore Allegiance to him; and tho' Arreſted and Accuſed of Treaſon by the Duke of *Somerſet*, got clear of all, and was ſet at Liberty; and afterwards in the Battel of St. *Albans*, killed the Duke of *Somerſet* and took the King Priſoner.

7. *Dartford Heath*, is a Place lying about *Weſt South Weſt* of the Town, where are a great many deep Pits (mentioned by *Lambard*, p. 445.) and by Sir *Robert Atkins* in his Hiſtory of *Glouceſterſhire*, p. 230. who ſaith, that about 20 Years ſince, ſuch were diſcovered in the Pariſh of *Aſton-Cold* in that County; which were very large and deep, and had Tunnels to them to admit entrance, or to let in Light occaſionally from above. There are others of this kind mentioned alſo by *Cambden*, at *Tylbury* and at *Cleowen-wood* in *Eſſex*, by Mr. *Childrey* and other Authors.

Theſe lye ſo near to one another, that ſometimes you may find two or three within a ſmall diſtance of each other; and here are perhaps 40 within the compaſs of a Mile, in this Heath and in the adjacent Woods; and more ſuch there are alſo in the Pariſhes of *Willmington*, *Bexley*, and *North-Crey*: Some of them run down as far as, and into the Chalk, and others reach no farther than the Sand: Many of theſe have been ſtopped up of late Years, to prevent Men or Cattle from falling into them. Very different Gueſſes have been made about their Uſe and Original Deſign, which I ſhall not ſtay here to mention, having ſaid ſomething of that kind in another Place: But to me the moſt likely Opinion about them is, that they were dug for hiding Places for the Goods, Wives, and Children of the Inhabitants in time of any Foreign Invaſion; and moſt probably in the Time of the *Danes*, who frequently over-ran and pillaged this Track of Land.

Mr. *Johnſon* in his *Iter in Agrum Cantianum*, A. D. 1629, *Planturum Inveſtigationis ergo ſuſceptum*, mentions a Place near *Dartford*, called *Chalk Dale*; which was only the Remains of an old Chalk Pit; but then grown over with Graſs, and ſtored with a great variety of fine and rare Plants.

Dartford hath a Market on *Saturdays*, which is very eminent for Corn: and a Fair yearly on *July* 22.

The Town is finely watered by two or three very good Springs, and the River goes out by a uſeful Creek into the *Thames*.

A. D. 1330. King *Edward* the IIId. held a Famous Tournament in the Town at his Return from *France*. And *An.* 1335. the Archbiſhop of *Colen* was ſent hither by *Frederick* the Emperor, to demand *Iſabella* the King's Siſter in Marriage: And this Kind of Proxy-Marriage (uſual enough among Princes) was ſolemnized in this Town; ſo that one would think, here was at that Time ſome Palace of the King, or a Place at leaſt fit to entertain ſo large a Company.

In the Fifth Parliament of King *Richard* the IId, amongſt other hard Taxes, a Poll was granted of 4 *d. per* Head of all Perſons, of, or above 14 Years of Age. The Collection of this Tax, which did mightily exaſperate the People in it ſelf, was alſo managed by very indiſcreet and rude Officers, who collected the Money from the People with great Rigor and Severity: And one of them going into the Houſe of *John Tyler*, who dwelt at *Dartford*, demanded a Groat for the Poll of a young Girl that was in the Houſe: The Mother alledging ſhe was under Age, the Fellow offered to convince her to the contrary in a very rude and unſeemly Manner: Of which complaining to her Husband, he was ſo exaſperated that he beat out the Officer's Brains; and after that, raiſed the Common People up in Arms, who got together in great Numbers, chuſing *Tyler* for their Captain; and giving him the Name of *Jack Straw*, as *Lambard* ſaith. After he was ſettled in his Command, he engaged his Followers by Oath; "To be true to "King *Richard*, and the Intereſt of the Com-"mons of *England*: That they ſhould never re-"ceive a *John*, meaning *John* Duke of *Lanca-"ſter*, for their King: They ſhould perſuade "all they could to join in their Cauſe; And "that they would never yield to pay any Tax, "but a Fifteenth.

Being thus united, they rendevouzed firſt at *Maidſtone*, and from thence marched towards *London*, plundring all they could meet with as they went along. On *Blackheath* they muſtred and were above 60, ſome ſay, 100 Thouſand ſtrong.

The King hearing of this formidable Inſurrection ſent to them to know what was the Cauſe of their Aſſembling thus together in Arms.

Their Anſwer was, "That they wanted to "ſpeak with Him, and deſired him to come to "them.

On this it was debated in Council, Whether the King ſhould go to them or not: Some thought that the beſt Way to appeaſe them: But *Simon Sudbury*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hales*, the Treaſurer, were utterly againſt it; as not judging the King's Perſon ſafe among ſuch a Rabble. This Advice was followed, and the Rebels Petition rejected. On which they, having heard who were the Authors of it, vowed that they would cut off their Heads. The King believing this Denial would provoke them, went down by Water as far as *Redriff* to talk with them. They ſeemed pleaſed with his Preſence, and petition'd him to come on Shore among them: But this being denied, created a yet greater Diſtruſt in them

them againſt the Miniſters and Perſons about the King.

Wherefore as ſoon as ever he had left them, they marched for *London*; and on *June* 2. entred *Southwark*, where they plundered the rich Houſe-keepers, and letting out the Priſoners from the *King's-Bench* and *Marſhalſea*, liſted them into their Company.

In the mean Time, the Lord-Mayor and Chief Men of the City ſtood firm to the King, ſhutting up the Gates againſt them. But the Commonalty taking their Part, and the Rebels threatning to burn all the *Borough*, if they had not free Acceſs into the City; they were forced to open the Gates, and let them in. And in they marched, Robbing, Spoiling, and Pillaging every Body juſt as they pleaſed: And all theſe Lawleſs and Extravagant Actions they juſtified, by pretending to do them for the common Good; and deſtroying ſuch as they called Enemies to the Publick. Accordingly they burnt the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*, and the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s Houſe in the *Savoy*, with all their Rich Goods and Furniture; and when one of their Company attempted to Reſcue a Piece of Plate from the Flames, and had put it into his Boſom, they threw him into the Fire and burnt him alive. They ſet St. *John*'s Hoſpital in *Smithfield* on Fire, and the Manor of *Highbury* belonging to it. All Profeſſors of the Law that they could catch, they put to Death; and deſtroyed all the Rolls and Records that they could find in the *Temple*, and other Inns of Court. The King and his Guards were ſo terrified, that they permitted one of the Rebels Three Bodies to come into the *Tower*; where finding the Archbiſhop, the Chancellor, and Sir *Robert Hayles* the Treaſurer, they took them out and beheaded them upon *Tower-Hill*. In the City they were very ſevere to the *Flemmings*, and other Foreigners, purſuing them into the Sanctuaries, and putting many of them to Death. Their way of knowing whether they were Foreigners or not, was to make them ſay *Bread and Cheeſe*; which if they could not pronounce as the *Engliſh* do, they certainly were beheaded. In the City alſo they opened all the Common Jails, and let the Priſoners eſcape, or join with them. The King and Council, after much Deliberation, reſolved to publiſh a general Pardon for all paſt Offences, and Charters of Freedom to confirm their Liberties for the Future. And this had a very good Effect; for the Heat of their Rage and Fury being abated, the greateſt Part accepted of it, begging Pardon, and going to their Homes. But *Tyler* and his *Kentiſh* Men, being about 20000, would not be ſo ſatisfied, but went on Plundering and Murdering as before. The King offered him yet greater Propoſals; but they were ſtill rejected.

The King then with many of the Nobility, the Mayor, and Aldermen of *London*, his Guards, *&c.* went into *Smithfield*, where *Tyler*'s Head-Quarters were; and ſent Sir *John Newton* to him, to deſire a *Parley*. Who when he endeavoured to haſten *Tyler*, that the King might not ſtay for him, was anſwered, *That he would go at his own Time*: And accordingly the Pageant marched on ſo ſlowly, that Sir *John* was ſent again to quicken him; which ſo enraged the Rebel, that he drew his Dagger to kill him, being angry alſo at the Knight, becauſe he did not diſmount, but preſumed to talk to him on Horſeback. The poor King was frighted, and ordered *Newton* to deliver up his Dagger to *Tyler*, and to ſubmit.

When the King and he came to talk, he behaved himſelf inſolently to his Majeſty, and made ſtrange and unreaſonable Demands: "As "that all the ancient Laws ſhould be aboliſhed, "That the Sword, which was carried before the "King, ſhould be delivered to him". And more ſuch like ſilly and inſolent Stuff. At which Sir *William Wallworth*, the Mayor of *London*, and *John Philpot* an Alderman, were ſo enraged, that they deſired of the King that they might have leave to ſeize and arreſt him; which the King diſtruſtfully and unwillingly at laſt conſented to. Then *Wallworth* coming up to *Tyler*, who was playing with his Dagger, and had meddled with the Bridle of the King's Horſe, ſtruck the Villain on the Head with his Dagger, and ſtunn'd him a little; ſo that *Philpot* ſeconding the Blow with his Sword, they knocked him off his Horſe, and killed him immediately. The Rabble ſeeing their Leader dead, made a ſhew of revenging his Death upon his *Murderers*, as their Language was; and bent their Bows at the King and his Retinue. But that young Prince, tho' then not above 15 Years of Age, rode bravely up to them, and ſaid, *What, will you kill your King? Be not troubled for the Loſs of your Leader: I will be your Captain, and grant you what you deſire.* Theſe Words appeaſed them ſo, that they marched with the King at the Head of them, into *St. George's Fields*, not doubting but that they ſhould obtain all their Deſire. In the mean Time *Wallworth* poſted into the City, and brought back with him a 1000 Citizens well armed, who waited to aſſiſt the King under the Command of Sir *Robert Knowles*, our Famous *Kentiſh* Hero, who contributed much to the building of the preſent Bridge at *Rocheſter*. On the Advance of theſe armed Troops, the Rebels were ſo diſpirited, that they threw down their Arms, begg'd the King's Pardon, and got away as faſt as they could. The King was very merciful after this, and executed only the Heads and Ring-Leaders of this Rebellion: And ſo, in ſome Time, all Things were quiet again.

DEALE, Dele, Dale, Dole, according to *Nennius*: To expreſs its low Situation. Lies at the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Four Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Sandwich*: In the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County: In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

'Tis a Rectory; the Church is called *St. Leonard's*. Archbiſhop Patron; and Royal Value 19 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here, this Place being given to that *See* by King *Ethelwolfe*, in the Year 839.

'Tis a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, and within the Diviſion of its Juſtices, and Liberties, and thoſe of the *Cinque Ports*: It being united to *Sandwich* by King *Henry* the VIIIth, who built the Caſtle of *Deale*; as alſo that of *Sandown*, about a Mile and a half *North* from the Town.

Philpot hath nothing about *Deale*.

In the Church is nothing Remarkable, but a Monumental Braſs Plate againſt the Wall of *Thomas Bois* of *Fredville* in *Nonnington*, Eſq; who attended King *Henry* the VIIIth at the Siege of *Bullen*, and died 1560.

At this Place, or between this and *Sandwich*, *Julius Cæſar* landed in both his Expeditions into *Britain*, as I ſhall ſhew you fully in another Place.

And here 1495. Landed that Impoſtor *Perkin Warbeck* with his Forces againſt King *Henry* the VIIth.

Leland in his *Cygnea Cantio*, thus ſpeaks of this Place:

Factat Dela novas celebris arces
Notus Cæſareis Locus Trophæis.

Lambard ſaith, the Trenches which *Cæſar* made upon this Coaſt are called *Rome's Work*.

Of

Of *Deale-Caſtle*. See more in the Chapters of Caſtles.

There are, as it were, two Towns in *Deal*, the *Upper* and more Ancient, which lies about a Mile from the Sea, and in which the Church above-mentioned ſtands: And the *Lower* or Larger, which lies on the Edge of the Sea, and is of late Years much enlarged; and hath a new Church erected in it, chiefly at the Publick Charge by Act of Parliament. But the late moſt Learned Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave a 100 *l.* towards it; and ſeveral private Gentlemen did alſo contribute towards it. The adjacent Harbour of the *Downs*, and the Reſort of the Navy Officers, Merchants, and Sailors, hither, make this Town a Place of great Reſort; and it hath quite eclipſed *Sandwich*, which formerly was a Place of great Note and Commerce.

DENTON near *Eleham*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles and half *North-Eaſtward* from *Eleham* in the County of *Kinghamford*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, and the reſt in that of *Bridge* and *Petham*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*, and ſtands in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*.

'Tis a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Denton*, with that of, 2. *Tupton*, as 'tis uſually called by Contraction; tho' rightly *Tupington*, appendant to it, were anciently both belonging to the Family of *Yerd* or *Erde*, as appears by many dateleſs Deeds and Evidences, long before King *Edward* the IIId. But then it is certain, that *John de Yerd* paid Aid for them at making the *Black Prince* Knight, and held them by Caſtle Service of *Dover-Caſtle*: And in the 5th Year of *Henry* the Vth, *Robert Erde* was ſeized of the Manor of *Denton*: His Deſcendant, *John Yerd*, was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 19th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, whoſe Son of the ſame Name ſold *Tapton* to *John Fogge*, Eſq; and he in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, parted with it (by Fine) to *Richard Haut*; by whoſe Daughter *Margery* it went to Mr. *William Iſaack*, where it ſtaid till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was alienated to *Bois*.

But *Denton* continued in the Family, till *John Yerd* dying without Iſſue, it went to *Langley* of *Knowlton*, who had married into the Family.

From the Name of *Langley*, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it deſcended, the very ſame way, to *Peyton*; and Sir *Robert Peyton* ſold it to *Bois*; who now had both theſe Manors; but he ſoon ſold *Tapton* to *Verner*, and he parted with it to *Merſh*; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

And *Denton* he ſold to *Rogers*, who parted with it the ſame way to *Swan*; and *Swan* to Sir *Arthur Percival* of *Dover*; who conveyed it by Sale alſo to *Phineas Andrews* of *Hartfordſhire*, Eſq; in whom it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Wigmere* is another Manor here, which ſeems once to have had Owners of this Name; there being mention made of ſeveral of the Name *de Wigmere*, in old Deeds relating to *Eaſt Kent*: But for many Ages it certainly was in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Brent*: But in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Thomas Brent* dying without Iſſue Male, by a Daughter *Margaret*, it went to *John Dering* of *Surrenden Dering*, Eſq; and continued in that Family in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Madekin*, is a Place which lies partly in *Denton*, and partly in *Barham*; and once was the Inheritance of a Family of that Sirname, as appears by ancient Evidences; which *Philpot* ſaw in the Hands of Mr. *Oxenden*. But about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, it went from this Name by Sale to *Sednor*; and continued in that Family a good while; but then was ſold to *Brook*; and after three Deſcents in that Name, went the ſame way to *Brooker*: And by *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of that Family, it paſſed to Sir *Henry Oxenden*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon *Henry Oxenden*, Eſq; was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

DENTON near *Graveſend*, *Denitonia*, and in the *Text. Roffenſis*, *Denituna*; lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, near the *Thames*, about Two Miles *Eaſtward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Ailesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church was called St. *Maries*, which is now down; and there is but one Houſe, as I am informed, in the Pariſh.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here: For *Denton* was given to that Church about 750 Years ago, by one *Britrick* and *Elfswitha*. (See the Will in *Mepham*.) But after this it was taken away by *Odo* Earl of *Kent*; and reſtored again by King *Henry* the Iſt. On the General Diſſolution, King *Henry* the VIIIth gave *Denton* to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*.

In *Britrick*'s Will it is ſaid to be Two Plow Lands, but in *Domeſday* it ſtands thus.

Denituna ſe defendebat T. E. R. pro uno Solino & nunc pro Dimidio; & eſt appretiatum 6 Libros & 10 Solidos.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed to the Repair of the 9th Arch of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

In the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, *f.* 14. is the following Account of the Convents Eſtate at *Denton*, and of the Ancient Services and Cuſtoms belonging to the Manor.

Conſuetudines de Denitoniâ.

Denitonia habet tria Juga & tres Acras. Hoc eſt in ſervitium Arrabunt, & Seminabunt, & Herciabunt ſex Acras & ſex quartulas tempore vernali & hiemali. Falcabunt tres Acras & tres quartulas de Prato, & congregabunt, & coacervabunt, & in Curiam adducent. Carriabunt de Boſco ubi Dominus providerit xii. Caratas vel xxiv. Bigatas. Omnes communitèr unam Grangiam coopperire debent. Et cavea tunus quiſque ne in ſuâ preparaturâ aliquid pereat, quia dumpnam reſtaurabit in cujus Parte aliquid peritrit. Falcabunt Fuccum & portabunt in Curiam: & quandocunque opus fuerit eskippandi bladum omnes Gavalmanni venient ad ſummonicionem Domini cum equis & eorum ſaccis propriis: Caveat omnis ne hoc ſupersedeat, quia alioquin cadit in Miſerecordid Domini. Debeat etiam parare viij. Cumbas de Grudo, & xvj. Cumbas de Braſio, & ducere ad Rofam, & paccare ad Granarium Monachorum. Similiter adducent ad Rofam viij. Cumbas Frumenti, & Cumbam & dimidium Piſorum, & duo Pondera Caſei, & ſex Bacones. Debent etiam ad exenium Sancti Andrææ uno anno xxiv Gallinas: ad Paſcham autem ſex viginti Ova & tria (hoc eſt 123.) Ad Feſtum Sancti Mich. xi. Solidos & duos denarios & obolum: Ad Pentecoſter. 11 s. 2 d. ob. Ad Feſtum Sancti Thomæ 11 s. 2 d. ob. Ad Vincula Sancti Petri 11 s. 2 d. ob.

Eaſtmerſe *continet xxxvij. Acras, unde Ruſtici habent Juncum de viginti & ſex acris pro facturâ Brais, ſicut dicunt. Et redditur pro Herbagio ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis duos Solides.*

Weſtmerſe *continet* 22½ *Acras.*

Septmerſe *xvj. Acras.*

Frithmerſe

Frithmerſe 6½ *Acras. Et notandum quod Monachr. habent unam Currucam in Dominico & Ruſtici tres & dimidiam.*

DEPTFORD, or *Deptford Strand*, formerly called *Weſt Greenwich*, ſeems to take its Name from the deep Channel of the River *Ravenſbourn*, which here runs into the *Thames*; for 'tis often written *Diepford*, or *Deepford*. It lies at the *North Weſt* Side of *Kent*, near *Surrey*, about Four Miles to the *South Eaſtward* from *London*: A Part of it is in *Surrey*; but much the greater in *Kent*; and that lies in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church ſtands in *Kent*, and is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*: A Vicarage; rated in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* In it there is or was a Memorial of the Interment of one *Wever*, who is ſaid to have been Mayor of the Staple of *Calais*. And *Wever* in his Funeral Monuments gives us a Bull of Pope *Martin* the Vth to theſe Merchants of the Staple, under this Man's Mayoralty; and in which is mention made alſo of a *Conſtable* of the *Staple*; that they might have a Portable Altar, which they might uſe either at *Calais*, or any Port beyond the Seas, as well as any where in *England*; and have it officiated by their *own* or any other ſufficient Prieſts. And in another Bull he grants them Leave to chuſe their own Confeſſor: But appoints him a particular Form to give them Abſolution in, in theſe Words:

Abſolvo te ab omnibus Pœnis Purgatorij quæ tibi in Purgatorio debentur propter Culpas & offenſas quas contra Deum commiſiſti: Et te reſtituo illi innocentiæ in quâ eras quo tempore baptizatus fuiſti in Nomine Patris, &c.

No doubt theſe Privileges coſt our Merchants a good Sum; but they were then a rich Society; and as the Money went out of the common Stock, it was eaſier to any particular Man than the Trouble of Repentance.

As to theſe Merchants of the *Staple*, *Wever* gives the following Account.

Staple ſignifies the particular Town, Port, or City, where the Merchants of *England*, by common Order or Commandment, did carry their Wools, Woolfels, Cloaths, Lead, Tin, or ſuch like Commodities of our Land, to make Market of them by Wholeſale. And this may be derived either from the *Saxon* Staple, which ſignifies ſomething ſteady to fix or ſtay any Thing upon: Or from the French *Eſtape*; which is a Publick Warehouſe for Merchants Goods. Whereever the Staple was kept, the Merchants were uſually ſtiled, *Mercatores Stapulæ Villa Caliſiæ*. But our Kings from the beginning of *Edward* the IIId, to the 5th of *Edward* the VIth, uſually appointed ſuch Places for the *Staple*, as by the Council were thought proper, and frequently moved it from Place to Place.

The Officers of the *Staple* were theſe: Mayors, Conſtables, Manipernors, Collectors, Packers, Porters, Winders, Workers, *&c.* The Fees of the Mayors and Conſtables levied out of 4 *d per* Sack of Wool coming to every *Staple*, were as follows: The Mayor of the Staple of *Weſtminſter* had a 100 *l. per Ann.* and each Conſtable 10 Marks: The Mayor of the Staple of *York*, *Kingſton upon Hull*, *Norwich*, and *Winchſter*, had each 20 Pounds, and their Conſtables every one 5 *l. per Ann.* The Mayors of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, *Chicheſter*, and of *Exeter*, 10 *l. per Ann.* and each Conſtable 5 Marks. See the Statute of 27. *E.* 3. and by the Statute of 10. *H.* 6. the Mayors and Conſtables were impowered to record Recognizances of Debt taken before them.

One Mr. *Ady*, probably the firſt that had the Title and Office of Maſter Builder here in the King's Yard, left a Piece of Land, called the *Gravel-Pits*, by his Will, to the Poor of the Pariſh, which now is very much improved. He died in the Year 1606, and is buried in the Church-yard.

There is a new Church lately erected here, the Inſide of which is not quite finiſhed.

This Place was of no great Note till King *Henry* the VIIIth erected a Storehouſe here, and incorporated certain Officers by the Name of the Maſter and Wardens of the Holy Trinity; and theſe, *Lambard* ſaith, were to take care of the Building, Keeping, and Conducting of the Navy Royal. Their Hall or Houſe, *Philpot* ſaith, was adjoining to the Church: And that the Treaſurer of the Navy had alſo in his Time a convenient Houſe for his Reſidence at the Dock. But of this Eminent Royal Dock and Yard for the Building of Ships for His Majeſty's Navy, I ſhall give a full Account in another Place.

The *Eaſt-India* Company were good Benefactors to the Church of *Deptford*, in contributing to the Building of the *North-Iſle* of it: And the Chancel was enlarged, ſaith *Philpot*, with beautiful Additions, partly at the Coſt of Sir *Will. Ruſſel*. Knight and Baronet, then Treaſurer of the Navy, and the Care of Dr. *Valentine* Vicar.

Deptford, on the Conqueſt of *England* by King *William* Iſt. fell to the Share of *Giſlebert de Magminot* an Eminent *Norman*, whoſe Grandſon *Walkelin de Magminot*, being Lord-Warden of the Ports, held out *Dover-Caſtle* againſt King *Stephen*: But *Lambard* ſaith, he delivered it up at laſt; which is not unlikely, for he fled into *Normandy*; and there died without Iſſue-Male: But his only Daughter, (ſome ſay Siſter) marrying into the Family of *Say*, the Seat or Caſtle of the *Magminots* here took the Name of *Says-Court*; which it ſtill retains, having been of late Years in the Family of *Evelyn*, and was the Seat of that Learned and Worthy Gentleman *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Fellow of the Royal Society, and the judicious Author of many uſeful Books.

The firſt *Giſlebert de Magminot* was one of the Eight Barons who were joined to *John de Fiennes* in the Government and Guard of *Dover-Caſtle*, then eſteemed as a Place of the greateſt Truſt and Importance. And to ſhew you how nobly King *William* the Iſt rewarded his Friends who accompanied him in his Expedition hither take this Account from *Philpot* of the Knights Fees, which were held of this Barony or Honour of *Deptford*, the Poſſeſſion of *Giſlebert de Magminot*.

In *Kent* 15. viz. *Pevington* 2 Knights Fees: *Eaſtwell* 1. *Davington* 2. *Cuckſton* 1. *Walderſhare* 3. *Whitfield* 1. *Coudham* 2. *Bradingburſt* 1. *Thornham*, *Kerſeney*, and *Bingbury* 3. Beſides four or five in other Counties.

William Duke of *Suffolk* held the Manor of *Weſt Greenwich* or *Deptford Strond*, and one Meſſuage here, in the 29th Year of *Henry* the VIth.

Hacham lying upon the Confines of *Kent* and *Surrey*, by *Kent* Fields or *Kent* Lands, *Philpot* ſaith, was formerly eſteemed to be all of it in *Kent*; and very probably, as I have obſerved at the beginning of this Hiſtory, the County of *Kent* did formerly extend much farther than it doth now. It was in King *Henry* the IId's Reign the Seat of one *Hacham*; and in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, the Manor of *Hacham* (or *Hatcheſham*) with many Pieces of Land in *Surrey* holding of that Manor, was granted to the Priory of *Dertford*; and at the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, came to the Crown. Mr. *Echard* in his *Engliſh* Hiſtory, p. 387. ſaith, King *Edward* the IIId founded a Nunnery here, but he miſtakes it for *Dertford*.

Some Writers ſay *Wat. Tyler* the famous Rebel in King *Richard* the IId's Time, was a Taylor in this Place; but he is generally fixed at *Dartford*, as hath been above ſaid.

Anciently there was (ſaith *Lambard*) a fair Wooden Bridge here over the River *Ravensbourn*; the Repair of which belonged to the Hundred of *Blackheath* only, and not to the Men of the *Villæ* of *Eltham*, *Modingham*, and *Woolwich*; as appears by the *Tower* Records. *Rot. Eſc.* 20. *Ed.* 3. *N.* 66. Whether the preſent handſome Stone Bridge was firſt built then, I don't find; but the Bridge was *rebuilt* at the only Charge of King *Charles* the Iſt, in the Fourth Year of his Reign, as *Philpot* ſaith, appeared by an Inſcription. And this ſeems to intimate there was a Stone-Bridge before: unleſs it may mean, that a new Bridge of Stone was then built in the Room of the old Wooden one.

I find by the *Textus Roffenſis*, *F.* 221. that there was anciently in *Kent* a Pariſh called,

DERWOLDSTREOP, which is named in the Liſt of the Pariſhes, within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and ſeems to have been ſomewhere in the Hundred of *Hoo*, but where I cannot find.

DETLING lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick of *Eyhorne*, Hundred of *Maidſtone*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Martin*, which is a kind of Chapell, not valued in the King's Books. And in a Manuſcript written in the Year 1578, I find it ſaid that the Church of *Detling* was annexed to *Maidſtone*. 'Tis in the Patronage of the Archbiſhop. The Church is ſmall but neat, and in it there are Remains of good painted Glaſs: In the upper End of the *South* Iſle was a Stone over *Elizabeth*, Wife of *John Godfrey*, *Jurat* of *Lydde* 1589, ſhe was a *Pix*. In the Church is the Buſt of a Man, on a Piece of a Grave Stone, which appears to be ancient: And they tell you 'tis in Memory of Sir *John Detling*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here, this Place anciently belonging to that See: But being torn from it by the Power of *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, it was reſtored again to it by the famous Trial at *Pinenden* or *Pickenden* Heath; of which ſee an Account in *Maidſtone*.

This Place, ſaith *Philpot*, gave Name to a Knightly Family, famous for Fortitude and Chivalry, in Token whereof a maſſy Lance all wreathed about with thin Iron Plate is ſtill to be ſeen in the Church: But this was gone when I was there, and I could hear of no ſuch Thing. And in this Name of *Detling* did this Place continue till the beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, and then by a Daughter of *John Detling*, in ſome old Deeds written *Brampton* alias *Detling*, it went in Marriage to *Thomas Town* of *Throwley*: He left only Three Daughters, one of which *Eleanor*, by marrying *Richard Lewknor* carried this Eſtate into that Family: But hence it ſoon went by Sale to *Richard* Lord *Woodville*, of the Moat in *Maidſtone* (now the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Romney*) he was created Earl *Rivers*, and was made Lord Treaſurer and Conſtable of *England*, by his Son-in-Law King *Edward* the IVth *A. D.* 1466. But his Grandſon *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, being attainted under the Uſurper King *Richard* the IIId, it went to the Crown; and afterwards by King *Edward* the Vth was granted to Sir *Robert Brakenbury*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*. And on his Attainder after the Battel of *Boſworth* Field, in the firſt Year of King *Henry* VIIth coming again to the Crown, it was by that Prince granted to *Richard Lewknor*; whoſe Defendant gave it in Marriage with a Daughter to *Hicks*: And he leaving only two Daughters, one of which married *Vincent*, the other *Martin*, this Eſtate became divided into two Manors: One of which is called,

Weſtcourt, and went to *Vincent*: And the other, named

Eaſtcourt, became the Poſſeſſion of *Martin*: And this, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* was ſold to *Web*, whence it went the ſame Way to *Smith*, and he ſold it to Sir *Edward Henden*, Baron of the *Exchequer*; who bequeathed it to his Nephew Sir *John Henden*, whoſe Eldeſt Son *Edward Henden*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time. But *Weſtcourt* was by *Vincent* alienated to Mr. *Morton* of *White-horſe* in *Croyden*, and in his Family the Poſſeſſion continued when *Philpot* publiſhed his *Villare Cantianum*.

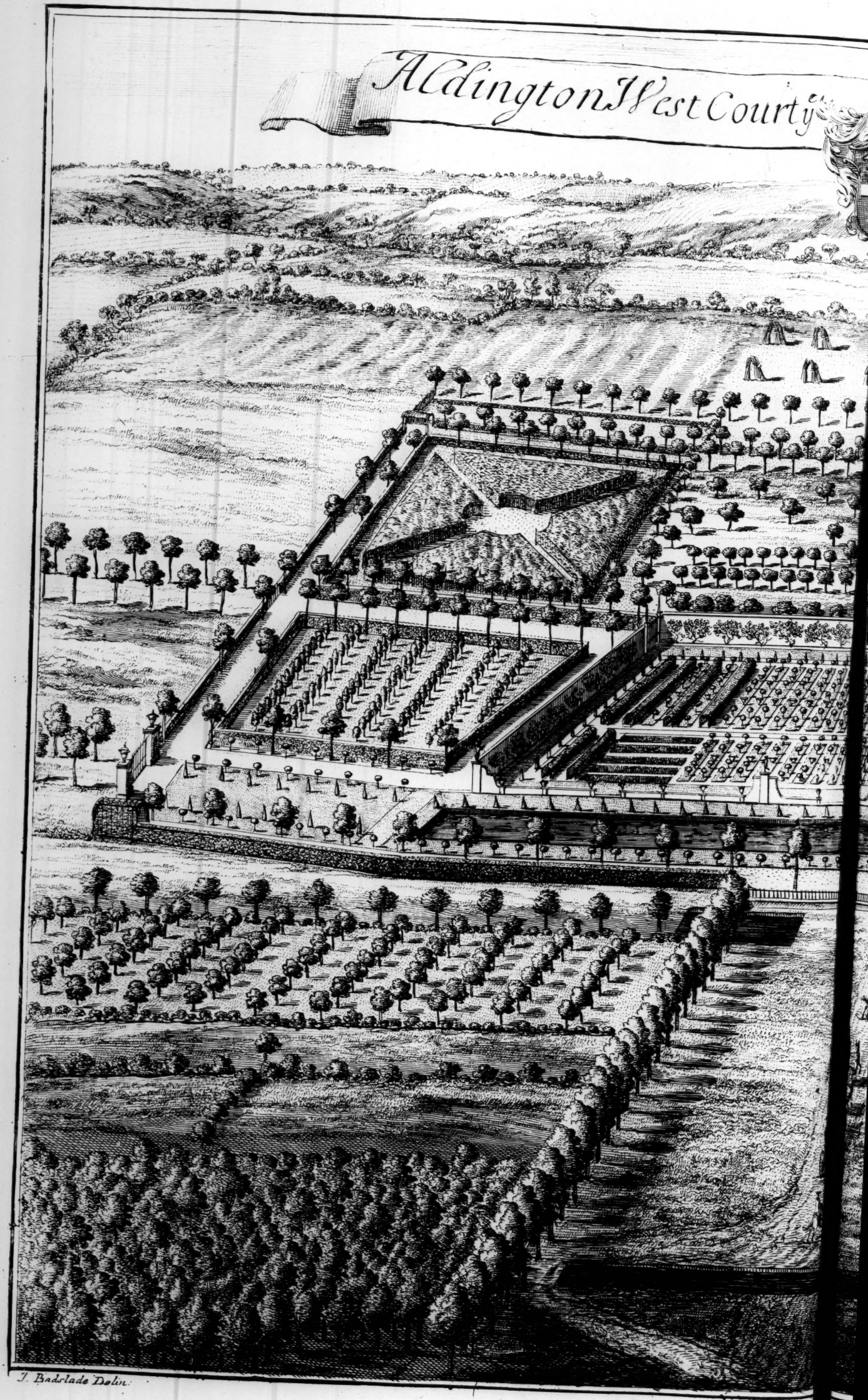
DEVINGTON, *Davington*, vulgò *Daunton*; lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, towards the Iſle of *Shepey*, about a Mile *Weſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey. But that of the Church of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Copton*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church was dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*; 'tis a very ſmall one; in it are the Memorials of *Laſhford*, *Edwards*, and *Bode*. 'Tis a Chapel only, and ſo not rated in the King's Books.

This Place anciently belonged to the Nunnery here (an Account of which ſee in its proper Place). On the Suppreſſion, King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 38th Year, granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; whoſe Son, *Henry* Lord *Cheney*, in the 8th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Jo. Bradborn*, whoſe Son, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſent it the ſame way to *Aubry Giles*; and his Son *Francis* ſold it to Mr. *John Edwards*, by whoſe only Daughter, *Anne*, it went in Marriage to Mr. *John Boade* of *Eſſex*, whoſe Deſcendant of the ſame Name was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Devington-Court, or *Little Davington*, is a Place lying not far from the ſite of the Nunnery; and was once part of the Eſtate of the Earls of *Athol*, and Lords of *Chilham*: One of theſe Gentlemen built the Seat here; as appeared by their Arms in the Stonework of the great Hall, before it was taken down by Mr. *Tho. Mills*. After many Deſcents in this Family, *David de Strabolgie*, Earl of *Athol*, in the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, leaving only Two Daughters; by one of them, *Philippa*, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *John Halham*: And his Grandſon, Sir *Hugh Halham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, left an only Daughter *Joan*, who married *John Lewknor*, Eſq; of *Suſſex*, and thereby carried this Eſtate into that Name; but he ſoon ſold it to *James Drylond*, Eſq; by whoſe Daughter *Conſtance* it went in Marriage to Sir *Tho. Walſingham* of *Scadbury*; his great Grandſon ſold it to *Simons*, and he to *Copinger*; from him it went the ſame way to Mr. *Tho. Mills* of *Norton*; by his Sole Daughter *Anne* it went in Marriage to Sir *John Mills* of *Southampton*; and he in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign alienated it to *Tho. Twiſden*, Eſq; of *Broabourn* in *Eaſt-Maling*, Serjeant at Law, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

I ſaw here the Powder-Mills belonging to Mr. *Gruebarr* of *Oſpringe*; they are very well ſituated, and have great Conveniences attending them: And I was informed that they can and have made 800 Barrels of Gun-powder *per* Week:

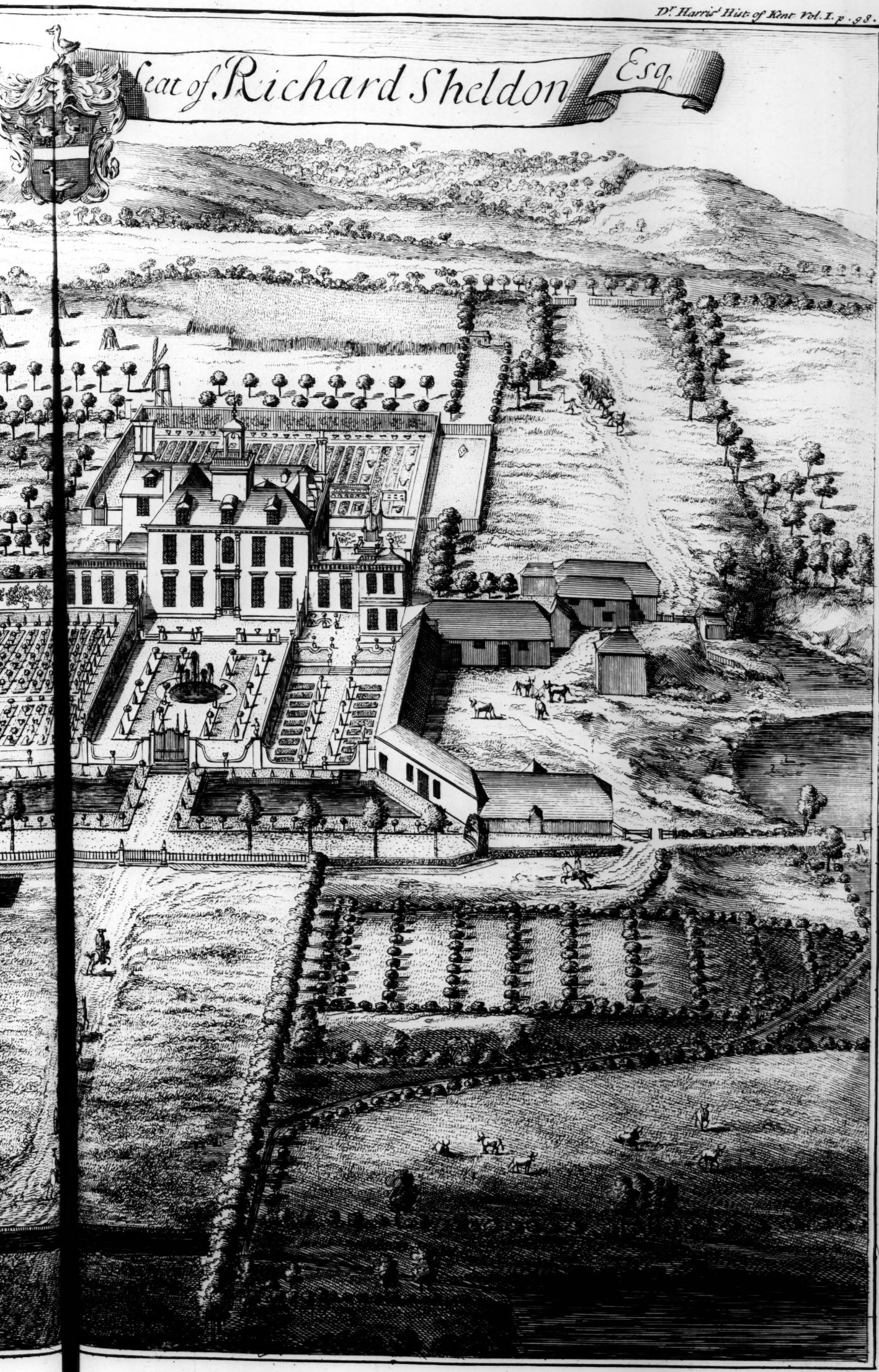
Aldington West Court



J. Badslade Delin.

Dr. Harris' Hist of Kent Vol. I. p. 98.

Seat of Richard Sheldon Esq.



I. Kip Sculp:

Week: Though they did not then make above Fifty.

DIMCHURCH, *Demechurch*, or *Dam-Church*: From either its dim or obſcure Situation; or rather from its being placed near the *Dam* or Wall to keep out the Sea from the Marſh.

It lies at the *South-Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, in *Romney* Marſh, adjoining to the Sea, about Three Miles and a Half towards the *North-Eaſt* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Worth*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, the Liberty of which claims over it: But the Liberty of *St. Auſtin*'s claims here alſo. It is in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. A Rectory and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*

At a Place called *New Hall* in this Pariſh, and which was built about 150 Years ſince, are held the Courts for the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*; and alſo the Court called *Dimchurch Lath*. But of the State of the *Marſh*, its Laws, Cuſtoms, *&c.* I ſhall give a full Account in its proper Place.

Dimchurch was anciently the Inheritance of the Family of the *Twithams*: for *Bertram de Twitham* held Lands here at his Death, which was in the third Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſch. N.* 115. in the *Tower* Records: From him it deſcended to *Theobald Twitham*; whoſe Daughter and Heir *Maud* carried it in Marriage to *Simon Septvans*: And by another Daughter and Heir of *John Septvans* his Deſcendant, it went the ſame Way into the Family of *Fogge*.

Some how or other alſo the Family of *Poynings* came to have ſome Intereſt in this Eſtate; or at leaſt had Lands in this Pariſh: For *Michael Poynings* was ſeized of Lands here in the 43d Year of King *Edward* IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſch. N.* 14. *p.* 2. And it continued in this Name till the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then it was alienated to *Fogge*.

DITTON, *Dictone*, *Dictum*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, Dictuna.

Lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* The Church is ſmall but neat; and in it are Memorials of the Interment of *Rowland Shakerly* in the Year 1516. *Richard Legate* in 1481. and of ſeveral of the Name of *Brewer*. This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed to the Repair of the Fifth Peer or Arch of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ditton*, with its two Appendages, 2. *Bramp ton*, and 3. *Sifleſton*, were very anciently the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Brampton*: But in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, the *Aldons* were the Proprietors of *Brampton* and *Sifleſton*, as appears by the Pipe Rolls: In the third Year of King *Edward* the IId. *Stephen de Burghurſt* or *Burwaſh* died poſſeſt of them, *Rot. Eſc. N.* 4. But his Grandſon *Bartholomew* Lord *Burwaſh* in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold them to Sir *Walter de Pavely*, Knight of the Garter: And he in the Firſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, parted with them the ſame Way to *Windleſor*, or *Windſor*; but in this Name they continued but a little while, for in the Fifteenth Year of King *Richard* the IId, they were alienated to *Lewis Clifford*; and hence about the middle of King *Henry* the VIth, they were ſold to *Colepeper*; here they continued till the End of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and then they went by Sale to *Leigh*: And one *Thomas Leigh*, Eſq; exchanged then with King *Henry* VIIIth. That Prince in his 37th Year granted them to Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*: Who, not long after, ſold them to Sir *Robert Southwell*: And he in the Second Year of Queen *Mary* parted with them the ſame Way to Sir *Thomas Pope*; in which Name they ſtaid till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then were alienated to *Wiſeman*; whence they paſſed again by Sale to Sir *Oliver Boteler* of *Teſton*, and his Grandſon of the ſame Name was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

The *Ropers* alſo held ſome Eſtate here at *Ditton* by Purchaſe from *Clifford* in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 33. But one of his Deſcendents not long after alienated it to *Colepeper*.

DODECIRCE, or *Dodeskirk*, is a Pariſh mentioned in the *Textus Roffenſis*, and ſaid to be within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but whereabouts it lay I can't find.

DODDINGTON lies towards the Middle of the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles *North Eaſtward* of *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Tenham*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that *Lath*. It is alſo in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called St. *John Baptiſt*. A Vicarage; valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13. 4 *d.* The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; and he is *Patron* of the Living. Formerly it was a Chapel of Eaſe to *Lenham*: 'Tis now a very handſome Church. In the *South* Chancel was this old Inſcription:

Hic jacet Ricardus de Saherſtada.

Who no doubt was one of the Anceſtors of *Robert de Sharſted*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sharſted*, or *Sharſted Court*, once the Eſtate of a Family of this Name: For it appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 61. that *Robert de Sharſted* died poſſeſt of it in the VIIIth Year of King *Edward* the IIId, his only Daughter married *John de Bourne*, Son of *John de Bourne*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 22d, 23d, and 24th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt. This Family had been of good Note before in this Pariſh (*a*); and had other Lands here which were purchaſed of *John de Doddington*; as appears by a Fine levied in the 47th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. *John de Bourn* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for his Lands here, (as alſo for thoſe at *Bourn* and *Boxley*) in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. In this Ancient Name of *Bourn* did this Eſtate continue till Mr. *James Bourn* in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, alienated *Sharſted-Court* to Mr. *de Lawne* of *London*; in whoſe Son *William*'s Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time, and is in that Name ſtill. That *William* married a Daughter of *Thomas Hayward* of *Grange* in *Gillingham*, who lies buried here: And this finely ſituated Place is now the Seat of Colonel *William de Laune*, one of the Knights of the Shire for this County in the firſt Parliament of our moſt Gracious King *George*.

(*a*) *Memorials in the Church of* Fr. Bourn *of* Sharſtede, *Eſq;* 1615.

2. *Ringleſtone* is a Place of Note here, which by Tradition takes it Name from a *Ring* and a *Stone*, which the Tenants of this Manor (they ſay) ought to hold in their Hands, in token of Homage: If there were any ſuch Tradition, it gives a better Account of the Name, than that

which *Philpot* advances, with his uſual Pomp, in the Room of it; and which he founds on a Miſtake; the word *Ring* in the *Saxon* Language never ſignifying a Village, that I can find.

The moſt early Proprietors of this Place appear to have been the *Chalfhunts*. And *Henry de Chalfhunt* died poſſeſt of it in the 45th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 14. From this Family it went to that of *Hadde*, ſometimes written *Haddu*, and *le Hadde*; where it continued till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Buck*; and not long after, *Ringleſtone* went the ſame way to *Archer*; and at length was ſold to *Thatcher*, who parted with it the ſame Way to Mr. *Chriſtopher Allen* of *Borden*, and he gave it in Marriage with his Daughter to *Giles*: In whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Down-Court*, is an Ancient Manor in *Doddington*, which was once in the Poſſeſſion of *Simon de Doddington*; who flouriſhed here in the Time of King *John* and King *Henry* the IIId; and had the Patronage or Advowſon of the Church. But his only Daughter *Matilda*, as appears by the Fine, parted with this Eſtate to *John de Bourn*, in the 41ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId; in which Name it continued till the Time of King *Henry* the VIth; towards the End of whoſe Reign, it was ſold to *Dungate* of *Dungate-ſtreet* in *King's-Down*. By a ſole Daughter of *Andrew Dungate*, this Manor paſſed by Marriage to *Killigrew*; which Name alſo, about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ended in Two Female Heirs; one of which married *Roydon*, the other *Cowland*. The Manor Houſe was by *Roydon* ſold to *Adye*; and in a Succeſſor of that Family, Mr. *John Adye*, *Down-Court*, continued in *Philpot*'s Time. On the *North* Wall of the Church is a Monument of *John Adye*, Eſq; 1612. But the reſt of the Manor, which was *Cowland*'s Part, was by his Will, *A. D.* 1540. ordered to be ſold for Payment of Debts and Legacies: The Purchaſer was Mr. *Allen*, in one of whoſe Family the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the Church are Memorials of the *De Laune*'s, of the *Swallmans*, 1658, of the *Nicholſons* of *Homeſtall*, and of the *Nortons*.

About 70 Years ago the Frame of the Bells was fired by Lightning, and the Steeple much damaged.

In the Church-yard are Three Yew Trees; out of the Body of one of which grow a Dozen, or more, of the large Arms of a Poplar Tree; whoſe ſpreading Branches compoſe almoſt all the lower part of this odly double Tree; the Yew appearing above in the upper part of it; ſo that it hath a Body and Top of Yew; but moſt of the lower and middle Branches are of the White Poplar; it ſeems to have come into this State from ſome accidental conveyance of the Poplar Seeds into its hollow Body (perhaps by the Means of the Birds dropping them there) where meeting with ſome old rotten Sullage or Earth, they took Root and grew.

DOVOR, in Latin, *Dubris*; and ſometimes *Doris*, *Doveria* and *Durus*; in *Saxon*, Doppa: The Learned (*a*) Dr. *Gale* thinks to have been ſo called from the *Britiſh* Word *Dwy*, which ſignifies *two*; and *Bre* or *Bryn*, (hence our *Brink*) a Hill; and this is deſigned to expreſs its Situation: For as *Cæſar* ſaith of it, Lib. 4. *Montibus anguſtis hic mare contineter* (*b*). *Lambard* thinks its Name may rather be derived from the *Dyfr* or *Dyr*, Britiſh, *Dufir*, Water; or *Dufirha*, High or Steep. *Somner* hints, that it may take its Name from *Dyffrin* in the ſame Language, ſignifying a Valley. One, ſaith *Lambard*, calls it *Dorobrina*, as if he would diſtinguiſh it from *Canterbury*, *Dorobornia*; by making *Dorobrina* expreſs its ſituation on the *Bryne* or Salt Water; as *Canterbury* is on a *Bourn* or Freſh River. And this Name hath bred ſome confuſion in Hiſtory; for *Speed*, *Holingſhead*, and *Milton*, miſtaking *Dorobornia* for *Dorobrina*, have placed the Tumult and Riot made *here* by Earl *Euſtace* his Men, (of which more by and by) at *Canterbury*.

(*a*) Anton. Iter. *p.* 81. (*b*) *Theſe Cliffs* Cicero *in* Ep. 6. Lib. 1. ad Atticum, *calls* Moles mirificæ, *and in ſeveral of the* Roman *Coins*, Britain *is repreſented as ſitting on a Rock in the Sea, in the Habit of a Woman.*

Dover lies at the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea; about Five Miles *North-Eaſtward* from *Folkſtone*, in the Bailiwick of *Stouting*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. It was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Dover*, (and before that by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Dover*) in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId. Their Common Seal hath on one ſide a Ship, and on the other a Man, who perhaps is St. *Martin*, riding out of a Port, with another following him on Foot.

The Place is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Town and Port; and the Liberties of the Corporation, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Market is kept here every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, and a Fair of Nine Days, which begins annually on *Novemb.* 11. being St. *Martin*'s Day.

Dover was ſo Eminent in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, that, as appears by *Domes-day* Book, it was then of Ability to Arm yearly 20 Veſſels, and to maintain them at Sea for Fifteen Days together in the King's Service; each Ship carrying Twenty one able Men. And for this Service the King not only granted to the Inhabitants to be free from *Toll*, and many other Privileges; but alſo pardoned them all manner of Suit and Service to any Courts whatſoever.

Twine commits a great miſtake in making *Dover* to be the *Portus Ritupenſis*, which certainly was *Sandwich*; and tho' the whole Sea Coaſt between *Dover* and *Sandwich* might perhaps have been by ſome *Latin* Writers, leſs accurately acquainted with our Coaſts, called *Litora Ritupina*; yet *Dubris* and *Rutupiæ*, are every where plainly diſtinguiſhed in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, and in all other Writers.

There have been formerly, ſaith *Kilburn*, Seven Churches in the Town; but Five of them, *viz.* St. *John*'s, St. *Nicholas*'s, St. *Peter*'s, St. *Martin's Le Grand*, and St. *Martin's the Leſs* are Demoliſhed. And at preſent there are but Two Pariſhes and Churches here; St. *Mary*'s, not valued in the King's Books; and St. *James*'s, a Rectory, and valued there at 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

St. *Mary*'s Church was built by the Prior and Convent of St. *Martin* here (an Account of which ſee in its proper place) and by them was given to the Town: But the Advowſon thereof was given to *Hubert de Burgh*, the Founder of the *Maiſon Dieu* here; and he afterwards gave it to that Hoſpital.

The Church of St. *James*'s did anciently belong to the Caſtle of *Dover*; and in it, to this Day, the Courts of Chancery and Admiralty, for all the Five Ports, the Two Ancient Towns, and their Members, are uſually holden.

'Tis uſually ſaid, that *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Britains*, built a Church within the Caſtle here, and endowed it with the Cuſtoms of the Port: And that *Eadbald*, Son of *Ethelbert*, firſt King of *Kent*, built alſo a College here, which King *Wightred* afterwards removed down into the Town, ſtoring it with Twenty Two Canons, and dedicating it to St. *Martin*.

And tho' the Story of King *Lucius* hath by ſome been thought a Legend (of which more hereafter) yet *Leland* ſaith he had ſeen the Annals of *Dover*, which had the appearance of very good Antiquity, wherein, this Chapel was ſaid to be built by him in *Dover-Caſtle*, and dedicated to our Saviour; which is ſomething alſo confirm-

confirmed by another Treatiſe concerning the *Original of Dover-Caſtle*, mentioned by *Battely* in his *Canterb.* Part 2. p. 3. There 'tis ſaid to have been built, *A. D.* 161. This Chapel is now indeed almoſt demoliſhed; but the Steeple, or rather Tower, is ſtill remaining, in which are ſome *Roman* Bricks. And at the *Weſt* End is another very ancient Tower, which is built within ſide with Rows of *Roman* Bricks regularly placed; and where-ever ſuch are found, they are Demonſtrations of the great Antiquity of the Building. Perhaps the *preſent*, are the *Ruins* of ſome Church built on the Foundation of a former much more ancient, and really erected in the Times of the *Romans*.

After King *Wighred* had brought the Twenty Two Canons above mentioned down from the Caſtle, and had founded St. *Martin*'s Church in the Town, which was Dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and to that Saint, the Three Churches of St. *John*, St. *Nicholas*, and St. *Martin the Leſs*, were erected and made ſubordinate to St. *Martins*. And it was this Monaſtery that firſt promoted the Towns being incorporated.

The preſent Market-place was the Church-yard of St. *Martin*'s Church: This was reckoned the Mother Church, was called St. *Martin's Le Grand*, and by King *Henry* the Iſt was given to the Church of *Canterbury*.

St. *Martin*'s had ſuch a Superiority over the other Churches and Chapels in *Dover*, that no one of them might ſing Maſs, till St. *Martin*'s Prieſts had begun; and all annual Penſions were paid, and all Offerings almoſt made at this Famous Church.

Dover was, without doubt, a Port in the Time of the *Romans*, as appears by the *Itinerary* of *Antonine*, and hath continued ſo thro' the *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, and *Norman* Ages unto this preſent.

But, as after the *Roman* Times *Buloign* decayed, and grew out of uſe on the *French* Coaſt, ſo *Sandwich*, the Old *Ritupium*, did on ours; *Witſand* ſucceeding *that*, as *Dover* did *Sandwich*. Tho' *Witſand* is not mentioned as a Port, till about 500 or 600 Years ſince; and perhaps, as the preſent Biſhop of *Lincoln* obſerves, it is firſt named as ſuch in the *Saxon* Chronicle of 1057, when *Will. Rufus* took Shipping there for *England*. Nor did *Witſand* hold it very long neither, notwithſtanding the Prayer of *Lewis* the *French* King; who in the Year 1180, coming on a Pilgrimage to the Tomb of that Rebel *Thomas Becket*, wiſely beſought the Saint, that no one, for the future, might ever be caſt away at Sea in his paſſage between *Witſand* and *Dover*: For *Calais* ſucceeded it, and ſtill continues the uſual and moſt frequented Port.

By what *Jul. Cæſar* ſaith (in his *Com. Lib.* 4.) who no doubt deſigned to have landed here, but that he found the Place improper, the Cliffs well manned to withſtand him, the Sea, 'tis probable, came formerly much farther into the Land than it doth now; and perhaps flowed up as far as the Town now extends; which is confirmed by the Anchors and Planks of Ships, which, as *Cambden* tells us, have been dug up there.

Kilburn ſaith, that before King *Arviragus* ſtopped up the Haven, the Town ſtretched it ſelf more to the *Eaſtward* under the Caſtle, than it doth now: But after that, it was much built on the *South-Weſt* ſide.

The Town was once well Walled from the Place called *Mansfield Corner* to *Peer-Gate*, from thence to *Upwall*, and thence to *Cow-Gate*; from thence to *Biggin-Gate*, and from thence along by St. *Mary*'s Church-yard to the River. And in ſome Old Manuſcripts I ſaw at *Sandwich*, it is ſaid to have been done by the Emperor *Severus*. The Names of the Gates, which were Ten or Eleven, were theſe.

1. *Eaſtbrook-Gate*, which ſtood near *Mansfields Corner* under the *East-Cliff*.

2. St. *Helen's-Gate*, next to the former, towards the *South-Weſt*, and near *Copthall*, otherwiſe *Morehall*, and St. *Helens Croſs*.

3. *The Poſtern*, otherwiſe call'd *Fiſher's-Gate*, next to the laſt, and near a Bridge made by Mr. *Garret* when he was Mayor.

4. *The Butchery Gate*; this opened towards the *South*, and by it anciently was the Filth of the Town carried out into the Sea.

5. *Snar-Gate*, which opened towards the *South Weſt*, here formerly was and is ſtill a Place called *Pennileſs Bench*, but 'tis now made like a Platform, and paved with Stone; and here Men of Buſineſs, (Merchants, *&c.*) uſed to reſort, as to a kind of leſſer Exchange, between Eleven and One of the Clock; and over the Entry into it is the Cuſtom-Houſe built.

6. *Severus-Gate*, built, ſaith *Kilburn*, by one *Severus* a *Roman* (I ſuppoſe he means the Emperor of that Name) about 1500 Years ſince. This looks *South Weſtward* towards the Peer.

7. *Adrians-Gate*, (afterwards called *Upwall*) was at the Hanger of the Hill, on the *Weſt* part above the other Gate.

8. *Common-Gate*, which was a large one, and then opened into the Common; and becauſe it was the uſual Place of driving Cows out of the Town into the Common, it came in proceſs of Time to be called the *Cow-Gate*.

9. *St. Martin's-Gate*, otherwiſe called *Monk's-Gate*, and ſometimes the *Poſtern-Gate*; this opened towards the Hill.

10. *Biggin-Gate*, which took its Name from the Street adjoining to it; but anciently it was called *North-Gate*.

11. *Croſs-Gate*, is another Gate mentioned by *Lambard*; but perhaps was the ſame with St. *Helen's-Gate* above-named; and might be ſo called from St. *Helen's-Croſs*, which ſeems to have ſtood near it. He ſaith alſo, that this Gate, *Cow-Gate*, and the *Butchery Gate*, had all Towers built upon them.

In the Hands of the Learned *Will. Clavell*, Eſq; of the *Inner Temple*, is a Manuſcript Leiger Book of the *Hoſpital* of St. *Bartholomew* in *Dover*, which I think is a Houſe omitted by all our Writers; but I ſhall give an Account of it in its proper Place. This Manuſcript mentions the Names of ſeveral *Wards* then in this Town, and in which, part of the Eſtate of this Hoſpital lay, *viz. Bickenward*, St. *Mary's-Ward*, *Ore's Ward*, *Ball's-Ward*, *Wolve's-Ward*, *Horſepool-Ward*, and *Seagate-Ward*.

By the *Tower* Records; *Dorſ. pro An.* 17. *E.* 2. *p.* 1. *M.* 16. I find there were then 21 Wards in *Dover*, each of which was to find a Ship for Forty Days, at their own Charge, for the King's uſe; in Conſideration of which, each Ward had thence a Licenſed Packet-Boat, which was called *a Paſſenger*, to carry or fetch Perſons over to or from *France*; and from *Whitſand* to *Dover* the Price for a ſingle Perſon was 6 *d.* in Summer, and 12 *d.* in Winter; and for carrying a Horſe 18 *d.* in Summer, and 2 *s.* in Winter.

In this Town the Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports* keeps a Court of *Lode-manage*; and to it there is a Clerk and a Serjeant belonging. The Deſign of it is for chuſing and appropriating skilful and ſufficient Pilots, to guide Ships into the Port: 'Tis ſometimes called the *Trinity Houſe*.

This Word *Lode-manage* may either be, as *Minſhew* and others ſay, derived from the *Belgick Loot*, i. e. Lead; and ſo a Pilot may be called a *Loot's-man*, or Lead-man, from his often uſing the *Lead* in ſounding the Depth of Places; or, as I much rather think, from the *Saxon* Leoðe; becauſe ſuch an one is *a guider or director of the People* on Board; and hence we uſe *Loadſtar* and *Loadſtone*

Loadſtone in the ſame Senſe, *as guiders and directers* of Seamen in the Courſes which they ſteer.

In the *Notitia* of the *Weſtern* Empire it is ſaid, That at this Place was Quartered the *Præpoſitus Militum Tungricanorum, ſub diſpoſitione viri Spectabilis Comitis Litoris Saxonici per Britanniam.*

On the other ſide of the Town, on the Hill over-againſt the Caſtle, was built a Tower for a Light-Houſe to direct Veſſels into the Harbour. This was afterwards called *Bredenſtone*; and by the Vulgar, the *Devil's Drop of Mortar.*

On a ſmall piece of the Chalky Cliff of *Dover*, was a little old Chapel (ſaith the *Dering* Manuſcript) then inhabited by a Poor Seaman; and called the Chapel of our Lady of *Arcliffe*; over the Stairs was carved a large Roſe and Crown in Stone, with this Date, M.D.XXX; over the Door were the Arms of *England* impaling *France*. This Place Sir *Edward Dering* thinks, and no doubt he is right in it, to have been that which formerly was called the *Chapel of our Lady of Pity*, and which was built by a *Northern* Nobleman, who was in great danger of being loſt by a Shipwreck here.

In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time the Veſtments and Utenſils of this poor Place were valued at 200 Marks; ſome being of Cloath of Gold, and others richly Embroidered, *&c.* So very profuſe was the Superſtition of thoſe Days; and ſo extravagant the Pride of the Prieſts; who by theſe Rich Garments thought to raiſe themſelves an Eſteem among the Vulgar.

The ſame Manuſcript acquaints us alſo, that there were many great and long Quarrels between the Priory of St. *Martins*, and the *Maiſon Dieu* here; but at laſt they were compoſed by *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

St. Martin's Church was taken down in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, by Mr. *Buffkin* and Mr. *Netherſole*, Mr. *Wingfield* being then Mayor of *Dover*; and the Bells were given to the Chamber of *Dover*, as I find by a Manuſcript in the Library at *Canterbury*; as alſo, that St. *John's Church* here was once Leaded, and there were ſome Lands with Two Tenements belonging to it: But as that Paper informs me, Mr. *Netherſole* got the Lead of the Church, and one Mr. *Plane* of *London*, the Poſſeſſion of the Land and Tenements.

This Town hath, like others, met with many ill Accidents. *A. D.* 1051, *Euſtace* Earl of *Boloigne* (and Father to *Godfrey*) having been to make a Viſit to *Edward* the Confeſſor, whoſe Siſter he had married, and returning this way home, had here one of his Harbingers killed by a Townſman, whom he would have forced to afford him Lodgings: This enraging the Earl, he entred the Houſe with his Retinue, ſlew the Hoſt and Eighteen more. Which provoked the Town ſo far, that they got all up in Arms, and attacked the Earl and his Servants, killed Twenty one of them, wounded moſt of the reſt, the Earl himſelf hardly eſcaping. Of this the Earl complained to the King, and he ordered *Godwine*, then Earl of *Kent*, to enter the County in a Hoſtile manner, and puniſh the *Doverians* with Military Execution: But *Godwine*, who had no great Inclination to Foreigners, excuſed himſelf to the King for going about ſo ungrateful a Work; and deſired him to content himſelf with puniſhing the Aggreſſors: But the King growing more reſolved, and *Godwine* leſs willing to execute his Commands, it had like to have ended in a long Civil War, as it did actually occaſion ſome diſturbances of that kind.

A. D. 1191. Here was *Longchamp* the inſolent Biſhop of *Ely* in King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign, forced to hide himſelf with his Brother-in-Law *Clere*, then Sheriff of *Kent* and Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*. The Caſe was this: The Whim of *Sanctering* to *Jeruſalem*; or the Deſign of Recovering the Holy Land, having got into the Head of our King *Richard* the Iſt, he attempted it in Perſon, and left this *Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, as it were the *Guardian* of the Kingdom in his Abſence; who being alſo the Pope's Legate, oppreſſed both Clergy and Laity in ſo barbarous a Manner, that he got himſelf to be mortally hated by both. His State was ſo great, that his Retinue was uſually 1000 or 1500 Perſons; in order to ſupport which, among other Acts of Oppreſſion, he ſeized upon the Revenues of the Archbiſhop of *York*, in the Abſence of *Godfrey*, who was then at *Rome* about his Conſecration: And becauſe he feared that he would not bear this at his Return, he plotted with *Clere*, to ſeize *Godfrey* at his Landing: Which accordingly was done, and the poor Archbiſhop clapt up a cloſe Priſoner in the Caſtle, together with his Chaplains attending; after being firſt decently ſtript of ſuch Ornaments and Cloaths, as now in that dark Place they knew would be uſeleſs to them. And thus this pious Prelate thought himſelf ſecure. But Earl *John* (afterwards King) joining with other Biſhops and Barons, whom *Ely* had ill uſed, ſo ſtraitned him, and diſtreſſed him, that in a full Aſſembly at St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, he was diſplaced from his Office, ſtript of all his great Places and Caſtles; and forced to run away and hide himſelf with his Brother *Clere* at *Dover*; and attempting to eſcape from thence in Women's Cloaths to *France*, he was ſeized and expoſed, and committed a Priſoner to that very Place where he had ſo injuriouſly confined *Godfrey* before.

A. D. 1213. In the Houſe of the *Knights Templers* here (ſaith *Stow*) was concluded that infamous Agreement between King *John* and *Pandulfus* the Pope's Legate, whereby that unhappy Prince was in ſome Meaſure forced to ſurrender his Crown to the Pope.

Here alſo, *A. D.* 1216. was King *John* himſelf; when *Lewis* the *Dauphin* landed at *Stonar* by *Sandwich*: But his Army, being moſt of them Foreigners, would not oppoſe *Lewis*: So the King was forced to retire; and *Lewis* marched to *Canterbury*: And after that, had all the Caſtles and ſtrong Places in *Kent* delivered up to him, except *Dover-Caſtle*, which in *July* following he beſieged, but in vain, not being able to take it.

In King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, while the two Cardinals were here treating between *England* and *France*, the *French* Landed and burnt a good Part of the Town, with ſome of the Religious Houſes. But the Inhabitants getting out into the Countrey got a *Poſſe*, and returning again, beat the *French* back to their Ships with great Courage and Bravery; killing about 800 of them, *Hollingſh.* Vol. II. p. 295. And ſo conſiderable was the Invaſion, that King *Edward* the Iſt, in his 23d Year mentions it, in the Summons directed to *Robert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to ſend proper Proctors to Parliament for the Clergy of his Province.

After the Battel of *Haſtings*, many of the *Engliſh* fled to *Dover-Caſtle*, as a Place then thought impregnable: But the Conqueror marched along the Coaſt from *Romney* hither; and at his Approach they all fled or yielded. King *William* ſtaid here about Eight Days, fortifying the Caſtle, and leaving his ſick and wounded Men here to recover, and then marched directly for *London*: The City of *Canterbury* ſent Deputies to him to offer their Submiſſion; and all the *Kentiſh* Men came in to him voluntarily, and acknowledged him for their King. And *Pictavienſis*, an Eye-Witneſs, who relates this, ſaith nothing at all of the Tranſaction of the moving Wood; or of the *Kentiſh* Men's obtaining any ſpecial or extraordinary Privileges. And when

I come

I come to *Swans-Combe*, I ſhall further refute that popular Error.

King *William* the Iſt placed a *Norman* Gariſon in *Dover-Caſtle*; but when he was gone into *Normandy* himſelf, the *Kentiſh* Men being uneaſy under the Government of *Odo* and *Fitz Osborn*, whom *William* had left Guardians of the Kingdom, ſent to *Euſtachius* or *Euſtace* Earl of *Bullen*, to come over to deliver them, and to join with them in ſurprizing the Caſtle of this Town; he agreed to the Enterprize, but by the Vigilance of the Gariſon it was defeated.

A. D. 1382. *Anne*, Siſter to *Winceſlaus* then Emperor, and Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* the IVth, arrived here, and was received with mighty Pomp, and was afterwards married to King *Richard* the IId, by *William Courtney*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

A. D. 1416. and in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the Vth, the Emperor *Sigiſmund* Couſin-German to the King, landed here, with a Deſign to make Peace between him and the *French* King: But before he landed, the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and other great Lords went into the Sea with their Swords drawn, and declared, That if he came hither *as Emperor*, or to claim any Authority here, or any otherwiſe than as the King's Friend and Relation, he ſhould not be permitted to Land. And this was done to aſſert the King's Prerogative. *Hollingſh. Vol. II. p.* 556.

A. D. 1471. The Baſtard *Faulconbridge* landed here from *France* with 300 Men, and marched to *London* with 2000 Men.

A. D. 1514. King *Henry* the VIIIth accompanied his beautiful Siſter *Mary* to this Place, where ſhe took ſhipping to go to *France* to marry King *Lewis*.

A. D. 1520. The Emperor *Charles* the Vth landed here, and was met at this Place by King *Henry* the VIIIth; after which they rode to *Canterbury*, and there kept their *Whitſuntide* together.

A large Account of the *Caſtle* you will find in the proper Place.

As to the Famous *Pere* of *Dover*, I find by the *Dering* Manuſcripts, that King *Henry* the VIIIth laid out here above 80,000 *l.* in that Work: making a Bulwark, which from *Arcliff* ran far out into the Sea to the *Eaſtward*: And hereby was gained much firm Ground: In this he made Moats and Bulwarks; and appointed Officers and Soldiers to keep Guard here. Theſe had alſo the Care of the *Black Bulwark*; and had the Profit of a *Crane*, which then ſtood near it, for the Shipping and Unſhipping of Goods.

And it appears by the Charter of King *James* Iſt, that great Care was taken, and a vaſt Expence employed, to make this Harbour good, and to keep it in Repair, in the Reigns of King *Henry* the VIIth, King *Henry* the VIIIth, and King *Edward* the VIth.

Dover Peer was finiſhed in 1585, by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Care; who alſo laid out a great deal on the Repair of the Caſtle; and more than any other Prince but King *Edward* the IVth, who expended 10,000 *l.* in Fortifying and Repairing it. From *Hollingſ.* Vol. II. p. 1491.

In her Time a ſtrong Mount on the *North* Side was caſt up near the *Camber* at *Rye*, once an excellent Road for Ships; and whither they repaired when they could not lie at *Dover*.

A. D. 1500. A Round *Tower* was built at the *South Weſt* Side of *Dover* Harbour, by one *John Clerk*, Maſter of the *Maiſon Dieu*; to defend the Ships from the Violence of the *South Weſt* Winds: And they rode cloſe to it by Rings faſten'd to the *Tower* on Purpoſe: And this made that Part of the Bay ſo pleaſant, that it was call'd *little Paradiſe*, and is to this Day.

Sir *John Thompſon*, Clerk, Parſon of St. *James*'s in *Dover*, drew a Draught, and made a Propoſition to the King to repair the Harbour: The King encouraged it; made *Thompſon* Maſter of the *Maiſon de Dieu*; and delivered the Undertakers 500 *l.* to begin the Work: The King made him alſo chief Surveyor, in Conjunction with *Edward May*, *Robert Juſtice*, *Richard Cowchie*, and *John Steward*, Mariners of good Experience. He firſt built a mighty Wall, which he called the *Peer*, from *Arcliff* Chapel, being the *South-Weſt* Part of the Bay, directly *Eaſtwards* into the main Sea, and of 131 Rods in Length, leaving the Entrance only at *Eaſt South Eaſt*.

The *Peer* was not finiſhed by 350 Foot, ſo far as its Foundation went; which he called the *Mole Head*, and was made of Rocks brought from a Place near at Hand, called *Hakcliff*, or the Caſtle Key, and *Folkſtone*.

The *Peer* was began 1533, and was compiled of two Rows of main Poſts, and great Piles of 25 or 26 Feet in Length, which were let into Holes hewn in the Rocks below; and ſome of them were ſhod with Iron, and driven down into the chalky Ground. The Poſts and Piles were faſtned together with Iron Bands and Bolts, *&c.* and then all were fill'd up with great Chalk Stones, Beach, *&c.* But the Bottom was all great Rocks of Stone of 20 Tuns a-piece, which were brought from *Folkſtone* thither, on Frames of Timber, ſupported by empty Casks, *&c.* on the Water, at a ſmall Expence; and by the Contrivance of one *John Young*, to whom the King gave a Yearly Stipend for his Device.

The Chalk Stones, *&c.* to fill up the *Peer* were brought from the *North Eaſt* Side, in a great Boat called *Gaboth*, which had Nine Keels.

The King mightily encouraged this Work, and gave towards it above 50,000 *l.* and was ſeveral Times *in Perſon* to view it.

But afterward, his Abſence at the Siege of *Bullen*, his Sickneſs at his Return, his Dying, and his Son's Nonage, put a Stop to, and at laſt expoſed to Decay and Ruin this Noble Work.

Queen *Mary* indeed attempted to carry it on again; but neither the Officers nor the Workmen being well paid, it came to nothing.

And in Proceſs of Time, the Sea brought ſuch Quantities of Beach again upon it, eſpecially about a Fort on it, called the *Black Bulwork*, that it drove quite through the Piles, and choaked up the Harbour, making a Shelf of Beach from thence *Eaſterly* to the Bottom of the Cliff call'd *Caſtle Ray*; and this Ruin of the *Peer* continually increas'd; both by the Neglect of Repairing it, and alſo by the poor People's ſtealing the Wood and Iron, *&c.* from it, almoſt every Night.

The Shelf alſo grew worſe and worſe every Day, and there was no getting over it, but in that Place where the River coming down from the Town forced a Paſſage into the Sea; or till they had dug a Chanel through it.

This and the Loſs of *Calais* about the ſame Time, ſoon brought *Dover* into Decay.

At length this Shelf became of it ſelf a kind of Defence againſt the Sea: And if Ships could have got ſafe within it, they might have rode there as ſafely.

In order to effect which, ſeveral Projects were form'd: And Queen *Elizabeth* gave to the Town the Free Tranſportation of 30,000 Quarters of Wheat, 10,000 Quarters of Barley and Malt, and 4000 Tun of Beer.

An Act paſſed in the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, that every Veſſel paſſing by there, ſhould pay 3 *d.* *per* Tun, towards the Repair of the Harbour.

And She appointed a Commiſſion to *Cobham*, Lord Warden, Sir *Thomas Scot*, Sir *James Hales*, *Tho. Wootton*, *Edward. Boys*, Eſqs; Mr. Mayor of *Dover*, *Richard Barry*, Lieutenant of the Caſtle, *Henry*

Henry Palmer; *Thomas Diggs*, *Thomas Wilford*, and *William Partridge*, Eſqs; all Gentlemen of *Kent*, to take Care of this Matter.

Theſe Commiſſioners made one *John True*, Surveyor; and he undertook to build a Wall of Stone (to be brought from *Folkſtone*) from *Folkſtone*, from the *Water-gate*, where the River runs into the Sea, to the *Black Bulwark*, in Length 200 Rods: On this he beſtowed about 1300 *l.* in hewing Stone, *&c.* and if the Wall had been finiſhed it would have coſt 100,000 Pound. But he having 10 *s. per* Day allow'd him, protracted the Time all he could, and at length was diſcover'd and diſmiſs'd.

After this, one *Ferdinando Poins*, who underſtood the Works in the *Low Countries*, and who had been much employed in ſtopping up the Breaches about *Woolwich* and *Earith*, was employ'd in this Affair.

He undertook to make certain *Knocks* or *Groins*, which ſhould make ſuch a Depth of Water, as that the Harbour ſhould be quite dry at Low Water, that ſo a Wall might be built of 120 Rods in Length, from above the *Water-Gate* to near the *Caſtle-Ray*, running within the Shelf of the Breach directly towards the End of the *Peer*, where the *Black Bulwark* was plac'd: And at the End of this long Wall, another of about 40 Rods long was to be placed a-croſs it, reaching to the Shoar, at the *Northern Cliff*. In order to begin this Work, which ſeem'd very difficult, *Poins* had 1000 *l.* ordered him by the Commiſſioners, and after that he had 200 *l.* more. He made two *Groins*, and got a good Depth of Water at the Harbour's Mouth: But it was thought he charged as much again, as he need have done for the Work.

However, it was concluded nothing could be effectually done to ſecure the Harbour, without ſuch kind of Walls as he propoſed. The only *Quere* was, *How* and *with what* they ſhould be made?

Poins ſaid they might be made well enough of *Ouze* and *Beach*: *Pet* and *Baker*, two skilful Shipwrights, propoſed a Wooden Wall, and gave in a Model of ſuch a Building: But this was judged both Inſufficient and too Chargeable; and had not been tried any where.

Sir *Thomas Scot* propoſed doing it as the Wall againſt the Sea is done in *Romney Marſh*: And after a great deal of Enquiry and long Conſideration, the *Romney Marſh*-Men did undertake the Work: So that *James Hales* was made Treaſurer, *John Smith* Expenditor, and —— *Diggs*, Eſq; Surveyor; and all under the Direction of Sir *Thomas Scot*.

The Work was begun in *May* 1583; the Walls were made of Earth, Chalk in the Middle, and Sleech on the Outſides, and lin'd with Faggots.

Henry Gilford, Eſq; Captain of *Arcliff Caſtle* was very induſtrious in promoting this Work: Sir *Thomas Scot* undertook the *Long Wall*; *Richard Bury*, Eſq; Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle*, the *Croſs Wall*.

The *Croſs Wall* was made 90 Foot broad in the Bottom, and 50 at the Top, and 40 Rods long.

The long Wall 70 at the Bottom, and near 40 at Top, in Length 120 Rods. Wonderful Application and Dexterity was uſed in the Work: So that in leſs than Three Months the whole Perimeter, as they called it, or Incluſion of the Harbour was finiſhed: And was ſo tight that it had no Leaks at all; and continued ſo for Three Years: And then at quarter Flood, a Ship of 50 Tun might come in; and at full Seas one above 300 Tun. And there were then finiſhing two *Jutty Heads*, which would perfect the Mouth of the Haven, ſo that any Ship whatſoever might come in.

The Charge of the two Walls, with the Appurtenances, amounted but to 2700 *l.*

This *Pent* of Water was ſo great, that though on the breaking of one of the Gates of the Sluices, the Beach and Sand came in and ſwarved it up ſo in Four Days, that no Boat could come in or go out; yet on its being repair'd again, a Veſſel of 300 Tun was able to paſs in and out at it.

The ſmall Sluice at firſt laid in the Croſs Wall, was taken up; and one of Sixteen Foot broad, and Eighty Foot long, and Thirteen Deep laid in its Room; which had Two Gates: And as it was a whole Month in laying, ſo the good Lord *Cobham* ſtaid there all the time; and kept a Table to encourage the Workmen.

So univerſal a Diligence and Publick Spiritedneſs, did appear in every one concern'd in this mighty and moſt uſeful Work.

I have by me the Original Orders of a Committee appointed by the Authority of King *James* the Iſt, in the 4th Year of his Reign; wherein ſeveral things were appointed to be done to this Peer, and a Receiver, Paymaſter, Surveyor, Purveyor, and Clerk, choſen accordingly.

They order the Maſter-Maſon, *William Taylor*, to go over to *Fluſhing*, or parts adjacent, to provide a Carpenter for finiſhing the Timber-work about the new Sluice. They appointed alſo the uttermoſt Dam of the new Sluice to be taken away, in order to come at and clear the Foundation.

And that the Inner or *hinder part* of the Northhead ſhould be built up anſwerable to the *fore Part*, to keep the Beach out of the Haven in that Place; which in a Raging Sea uſed to be caſt over the Tops of thoſe ſmall Piles which were placed there by Strickles.

Theſe Commiſſioners were, Sir *Fr. Fane*, Knt. Sir *George Fane*, Knt. Sir *Thomas Fane*, Knt, Sir *Thomas Waller*, Knt. Sir *Thomas Harfleet*, Knt. Sir *George Perkyns*, Knt. *William Monyns*, Eſq; *Henry Finch*, Eſq; *George Byng*, Mayor of *Dover*, *Aaron Windebank*, Gent, and *Edward Kemp* of *Dover*, Jurat.

In King *James* the Iſt's Charter of 1606 abovementioned, the *Back* of the *Peer*, or Harbour-Ground, was granted by the King to the Warden and Aſſiſtants of *Dover* Harbour, as it lies without *South-gate*, or *Snar-gate*, extending *North-Eaſt* to a Tenement or Meſſuage (then Mr. *Mitchel*'s) near the Peer, and *South-Weſt* to *Archcliff Bulwark*; and its Bridge from the Rocks and Cliffs there, unto the outermoſt ſhore of the great ſtanding Water there, called the *Great Pent*, or the *Pent-Wall*, and unto the Port it ſelf called the Harbour of *Dover*; and unto the inwardmoſt Bound of the Sea there called the Low Water Mark.

There is mentioned alſo an *Old Chapel*, which ſeems to have been ſtanding near *Archcliff*, or *Arcliff*.

Dover Droits, or the Cuſtomary Duties for the Uſe of the Harbour.

Pack-Money.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Every *Pack*, *Dry Fatt*, or *Great Truſs* of Goods going out	0	0	4
Being Merchandizes, coming in	0	0	4
Every *Ballet*, *Caſe*, or *Bag* of like Merchandizes	0	0	2

Lyme-Money.

Every Hundred of Lyme Tranſported	0	0	4

Hop-Money.

For every Sack of Hops coming in	0	0	2

Tonage

Tonage and Laſt-Money of Strangers.

	l.	s.	d.
Every Stranger or Alien coming in with any Ship, Cager, or Veſſel, from beyond the Seas, being laden with Goods, Merchandize, or Paſſengers, for every Tun	0	0	3
The Maſter of the Ship or Boat from *Calais*, *Bullen*, or *Deepe*, bringing only Paſſengers, to be friendly dealt withal.			

Ballaſt-Money.

For every Perſon or Perſons, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers, that ſhall have occaſion to take in Ballaſt into their Veſſel or Veſſels in this Harbour, they ſhall be enjoined to take the ſame near the Haven's Mouth, and ſhall pay for every Tun thereof	0	0	6
Provided that the Freemen of this Town ſhall be friendly dealt withal.			

Crane-Money.

Every great Pack being above a Cart Load	0	0	8
Every leſſer Pack above a Porters Burthen	0	0	4
For Merchandize being a Porter's Burthen, except it be the Goods of any Inhabitants of this Town bought for their own Proviſion	0	0	4
For Goods, being a Porter's Burthen, from Port to Port, except it be the Goods of any ſuch Inhabitants.	0	0	2
For every Load of Houſhold-Stuff	0	0	8
For every Trunk or Cheſt of Apparel, or other Proviſion, except it be any of the Inhabitants, or other Paſſengers there, and not being Merchandize.	0	0	2
A Mill-Stone taken up	0	1	4
A Pipe of Oil or Wine	0	0	4
A Butt of Courants	0	0	8
A Bag of Courants	0	0	2
For every 20 of Raiſons or Figs	0	0	10
For every Tunn of Braſs	0	0	8
For every Weigh of Salt, allowing the Merchant 23 Weighs to the Score.	0	0	1
For every Hundred of Dry Wares	0	0	4
For every Hundred of Liquid Wares	0	0	2
For every Basket with Four Ears	0	0	4
For every Basket with Two Ears	0	0	2
For every Horſe ſhip'd or unſhip'd without charge of the Crane	0	0	6
For every piece of Ordnance	0	1	0
Corn of all ſorts, except Corn ſhip'd from Port to Port by any Inhabitants of this Town, every 20 Quarters	0	0	8
For lending a Ladder or Plank to be uſed about the Shipping thereof	0	0	4
For Pitch and Tarr, except ſuch as ſhall be Landed there for the uſe of Mariners, Fiſhermen; the great Band the Laſt	0	0	10
For ſmall Band the Laſt, except as aboveſaid	0	0	6

Crane-Money.

Hopps, the Buſhel, the Bag	0	0	4
Poppering Hops, the Bag	0	0	6
For every Cask or Ballet of Merchandize	0	0	4
Deal Boards the Hundred	0	1	0
Wainſcot *per* Hundred	0	2	6
Claw Boards *per* Hundred	0	0	3

	l.	s.	d.
Salt Fiſh *per* Hundred, except Barrel Fiſh and Herrings taken *per* Inhabitants of this Town.	0	0	2
Glaſs-Caſes	0	0	2
Sea Coal the Chaldron, Strangers	0	0	4
Cables and Cordage *per* Tun, except ſuch as ſhall be for the Mariners and Fiſhermen of *Dover*	0	0	8
Engliſh Wool *per* Bag	0	0	8
Spaniſh Wool *per* Bag	0	0	2
Beer and Bever, except Beer for Victualing of Ships and Boats for Mariners and Fiſhermen, and for Victualing of *French* and *Dutchmen* which bring hither freſh Fiſh and other Victuals, *per* Ton.	0	0	6
Bricks *per* Thouſand that ſhall be here Sold and carried out of Town	0	0	4
Billets that ſhall be here ſold and carried out of Town *per* Load	0	0	1½ *Single.*
Faggots that ſhall be here Sold and carried out of Town *per* Load	0	0	1
Hopps, Aloes, the Sack	0	0	8
Timber and Iron the Tun, except Timber and Iron bought for Proviſion of the ſaid Town or Harbour.	0	0	8
For Landing Stone *per* Load, except it be for the uſe of the Harbour	0	0	2
Coopers Boards and Pipe-Staves *per* Hundred.	0	0	2
Hawks, *per* Cage	0	0	4
Soap Aſhes, the Laſt	0	1	8
Pheaſants *per* Cage	0	0	4
Lead and Tin *per* Fodder	0	1	0
Quails *per* Cage	0	0	4
For every Cow, Heifer, or Bullock	0	0	4
Balkes the Score, the ſmalleſt			
Balkes the Score, the longeſt			
Double Cope Ravens			
Logwood *per* Tun	0	0	8
Copper *per* Tun	0	0	8
For every Barrel of Shot that goeth	0	0	8
For every Bag of Wool	0	0	2

DOWNE, ſo called from its Situation on the Downs or Hills; lies at the *Weſt* End of *Kent* towards *Surrey*, about Four Miles *North-Eaſtward* from *Weſtram*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but I don't find it rated in the King's Books at all; and therefore perhaps was formerly a Chapel to ſome other Place.

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Down* of *Bederenden* above 250 Years ago; and of *Philpot* and of ſeveral of the *Petley*'s; the Arms of whom were in the South Window.

Downe-Court and Manor; This Place in King *Edward* the Iſt and Second's Time, was the Reſidence of *Richard de Downe*, who lies buried in the Chancel of the Church, but with no Date on his Tomb, ſaith *Philpot*. From the *Downs* this Place went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Petleys*, and *Stephen Petley* paid *Aid* for it at making the Black Prince Knight: And in this Family did this Eſtate continue till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then *John Petley* left Four Daughters. The Eldeſt of which, *Agnes*, carried *Downe* along with her to Mr. *John Manning* her Husband; in whoſe Name it ſtaid a good while, but at laſt was ſold to Sir *Nich. Carew* of *Beddington* in *Surrey*; whoſe Son, Sir *Francis*, conveyed it to Collonel *Richard Sandys*, third Son of Sir *Edward Sandys* of *Northbourn*.

But *Down-Court* was before ſeparated from the Manor of *Down*, and ſold to *Palmer* by it ſelf.

The Three other Daughters of Mr. *John Petley* above-mentioned, were Married into the Name of

Bird, Caſinghurſt of Valons, and into that of *Childrens*.

St. *DUNSTAN's*, lies towards the *North-Eaſt* ſide of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*; about a Mile *Weſtward* from *Canterbury*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Weſtgate*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*; a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l. per Ann.* Archbiſhop *Reynolds*, *A. D.* 1322, Erected and Endowed the Vicarage; which about 20 Years after was augmented by Archbiſhop *Stratford*. And in this Church there was alſo formerly an Endowment given by the *Roper*'s Family of 8 *l. per Ann.* each for two Prieſts, who were to ſay Maſs at the Altar of St. *Nicholas* here for the Benefit of the Souls of that Family; and accordingly they were called *Roper's Chantry Prieſts*; and in a Side Chapel or Chancel of this Church belonging to that Family, and founded by *John Roper*, Eſq; are ſeveral of this Eminent Family Enterr'd.

At the *North* ſide of the Church is a ſmall Chapel founded by one Mr. *Henry* of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1330, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; together with a perpetual Chantry, under the Care, and for the Benefit of the Hoſpital of Poor Prieſts in *Canterbury*. The Church was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of St. *Gregory* in that City.

In this Pariſh was the ancient Seat of the Family of *Roper*, or *Roſper*, *de Rubra Spathâ*, as *Philpot* ſaith it is written in Old Deeds. *William Roſper*, and *Elnith* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward de Apuldre*, flouriſhed here in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId, and were great Benefactors to the Priory of St. *Martins* in *Dover*. *John Roper* did great Service in *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId, and was accordingly rewarded by his Sovereign (together with *Will. Clifford*) with a third part of the Forfeitures due from the *Jews* in *London*, who were fined under great Penalties for ſome Irregularities committed by them about that time. *Edmund*, Son of *Ralph Roper*, was alſo very Eminent under King *Henry* the IVth, and King *Henry* the Vth; and was made Juſtice of the Peace in this County, and lies buried in this Church, *A. D.* 1433. *John Roper*, his Son, was one of the Surveyors of the Cuſtoms of the *Cinque Ports*, in the 19th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth; and *John Roper*, his Grandſon was Attorney-General to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Prothonotary of the *King's Bench*, and was buried here 1524. *Will. Roper* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 1ſt and 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, married the Learned *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Tho. More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; and ſucceeded his Father in his Office of Prothonotary; and dying 1557, left it to his Son *Thomas Roper*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant *Edward Roper*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor of this Manor in *Philpot*'s Time.

EADELINESBREGE is a Pariſh which is mentioned in the *Textus Roffenſis*, F. 221. b. and ſaid to be in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. Which I fancy to be the ſame with that now called *Eden*, or *Eatonbridge*. Which ſee below.

EARITH, *Erith*, alias *Leſnes*, *Eard*, *Earhede*, or *Earhethe*. *Lambard* gueſſes it took its Name from the *Saxon* ſ҃ppe and ƀy̋ðe; that is, the old Harbour. But perhaps 'tis rather from Ꜥaꝛȝ or Ꜥaꝛƀ, i. e. *Slow* or *Sluggiſh*: And ſo *Earith* will be the *ſtill Harbour*; becauſe the River bending here, doth not move ſo ſwift, as it doth before and after it comes to this Place.

It lies at the *North* Side of *Kent* adjoining to the River *Thames*, about two Miles *North Weſtward* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Little* and *Leſnes*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*: 'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.* *Earith* was given to the Church of *Rocheſter* by one *Ælphegus*; and the Gift was confirmed by Archbiſhop *Dunſtan*: Though the Manor anciently belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In the Church is a fair and noble Monument of *Elizabeth* Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, and Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Walden*, Kt. Lord of this Town, ſaith *Kilburn*: And Memorials of ſeveral of the Name of *Walden*; as Sir *Richard*, 1536. *Richard Walden*, Eſq; 1496. As alſo of ſeveral others of good Note; as *Ralph Criel*, Eſq; 1447. *Roger St. Clere* 1425; *John Aylmer*, 1435, *&c.*

Lambard ſaith this Town of *Earith* was anciently a Corporation: And *Bartholemew*, Lord *Badleſmere* got a Grant of a Market on *Thurſdays* for this Place; and a Fair (for Three Days) to be held at the Feaſt of St. *Jude*.

On the *South* Side of the Church (which is neat and in good Repair) are the Ruins of an old Stone Building, which ſeems to have been a Chapel.

At this Place of *Earith* there was a very famous Trial which is mentioned by the Learned Dr. *Hicks*, in his *Diſſertat. Epiſtolaris*, p. 59; and copied from our *Textus Roffenſis*, Fol. 149. to this Purpoſe. A certain Perſon having no Iſſue, deviſes a third Part of his Land in *Earith*, *Cray*, *Eynsford*, and *Waldham*, to a Kinſwoman, and the Remainder to the Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, by equal Portions.

After his Deceaſe his Kinſwoman marries one *Leofsune*; and they agree together to vacate the Will; which was ſolemnly made before Archbiſhop *Dunſtan* and others, and to enter on the whole Eſtate; without the Council and Judgment of the ▽ıƀena, or Wiſe Men. As ſoon as the Archbiſhop underſtood this, he appointed a Day to try and determine this Matter of *Earith*; by the Teſtimony of *Elfſtane*, Biſhop of *London*; of *Elfſtane*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; of the Convents of *London* and *Canterbury*; and of all *Eaſt* and *Weſt Kent*; and of *Wulfſi* a Presbyter, then *Shireman* or Judge of the County of *Kent*; and of one *Brithwald* of *Mereworth*, a Man (I ſuppoſe) of great Judgment and Knowledge: And Notice was given to the adjoining Counties, that Archbiſhop *Dunſtan*, by his ſingle Oath, taken on the Croſs which he held in his Hand, had determined the Right of the two Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* to theſe Lands, which *Leofsune* would have uſurped. *Wulfſi* the Shireman, took the Archbiſhop's Oath as Judge of the Province on the King's Account, becauſe *Leofsune* refuſed to take it. And to give the yet greater Confirmation to the Thing, a Thouſand Men out of the neighbouring Counties took their Oaths on the Croſs alſo, that they believed what the Archbiſhop had ſworn, was true. 'Tis ſaid alſo, that *Dunſtan* had then with him the *Libri Eccleſiaſtici Juris*; which ſhews that there were then, thus early, ſome Kind of Eccleſiaſtical Laws, Canons, or Rules, which were digeſted into a *Code* or Book: And 'tis very likely (as Dr. *Hicks* obſerves) that the *Dom-Book* or Collection of Civil and Secular Laws and Statutes, was in the Cuſtody of the Shireman, or *Judex Comitatus*, and produced on theſe and ſuch like Occaſions. And the Doctor ſaith, that among the Manuſcripts of the *Hattons*, a Collection in the *Bodley*, there is a noble old Book of Canons, on the back of which is written in an old Hand, *Codex S. Dunſtani*, which 'tis probable might be that very Book, which the Archbiſhop now

now had in his Hand. Many other excellent Remarks doth that laborious Antiquary make on this Trial, and on ſeveral other Things of this Nature, which the curious Reader will find in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, at the End of his Learned *Theſaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrion.*

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Earith* was anciently the Eſtate of the Family of *Badleſmere*. *Gunceline de Badleſmere*, who was Juſtice of *Cheſter*, and who lies buried at *Badleſmere* and had a Fair Portraicture on his Tomb, cut out in Wood (ſaith *Philpot*) died poſſeſs'd of it in the 29th Year of King *Edward* IIId (*Vid. Rot. Eſc. N.* 50.): This *Gunceline* was Son to *Giles de Badleſmere*, who was kill'd in a Battel in *Wales*, *A.D.* 1258. *Bartholomew*, Lord *Badleſmere* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Manor here, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId. But on his loſing his Life for eſpouſing the Cauſe of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* againſt that Prince, his Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown. And King *Edward* the IId in his 15th Year, granted it for Life to *David de Strabolgie*, Earl of *Athol*: After his Death it returned to the Crown; and then King *Edward* the IIId reſtored it to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, Son to the former: And he died poſſeſs'd of it in the Twelfth Year of King *Edward* the IIId. He left only Four Siſters Co Heirs: And this Part of his Eſtate fell to *Elizabeth*, who was firſt married to *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*; and afterwards to *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, in which Family it continued for ſeveral Deſcents; till at length by the Marriage of *Anne*, one of his Grand-Daughters, to *Richard Plantagenet*, Earl of *Cambridge*, and by the Death of her Brother *Roger Mortimer* without Iſſue, this Eſtate went into that Family; and by *Edward* the IVth's Acceſſion to the Crown, became a Part of the Royal Revenue: And continued in the Crown till King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 36th Year paſſed it away to *Elizabeth* Counteſs Dowager of *Shrewsbury*. Her Daughter *Anne* married *Peter Compton*, Eſq; by whom ſhe had Sir *Henry Compton*, who became her Heir to this Eſtate at *Earith*: His Son *William* was created Earl of *Northampton* in the 16th Year of King *James* the Iſt. But his other Son *Thomas* had this Manor, who married *Mary*, Counteſs of *Buckingham*: But dying without Iſſue, this Eſtate went to his Nephew, Sir *William Compton*, a Younger Son of *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton*; and was by him ſold to Mr. *Lodowick* of *London*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time. But I hear 'tis now the Eſtate of Sir *William Hedges*.

2. *Bedenwell* was a Manor here which formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family, called *Boreford* or *Burford*. *Roſe de Burford* died poſſeſs'd of it in the IIId Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And *James de Burford* obtained a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here, in the 35th Year of the ſame Reign. When this Family went out here, which was before the End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, it went into that of *Draper*: But this terminated in a Female Heir, that married *William Killim*; but on Condition that he ſhould change his Name to *Draper*, which he did. But after this, *Bedenwell* was in ſeveral Parcels ſold to *Turner*, and *Gainsford* of *Surrey*, (the latter of which alienated his Portion to *Cholmley*) and to ſeveral other Perſons: So that being thus broken into Fragments, it loſt its Reputation of a Manor.

3. *Hering-hill*, is a Place in *Earith*, which anciently was the Reſidence of a Family of the Name of *Abell*. Sir *John Abell* attendeded King *Edward* the Firſt, in his famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; one *John Abell*, his Succeſſor here, was a Judge in the Eighth Year of *Edward* the IId. In *Henry* the IVth's Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of one *Edward Abell*, who lies buried in this Church: And thus it deſcended to *John Abell*, who *A. D.* 1611, in Conjunction with his Father *Samuel Abell*, alienated this Eſtate to Mr. —— *Draper* of *Oxfordſhire*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

As to the Abbey of *Leſnes* or *Weſtwood* in this Pariſh, you will find an Account of it in its proper Place.

The very firſt *Commiſſions for Sewers* that ever were granted, I think, were to drain and ſecure the Marſhes *here*, and at *Greenwich*, *Woolwich*, *Plumbſtede*, &c. on the *South* Bank of the River *Thames*: And theſe were iſſued out in the Eighth Year of King *Edward* the IId. But after this, there were ſeveral others in this and the following Reigns: And they were all ordered to proceed according to the Method and Cuſtoms of *Romney Marſh*. *See* Dugdale's *Hiſt. of* Inbanking, *p.* 59.

I was informed here that the *Marſh-Land* is ſo rich that it will bear Wheat 8 or 10 Years ſucceſſively, without any other Manuring, but plowing it twice: And that ſome of it hath been ſo very rich and ſtrong as not to need a Summer's Fallow in Forty Years: Though they ſay the State of it begins now to abate, and its former Fertility to decline. The ſame kind of rich Land is alſo at *Crayford*, and other adjacent Places in theſe *Marſhes*. But the *Upland* in this Pariſh is but poor. There is a great deal of Fruit Ground here. Two Fairs are yearly kept in this Pariſh; one on *Holy Thurſday*, and the other on *Michaelmas-Day*.

In *Doomſday* is this Note.

Earhede *eſt manerium Archiepiſcopi & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro iij Sull. & nunc ſimiliter. Et Oſuvardus tenuit illud ab Archiepiſcopo in T. E. R. & eſt appretiatum xvj. lib. & tamen reddit xxj. lib. Hoc Manerium habet Archiepiſcopus in Hundredode Litelet j. Sull. & dimid.*

In the *Textus Roffenſis* f. 198. is a Grant to *Rocheſter* Church from one *Henry de Port*, dated 1108. of a Rent of 20 *s. per Ann.* out of his Land in *Earith*; and of all his Tithes of *Halegale*: And at *f.* 185. 'tis ſaid he became a Monk there; and that his Eſtate at *Earith* was a Manor. He made this Gift with his Wife's and his Son's Conſent, and confirmed it by laying his Sword upon the Altar.

EASTBRIDGE, *Eſtbrigge*, and *Eſtbrugg*, lies at the *South Eaſt* Part of the County of *Kent* in *Romney Marſh*, about Four Miles *Northward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Worth*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, whoſe Liberty claims over it. It is in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: 'Tis a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* But the Church is demoliſhed, and hath been ſo ever ſince 1530.

Philpot ſaith nothing of this Place.

But it appears from *T. B*'s ancient Tenures, *p.* 12. that *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, had a Grant in Fee from King *Henry* the IIId, of the Manor of *Eaſtbridge* in *Kent* to be held by the Service of a Sore Sparrow-Hawk at *Lammas* annually: Which Manor, 'tis likely, he ſettled on the *Maiſon Dieu* in *Dover* when he founded that Hoſpital: Becauſe it appears that the Maſter of that Houſe was in Poſſeſſion of it, in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt. *Placit. Coron. &c. Coram J. de Berwyck, &c.*

EASTCHURCH, in the Iſland of *Shepey*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles *Eaſtward* from *Queenborough*, in the Bailiwick of *Milton*, Hundred of the Iſle of *Shepey*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sittingburn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to *All Saints*: A Vicarage endowed with all Tithes, but not valued at all in the King's Books. The Church is a regular Building, with a Flat Roof leaded: The Inſide of the Roof wainſcoted; and 'tis very well pewed with *Eaſt*-Countrey Oak: 'Tis large, of three Iſles, ſupported by two Rows of Pillars. This Church was once appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of *Dunis* in *Flanders*, and confirmed to them by Pope *Celeſtine*, A. D. 1196. But at a general Congregation of the Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order, the Abbot of *Claravull* conſidering the great Expence that the Abbot of *Boxley* was at in entertaining the Brethren of their Order, as they went to and returned from their general Congregation beyond Sea; and alſo that the Convent of *Dunis*, by reaſon of their great Diſtance from *Eaſtchurch*, made little or no Profit of it; they agreed, with the Conſent of the ſaid Convent of *Dunis*, to transfer, as far as in them lay, *Eaſtchurch* to the Abbey of *Boxley*: And this was confirmed by *Walter Reynolds*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1314; with the Confirmation alſo of *Henry de Eaſtry*, then Prior of *Chriſt-Church*: And a Licenſe of *Mortmain*, granted in the VIIth Year of *Edward* the IId, to the Abbey of *Boxley*, to appropriate the Church to take the Advowſon of it. And now was a perpetual Vicar endowed; and by Archbiſhop *Peckham*'s Regiſter it appears, that the Abbey of *Dunis* had preſented a Clerk to the Vicarage: But in the next Century Pope *Sixtus Quartus* at the Petition of the Abbey of *Boxley* appropriated alſo this Vicarage to that Houſe; giving it leave to ſerve the Cure by one of their own Monks amoveable at Pleaſure, *A. D.* 1472. This Account is from Archbiſhop *Warham*'s Regiſter, where the Inſtruments may be ſeen at large. And thus it continued till the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, and then both Rectory and Vicarage were granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 38th Year, to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Knight, of *Shurland* in this Pariſh. His Son *Henry* Lord *Cheney*, in the 21ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, alienated to *Robert Liveſay*, Eſq; the Site or Seat of the Parſonage, with all Houſes and Buildings thereon ſtanding, and one Field of Paſture adjoining thereunto and making with it together 18 Acres; with ſeveral other Fields round about there named: And by another Indenture he ſells the Tithes of this Pariſh, excepting ſome that did ariſe from ſome particular Lands to the ſame Purchaſer. From him it went to his Son Sir *Miles Liveſay*, who made the Parſonage-Houſe his Seat, and dwelt in it, till by his Attainder it eſcheated to the Crown. Whereupon King *Charles* IId, in his 13th Year, recited in his Letters-Patents, that this Rectory and Vicarage did once belong to the Abbey of *Boxley*; and coming to the Crown, was granted to *Cheyney*, and by him ſold to *Liveſay*; and coming to the Crown again as above, *&c.* He gives the Right of Preſentation to this Church to 12 Gentlemen of the County of *Kent*; *viz.* Sir *Thomas Peyton*, of *Knowlton*, Bar. Sir *Edward Hales*, of *Tonſtale*, Bar. Sir *Henry Palmer*, of *Wingham*, Bar. Sir *John Tufton*, of the *Moat* by *Maidſtone*; Sir *Richard Hardreſs*, of *Hardreſs* Court; Sir *Anthony Auchor*, of *Biſhopsborn*, Baronets. Sir *William Mann* of *Canterbury*; and Sir *Francis Clerk*, of *Rocheſter*, Knights. *John Bois* of *Fredvile*, *George Newman* of *Rocheſter*, *Thomas Peke* of *Helles-Court* near *Sandwich*, *William Rook* of *Monkton*, Eſquires. And to the Heirs and Aſſigns of the longeſt Liver of them, in Truſt, that they permit the Vicar to enjoy all Manner of Tithes and Profits, ariſing out of the ſaid Pariſh of *Eaſtchurch*. Of theſe Twelve Gentlemen, Sir *Henry Palmer* was the Survivor; who preſented the Reverend Mr. *Richard Forſter*, the preſent Vicar, from whom I had this Account. And the Advowſon and the Right of Preſentation is, upon Sir *Henry*'s Death, deſcended to his Nephew and Heir the Worthy Sir *Thomas Palmer* of *Wingham*, Bar. Member of Parliament for the City of *Rocheſter*, my very good Friend, and a Kind Encourager of this Work.

In the Church is a fair Monument of *Galfrid Liveſay*, Eſq; and his Wife, *A. D.* 1622.

As to *King's-Ferry*, and other Things relating to the Iſland in General, ſee in *S.* under *Shepey*.

Places of Note in *Eaſtchurch*.

1. *Shurland*, or *Shirlonde*, was once the Seat of an Eminent Family of this Name, and formerly was a very large Houſe, built in the Form of a Quadrangle or Square, but now 'tis almoſt down: The Situation is fine and dry, and a good Proſpect to the *Southward*, over all the main Land. The laſt of the Name of *Shurland* that reſided here was Sir *Robert de Shurland*; who was made Knight Banneret by King *Edward* the Iſt, in his 28th Year, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; and the Year after he had a Charter of Freewarren granted him for his Manor here: He lies buried in *Minſter* Church in this Iſland, under an Arch in the *South* Wall, where his Effigies is alſo placed in Marble. Of this Sir *Robert Shurland* the People tell you very ſtrange Stories, and will take it amiſs if you don't believe them: As that, riding by the Church one Day, he ſaw a poor Man going to be buried, but the Prieſt refuſed to ſay the Office over him, becauſe they were not able to pay him his Fees; this enraged *Shurland* ſo, that he killed the covetous Prieſt; or as ſome ſay, threw him into the Grave, and ſo the People buried him Alive with the Man. But afterwards he feared the Conſequence of this raſh Act; and hearing the King was near the Iſland on Shipboard, he ſwam his Horſe into the Sea two Miles, to get his Pardon of the King; which having obtained, he ſwam back again as he went. When he came a-ſhore he met with an old Woman, (a Witch no doubt) who told him, That his Horſe which had now ſaved his Life, ſhould one time or other be his Death; on which the mad Knight killed his Horſe, and cut off his Head with his Sword. But they ſay, That as he was riding a hunting this Way, a Year after, he ſtumbled on the Skull of his former Horſe, and got a Fall off his preſent one, which ſo bruiſed him that he never recovered it, but died in a ſhort Time. This is a good round Story, and looks very much like an Invention of the Prieſts: But however 'tis certain there was the Figure of a Horſe's Head lying by his Effigies, on his Monument in *Minſter* Church: Which I believe the People have removed to that of Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, the Father of *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*: And ſome tell this Story of that Lord.

Philpot thinks the ground of this Fable was this; Sir *Robert Shurland* had a Grant from King *Edward* the Iſt, of Wreck of the Sea (*a*) on his Lands adjoining to the Water; the Extent of which Royalty is always eſteemed to be as far as a Man can reach into the Sea, and touch any Thing with the Point of his Lance.

(*a*) *Tower Records.*

This great Man left only one Daughter and Heir, who married Sir *William de Cheyney* of *Patricksbourn* in this County, Son and Heir to Sir *Alex-*

Alexander Cheyney, who was Knighted with Sir *Robert Shurland*, at *Carlaverock* above-mentioned. Sir *William Cheyney*'s great Grandſon Sir *John Cheyney*, was Knight of the Garter; and ſeveral Times Knight of the Shire for *Kent* in King *Henry* the VIth's Time: And in the firſt Year of that King was ſent Ambaſſador Abroad to ſeveral Princes; he was alſo Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth. Sir *William Cheyney* was a Judge, and afterward Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in the next Reign: And Sir *Thomas Cheyney* was Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Conſtable of *Queenborough-Caſtle*, and Privy-Counſellor to King *Henry* the VIIIth; his Son Sir *Henry*, was created Lord *Cheyney* of *Tuddington*; and exchanged this Manor of *Shurland* with Queen *Elizabeth*, by which Means it came to the Crown; and there it ſtaid till the ſecond Year of King *James* the Iſt, and then was granted to *Philip* Earl of *Montgomery*, and after Earl of *Pembroke*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was the Eſtate of his ſecond Son Mr. *James Herbet*, in whoſe Family it ſtill continues; being now in the Poſſeſſion of *James Herbert*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Oxfordſhire*.

Sir *Thomas Cheyney* rebuilt the Seat here, and brought moſt of the Materials to do it withal from *Chilham-Caſtle*.

2. *Kingsborough* is another Manor here, whoſe Name implies it to have formerly belonged to the Crown: And indeed it was the Place where the People went, not only to hold Courts for the Choice of Conſtables for the Iſland, but likewiſe to nominate and appoint Bailiffs or Wardens to take Cognizance or Charge of the Paſſage called *King's-Ferry*; which divides the Iſle of *Shepey* from the main Land of *Kent*. How long this Manor was in the Crown I don't find; but Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Mr. *Henry Cary*; and he about the beginning of the next Reign, ſold it to *Swaleman*; and his Deſcendant was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

An Account of *King's-Ferry* you will find under *Shepey Iſle*.

EASTLING, *Eaſeling*, *Eſtling*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called *St. Mary*'s; and is a very handſome one. A Rectory, valued at 16 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.* in the King's Books.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin*'s claims here, becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey.

Places of Note here:

1. *Northcourt* was very anciently here the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Eſtling*: The laſt of which at this Place was *Ralph de Eſtling*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Alice de Eſtling* marry'd *Fulk de Peyferer*, *Cuſtos* of the *Fleet* and *Weſtminſter* in *London*, in the Beginning of King *Edward* the Iſt. And he got a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here that came by his Wife, in the 32d Year of that Prince. But in King *Edward* the IId's Time, this Manor of *Northcourt*, with ſeveral others, as *Denton* and *Plumford*, was ſold to *Roger*, Lord *Leybourn*; whoſe Widow held them at her Death in the Firſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. By her Daughter *Juliana de Leybourn*, this Place went ſucceſſively to her Two Huſbands, *Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*. But ſhe out-lived them both, and had no Children by either: And having no Heirs, her Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown. Where this Place ſtaid till King *Richard* the IId's Time, and then was granted to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*: And afterwards on his Attainder, the ſame Prince gave it to the *Dean and Canons of St.* Stephen *in* Weſtminſter. But I ſuppoſe on the Diſſolution, it went, with the other Manors of *Denton* and *Plumford*, firſt by Grant to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, and afterwards by the Lord *Cheyney*'s Sale of them, to *Martin James*, Eſq;, and in that Family they remained in *Philpot*'s Time. This *James* was buried here in the Year 1592; and was a Prothonotary in *Chancery*.

2. *Huntingfield* is a Manor in this Pariſh, which had once Owners of that Surname, whoſe Principal Seat was at *Weſt-Wickham*, on the Borders of *Surrey*: But at length this great Family, who had Eſtates in *Northfleet*, *Mepham*, *Luddeſdown*, and *Cobham*, and many other Places in this County, went out in Two Daughters, who married *Coupledick* and *Norwich*. *Walter de Huntingfield* paid Aid for this Manor at the Marriage of *Iſabella*, Siſter to King *Henry* the IIId, as appears by the Book called *Teſta de Nevil*. *Peter de Huntingfield* and *Juliana* his Wife claimed Liberty of Freewarren for their Land here, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. *Tower Records*.

The laſt of this Name here was Sir *John Huntingfield*, who was ſummon'd to Parliament as a Baron in the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. He ſold this Eſtate to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*; which, being with *Northcourt* alſo in this Pariſh, forfeited to the Crown by his Attainder, King *Richard* the IId gave them to the Dean and Canons of St. *Stephen*'s, *Weſtminſter*. And after the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time it was by that Prince granted to *Alured Randolph* and *John Guldford*, Eſqs; who not long after joined in a Sale to Sir *Thomas Moile*; and he in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign parted with it the ſame Way to *John Wild*, Eſq; and he to *Martin James*, Eſq; Prothonotary in *Chancery*, whoſe Grandſon Mr. *Walter James* was Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time, as well as of *Northcourt* above-mentioned.

3. *Diven Arnold* is a Place here which of old was the Inheritance of a Family called *Dive*; and had the Addition of *Arnold* from one *Arnoldus de Dive*, an Owner of it. In this Family of *Dive* did it continue till the beginning of King *Richard* the IId, and then was ſold to *Sharp* of *Nin-Place* in *Great Chart*: And here it ſtaid for divers Deſcents; but about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth it went by Sale to *Thurſtan* of *Challock*; and not many Years after to *John Wild*, Eſq; who in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to *Gates*; and he to *Croyden*: And thence it went in King *James* the Iſt's Reign to *Bunce*, which Family had the Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

Eaſtling had the Grant of a Market Weekly, and a Fair to be held for two Days at St. *Croſs-Tide*; obtained by *Fulk Peyforer* in the 32d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

The Reverend Mr. *Wickins*, the preſent Incumbent, hath here a very fine and noble Plantation of Ever-Greens, which are cut into great Varieties of Figures and Forms; with very curious Walks and Grotto's; which are all the Reſult of his own Induſtry and Care.

EASTRY, *Eſtrey*; from *Eaſter-ea*; that is, the *Eaſt-Water* or River; to diſtinguiſh it from *Weſter-ea*, *Weſt-Rye*, or *Rye* in *Suſſex*, which lies on the *Weſt-water* at the other End of this County. This Place lies at the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *South-Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church is called St. *Mary*'s; which about 530 Years ago was appropriated to the Almnery of the

the Priory of *Chriſt*-Church in *Canterbury*, by *Richard* Archbiſhop of that Place; but was taken away again by his Succeſſor *Baldwin*; and afterwards, *A. D.* 1365, reſtored again by Archbiſhop *Iſlip*. It is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Eaſtry*; which was given to that Church by King *Etheldred*, or as ſome write him, *Egelred*, Father to *Edmond Ironſide*, in the Year 979. And this was done, (according to the way of Commutation then in Faſhion, and which was a very profitable one to the Church) to make a farther Atonement for the Murder of *Ethelbert* and *Etheldred*, Brethren, or as ſome ſay, Kinſmen of *Egbert* King of *Kent*. This Prince, the Son of *Ercombert*, had then his Palace in this Place, *A. D.* 654; and theſe Two young Noblemen, as *Matt. Weſtminſter* and *Malmsbury* tell the Story, were Educated with him; and were ſo eminent for Virtue, Courteſy, and Feats of Arms, that they contracted the Envy and Hatred of many Perſons about the King, whoſe Characters were very different from theirs; among theſe there was one *Thunnor*, who accuſed them to the King of many Crimes, and of even Deſigns againſt his Perſon; and at laſt, tho' with ſome difficulty, prevailed upon *Egbert* to connive at his making them away, which he did privately, and buried their Bodies in the King's Hall, under the Cloth of State. But they tell you, that ſoon after there appeared in the Houſe a Pillar of ſhining Light; which frighted the Servants ſo, that they waked the King to ſee it. As ſoon as he did ſo, being ſtruck in Conſcience for what he had given *Thunnor* leave to do, he ſends for him immediately, and asked him what was become of the young Princes; and on *Thunnor*'s telling him the Truth, he ſent for *Deodatus*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and deſired his Direction how he might beſt expiate the Guilt of ſuch a Crime. The good Archbiſhop, underſtanding well the Superſtitious Inclination of the People of that Age, and hoping to bring a Benefit to his Church by the Worſhip of their Bodies, perſuades *Egbert* to bury them honourably in *Canterbury* Church: But they tell us, that when the King had agreed to this, and the Herſe was got ready to carry them to *Canterbury*, they could not by any means make the refractory Engine ſtir one Step towards the Priory of *Chriſt*-Church: Then they tried to drive the Herſe towards the Abbey of St. *Auſtins*, but it would not move that way neither: Being thus at a ſtand, they thought at laſt of driving it to the Monaſtry of *Watrine*; and that happened to hit right, for away it went thither as eaſily as could be deſired; and there the King performed their Obſequies with great Solemnity and Devotion. He gave the Place where this Light appeared to his Siſter *Ermenburga*; who not long before had forſook her Husband's Bed, to turn Nun; and ſhe Erected a Monaſtery to the Name and Honour of theſe two Brethren, where ſhe veiled her ſelf and Seventeen other Women. *Malmesbury* ſaith alſo, that King *Egbert* gave all the Iſland of *Thanet* to his Mother to appeaſe her, for the Murder of theſe her Two Sons. This is a good round Relation; but however, they carry it a little further; for it is an ancient Tradition, that the Altar-Tomb which was placed at the *Eaſt* End of a little Chapel belonging to *Eaſtry-Court*; was the Sepulchre where the Relicks of theſe Noblemen were depoſited; and that there was conſtantly a Light hovering over it, like that in the Hall above-mentioned. But how they got theſe Relicks from the Monaſtery of *Watrine*; where they were ſo miraculouſly buried; and indeed, where that Religious Houſe of *Watrine* it ſelf was, I cannot find.

In the *Saxon* Catalogue of the Saints buried in *England* (ſee Dr. *Hicks* Diſſert. Epiſtolaris, *p.* 116.) it is ſaid, that King *Egbert* frighted, as above, with the Appearance of this Light, ſent to *Erminburga*, otherwiſe called *Domneva*, his Siſter, and married to *Merwald* Son of King *Penda*, to come into *Kent*, and to receive the *Weregild* for the Murder of her Brethren; which here is ſaid to be Eighty Carucats of Land; but *Cupgrave* ſaith 'twas Forty, and the *Monaſticon* Forty Eight Plow-Lands. This Land was appointed in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and there *Domneva* founded a Monaſtery, where Prayers ſhould be ſaid for the Souls of her Brethren; and to this Houſe King *Egbert* was yet a further Benefactor.

And this ſeems a better Account of the Erection of this Houſe, than that whimſical one of the *Courſe* of her Tame Deers compaſſing in ſo much Land (which however you will find in the Chapter of Religious Houſes.) And 'tis probable that the *Weregild* was a fix'd and determinate Price even then, as it appears afterwards to have been by the *Text. Roff. f.* 93, 94. See alſo the Laws of King *Ethelſtune* and King *Edmund*, in *Wheelock*'s Edit. *p.* 55. And *Somner*'s Gloſſary.

This Manor of *Eaſtry*, in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time, and in King *William* the Iſt, was held by the Monks of *Chriſt*-Church as Seven Plow-Lands; and 'tis rated in *Domeſday* at 38 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*

The Church here is a large and fair Building; and the Foundation ſeems very Ancient; and by *that*, and by the Deſcent down into it, I judge it might have been erected before the Time of the *Normans*.

In the Chancel are 18 Seats or Stalls, which ſhews that here was once ſome College or Fraternity, the Memory of which is now loſt: And the like I have met with in many Churches in this County. So that the Number of Religious Societies, Chantries, *&c.* muſt have been far greater than any of our Printed Accounts make them to be.

In this Church are Memorials of the *Neviſons*, one of which, who was buried 1590, was Provoſt-Maſter and Scout-Marſhal of *Eaſt Kent*, and Captain of the Light Horſe of the Lath of St. *Auſtin*'s; as alſo of the *Paramours* and *Fletchers*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Strickling*; which is a Manor that always had the ſame Owners with *Knowlton*.

Thomas Perot held it in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 31, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it went to *Langley*, and thence by another Heir-general to *Peyton*. But in the Time of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Philpot* ſaith he found that this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Ringley*, Knt. Marſhal of *Calais*, and Bailiff of *Sandwich* both by Land and Water, and that he lived here; he enjoyed it in Right of his Wife, whoſe Name was *Elizabeth*, Widow of *Edward Langley*, Eſq;

2. *Heronden*; This was anciently the Seat of a Family of this Name, one of which was buried in the Chancel, and his Monument preſerved in *Glover*'s Time. In King *Richard* the IId's Reign this Family went out in a Female Heir, who carried this Manor in Marriage to *Boteler* of *Boteler*'s Fleet in *Aſh*, and in that Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time: So that we have an account of but two Families that ever were Owners of *Heronden*.

3. *Lyden* in the Hundred of *Cornilo*, was anciently a part of *Eaſtry*: And in the way from *Sandwich* to *Dover-Caſtle* along the Coaſt, is a ſmall Stone Building called *Lyd-Court*; which *A. D.* 1630, was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Strangford*.

The

The Marſhes hereabouts lying in *Eaſtry*, *Word*, &c. are alſo called *Lyden Marſhes*, or *Lyden Valley*.

The Ancient Water called *Geſtling*, and mentioned in many of our *Kentiſh* Writers, ſeems to have been ſomewhere near *Eaſtrey*, and probably is that which about Seventy Years ago was called *South-ſtream*; as I find by the *Dering* Manuſcript.

It appears from the Donations to the Church of *Canterbury*, mentioned by *Somner* in his *Append.* N. xxxvi. That *A. D.* 811. *Wilfred*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, made an Exchange with the Priory of *Chriſt*-Church, of the Town of *Eaſtry*, for *Burne*, or *Bourne*.

EASTWELL lies towards the middle of *Kent*, towards the *South-Eaſt* part of it, by a little Brook which runs into the greater *Stoure*, about Two Miles to the *South-Weſtward* from *Wye*; in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Wye*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; it is ſmall, but hath a good old Tower. In the *South* Chancel is a Noble Monument of the *Finches* Family, with Two Figures lying in White Marble: The Dome of this Monument is ſupported by Eight Pillars of black Marble, and round the Tomb are the Names of Twelve of this Noble Family buried here, Eight Men, and Four Women. There is alſo another Tomb of an Earl of *Winchelſey*, and on it I ſaw the Arms of *Kemp* and *Moyle*. Another of Sir *Henry Finch* Recorder of *London*, and one of his Lady, whoſe Name was *Bell*. The Pariſh is a Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The Liberty of *Wye* claims here.

The Manor of Eaſtwell: This Place in the 52d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family which took its Name from hence; for then *Matilda de Eaſtwell* held it at her Deceaſe, as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 32. But in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbot of St. *Albans* claim'd all manner of Liberties and Free-Warren within this Manor, as due to that Houſe time out of mind; and if ſo, then *Matilda de Eaſtwell* might be but a Tenant. Likewiſe in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the Maſter of the *Knights Templers*, to ſhew what Right he had to claim any Liberties within this Manor, and the Jury gave it againſt him, as appears by the *Tower* Records. So that perhaps the Claim of the Abbot of St. *Albans*, was as groundleſs as his; for *Philpot* ſaith, that *Bertram de Criol* (perhaps it was *Nicholas*, and then written *Criel*) held it in Poſſeſſion but Two Years after this, *viz.* in the 23d Year of *Edward* the 3d. But his Son *John Criel* dying without Iſſue, by the Marriage of his Siſter in the beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, it was become the Eſtate of *Richard de Rokeſley*, Seneſchal and Governor of *Ponthieu* and *Monſtruel*: This Gentleman alſo left only Two Daughters, by one of which, *Agnes*, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *Thomas de Poynings*, whoſe Deſcendant, *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, dying in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId, left an only Daughter, *Eleanor*, who carried it in Marriage to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and he, in her Right, became Lord *Poynings*; and in this Family it continued till the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, ſold it to Sir *Tho. Cheyney*, *Will. Walſingham*, and *Will. Fitz Williams*; who joined in a Sale of it to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, Attorney-General to that King; who dying in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, left it to his Son Sir *James Hales*; and he not long after ſold it to Sir *Tho. Moyle*, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations; and he it was that built the fine Houſe upon it: By his Daughter and Co-heir (*Katherine*) it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Finch*; who after many brave Actions performed at *New Haven* in *France*, was Shipwracked and loſt as he was returning Home to *England*.

His Son, Sir *Moyle Finch*, was his Heir, who very much enlarged and beautified *Eaſtwell* Houſe; and left it in Dower to his Widow *Eliz. Finch*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Thomas Heneage*: This Lady was firſt created Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone* by King *James* the Iſt; and after that, Counteſs of *Winchelſey* by King *Charles* the Iſt; and from her both thoſe Honours, and the Eſtate and Seat at *Eaſtwell*, deſcended to her Son *Thomas* Earl of *Winchelſey*; and his Son *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſey*, and Viſcount *Maidſtone*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

This Family of *Finch*, ſaith *Philpot*, were deſcended from *Henry Fitz Herbert*, who was Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Iſt. But the alteration of the Name from *Herbert* to *Finch*, he ſaith was about the 10th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, at which time *Herbert Fitz Herbert* purchaſing the Manor of *Finches* in *Lydd* in this County, and being entire Lord of it, as he was not at *Netherfield* in *Suſſex*, he took his Sirname from thence.

The Seat of this Family, in this Pariſh of *Eaſtwell*, (tho' the Building be not extraordinary) hath one of the fineſt Situations I ever ſaw; being placed in a very Noble Park, whoſe Soil is clean and good, and the Ground firm and hard all over it; ſome part of it is ſtill finely wooded. The *Star Walks* which proceed Eight ſeveral ways from a large *Octagon* placed in the middle of them, are all planted with fine Tall Trees, which make a very magnificent and beautiful Appearance. This Park ſtands ſo high, that it muſt needs be a very healthful, as it is a very pleaſant Situation; and the Proſpect from it is ſo very extraordinary, that I know nothing which excels it; for within the Compaſs of the Park you may ſee one way down the River *Medway* to *Sheerneſs*, and the *Buoy of the Nore*, towards the *German* Ocean; and the other way, over *Romney Marſh*, into the *Britiſh* Channel towards *France*; beſides a very beautiful and extenſive Land-Proſpect almoſt every way.

EATON-BRIDGE, ſo *Kilburn* writes it; but it ſhould certainly be *Edenbridge*, and perhaps is the place called *Eadintuna*, in the Liſt of the Pariſhes within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and extant in the *Textus Roffenſis*: Tho' there is another Pariſh there mentioned, which bids fair to be this Place, *viz. Eadelinesbregge*, and I think was its ancient Name, as appears by the *Tower* Records. The River it ſtands upon, the good old Map of *Kent* calls the *Eden*, which joins the *Mdeway* about *Chidingſtone*; and ſeems to be ſo named, from running thro' the *watry Vale*, *Ea-den*.

It lies at the *South-Weſt* ſide of *Kent*, on the River *Eden*, (which *Kilburn* here calls the *Medway*) adjoining to *Surrey*, about Four Miles *Southward* from *Weſtram*, in the Balliwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Weſtram* and *Edenbridge*, and the reſt in the Hundred of *Somerden*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church which ſtands in the Hundred of *Weſtram* and *Edenbridge*, is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. 'Tis a large handſome Building, with a Spire Steeple; in it are Remains of a *Rood-Loft*, (*i. e*) a Gallery, where ſtood the Image of Chriſt upon the Croſs, and to which the Prieſts had Stairs to go up on the back Part of it; as alſo of good Painted Glaſs;

Glaſs; and Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Martyn*, Eſq; 1458. A fair Monument of *Will. Selyard*, of *Pawlins* in *Braſted*, 1585, and of ſeveral others of that Name. 'Tis a Chapel to *Weſtram*, and ſo not rated in the King's Books.

Mr. *Robert Holmden* of this Pariſh, Gent. gave 3 *l. per Ann.* to the uſe of the Poor.

A Fair is here kept annually on *April* 25, being St. *Mark*'s Day.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Edenbridge*; 2. and another now and formerly called *Standgrave*; which latter gave Name to an ancient Family of the Name of *Stangrave*. *John de Stangrave*, ſaith *Philpot*, had a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor, in the 26th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; his Son and Heir, Sir *Robert de Stangrave*, was with that King at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and was then Knighted in the Field; and he died ſeized of this Eſtate in the 12th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. After this Family was extinct, which ſeems to have gone out in this laſt named Gentleman, *John de Dynely* was got into Poſſeſſion of this Place, and had a Confirmation of the Charter of Free-Warren, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and ſoon after ſold his Intereſt here to *Hugh de Audley*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, Lord of the Caſtle and Manor of *Tunbridge*; and his only Daughter and Heir, the Lady *Margaret Audley*, carried both *Stangrave* and *Edenbridge* to her Husband *Ralph Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*, who died poſſeſſed of them in the 46th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this Family they ſtaid till the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; but then *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, being attainted and beheaded for High-Treaſon, they eſcheated to the Crown; and then that Prince granted theſe two Manors, with *Weſtram* alſo, to Sir *John Greſham*, Knight, and from him they deſcended to Sir *Marmaduke Greſham*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. But *Stangrave* is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Richard Still*.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Robert de Camville* had ſome Eſtate here, as appears by the *Tower*-Records.

3. *Sharnden* is a Manor here, which was once part of the Eſtate of the Lords *Cobham* of *Sterburgh* Caſtle in *Surrey*, and ſo continued till King *Henry* the IVth's Reign; and then *Thomas* Lord *Cobham* dying without Iſſue-Male, by the Marriage of *Anne*, his Daughter, it went to *Edward* Lord *Borough* of *Gainsborough*; and here it ſtaid till the Reign of King *Charles* the Iſt, and then the Three Daughters of *Thomas* Lord *Borough*, who married *Brook*, *Knevet*, and *Drury*, to pay Debts, and to anſwer other Uſes, all joined in a Sale of it to Sir *Tho. Richardſon*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*; and his Grandſon, *Thomas* Lord *Richardſon*, Baron of *Cromarty*, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Marſh-Green*, is a ſmall Manor here, which hath had the ſame Owners with the Manor of *Cowdham* in the Pariſh of that Name; and is uſually called the Manor of *Marſh-Green*, within the Manor of *Cowdham*.

5. *Browns* is a ſmall Manor here omitted by *Philpot*; and the Houſe is indeed long ſince demoliſhed; but the Moat round it, and the Site, is ſtill viſible. Formerly it was the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Brown*; for *Hamon de Brown* died poſſeſſed of it in the IVth Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but he having no Iſſue, bequeathed it, and much other Land hereabouts, to his Kinſman *Thomas Brown*; but he alſo, about the End of that King's Reign, died Childleſs, and ſo left it to his Siſter *Agnes*, then Wife of *Laurence de Bedenſtede*: This Gentleman ſoon after ſold it to his Wives Kinſman *Henry at Browns*; in whoſe Family it continued till towards the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then *Urſula*, Daughter and Heir of *Hamon Brown*, carried it in Marriage to Mr. *John-At-Lee* of *Effingham*, and in that Name it continued till about the middle of King *Charles* the IId's Time; and then *John Lee* ſold it to Mr. *James Beecher*, whoſe Son of the ſame Name is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

6. *Delaware* is a Seat and Manor of great Antiquity, tho' wrongly placed by *Philpot* in this Pariſh, being really in that of *Braſted*: But the Knowledge of that not coming to my Hands till after the Account of *Braſted* was Printed off, I think it better to mention it here, than to omit it quite. Some of the Name of *Delaware* were in Poſſeſſion of this Place in King *Henry* the IId's Reign. Of this Family here, the laſt was *Robert Delaware*, who dying without Male-Iſſue about the End of King *Edward* the IIId, *Dionyſia Delaware*, his Daughter, Siſter, *&c.* carried this Manor in Marriage to *William Paulin*; in whoſe Family it continued till King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and then by a Daughter of another *William Paulin*, it went in Marriage to *John Selyard* of *Selyard* in *Hever*; and in *Philpot*'s Time it continued in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Selyard* of *Gabriels* in this Pariſh; and who, he ſaith, are deſcended from *Ralph de Selyard*, in King *Stephen*'s Reign. Sir *Tho. Selyard*, Bart. a Deſcendant of this Family, about Sixteen Years ago Sold it to *Henry Streatfield* of *Chiddingſtone*, Eſq; and his worthy Son of the ſame Name is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

EBENET, *Ebbeney*, *Ebbene*, lies at the *South* Part of *Kent* by the River *Rother*, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Tenderden*: Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Iſland and Hundred of *Oxney*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that *Lath*: In this Part ſtands the Church, which is called St. *Mary*'s; and the Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over it: But the remaining Part is in the Borough of *Reading*, Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Hundred of *Tenterden*, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Tenterden*, and within the Liberties thereof, and of the *Cinque Ports*.

The Pariſh is in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*.

Ebeney was given to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 832. by King *Ethelwolf*, at the Inſtance of *Ceolnoth* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Kilburn* ſaith here was anciently a Priory; and that the Church was formerly much larger than it is now: But that about 150 Years ſince, the old Church was burnt by Lightning, and this little one built out of its Ruins, and upon Part of its Foundation. Now 'tis in the Nature of a Chapel, and not rated in the King's Books.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ebeney Manor*, after the Suppreſſion, was granted to Sir *Walter Henly*, Serjeant at Law, who dying without Male-Iſſue, his Three Daughters divided his Eſtate among them: *Elizabeth* the Eldeſt, married *William Waller*, Eſq; the Second, *Hellen*, had three Husbands, firſt *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*, Eſq; then Sir *George Somerſet*, and then *Thomas Vane*, Eſq; of *Burſton*; *Anne*, the third Daughter, married *Richard Covert* of *Slangham*; and carried *Ebeney* to him; in whoſe Family and Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Woodrove* is a Place here which anciently had Owners of the Name of *Mocking*; who had likewiſe a good Eſtate in *Milton*, *Stockbury*, *Hartlip*, and *Shepey*: And by Records it appears that this Family continued here from King *Edward* the

the Iſt's Time to King *Henry* the IVth's; and then it was ſold to the *Guldefords*; where it ſtaid till *Joan* Daughter of Sir *Edward Guldeford*, carried it to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*; who gave this Manor, with other Lands at *Halden*, in Dower with his Daughter *Mary*, who was married to Sir *Henry Sydney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Knight of the Garter, a Perſon very eminent for his Services in that Kingdom; and from him it came down to his Grandſon, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who ſold it to Sir *Edward Henden*, one of the Barons of *Exchequer*: And he at his Deceaſe left it to his Nephew Sir *John Henden* of *Biddenden*; who conveyed it by Sale to Mr. *John Auſtin* of *Tenterden*; and on his Death it went to Mr. *Robert Auſtin* of *Halls-Place* in *Bexley*, who was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Brockot* is another Manor in *Ebeney*, which anciently had Owners of that Name: But as long ago as King *Henry* the IVth, and till the 30th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was the Inheritance of the Eminent Family of the *Guldfords*; but was then alienated by *John Guldford*, Eſq; to Sir *John Hales* Baron of the *Exchequer*; and from him deſcended to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*, Baronet; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

EGERTON lies about the middle of *Kent* by the River *Stoure*, about three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Lenebam*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Calehill*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*: In the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Mary*'s. 'Tis a Chapel annexed to *Charing*, and ſo rated with that in the King's Books. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

The Church is of Two Iſles, and fair, and of very good Stone; a fair Tower Steeple, which may be ſeen afar off.

Places of Note here:

1. *Barmeling* in this Pariſh was anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name, *Robert de Barmeling* (in ſome old Deeds without Date called Sir *Robert*) dying poſſeſs'd of it in the 53d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, as did another of that Name in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And in this Family hath it continued till *Philpot*'s Time, by an uninterrupted Succeſſion; which can be ſaid of but few other Places.

2. *Bruſcombe* is another Place in *Egerton*, which formerly was Part of the Eſtate of the *Chitcrofts*; a Name of great Antiquity both here and at *Lamberhurſt* in this County. *Agnes* Wife of *Richard Chitcroft* died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IId, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 198. After this Family was extinct it came into that of *Bellemont* or *Beaumont*; and after that, it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Barons*; and about the End of King *Henry* the VIth it went into the Propriety of the *Wottons* of *Boughton Malherbe*; in which Family, and in the Deſcendants of *Thomas* Lord *Wotton* of *Marley*, it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

There is a petrifying Spring here, or rather a Well, in a Field below Mr. *Huſſey*'s Houſe in the Way to *Bocton Malherbe*.

The Church of St. *Paul* in *London*, which is Patron, gave an Augmentation to the Living of *Egerton* of Ten Pounds *per Ann.* and the Pariſh bought alſo a Piece of Land in *Stalesfield*, and applied it to the ſame Uſe; and the *Berlings* gave a Houſe worth about 3 *l. per Ann.* All which together amount to about 18 *l. per Ann.* as the Curate himſelf informed me. Some Remains of good painted Glaſs in the Church Windows.

The Situation of this Pariſh is all on Stoney Ground, with Aſcents and Deſcents, and the Ways Bad.

EIGHTHAM. See *IGHTHAM.*

ELEHAM, *Elham*, *Ælham*, and anciently *Hellham*, from its Situation among the Hills, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of the County, by the leſſer River *Stoure*, about Five Miles and a half *Northward* from *Hythe*, in the Bailiwick of *Stouting*, Hundred of *Loningborough*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; which is a fair large Building of three Iſles; and the Steeple is covered with Lead: But there are no Monuments or Memorials in it, except a Stone over *John*, Son of the famous Mr. *William Somner*; and another over one Captain *Symons*. 'Tis a Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.* The Liberty of *Eleham* claims here. It hath a Market on *Mondays*, and Four Annual Fairs, *viz.* On the *Monday* before *Eaſter*, on *Eaſter-Monday*, on *Whitſun-Monday*, and on *October* the 9th, St. *Dionyſius*'s Day.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Eleham* was anciently of great Eminence, and had the Title of an *Honour*; and *Philpot* ſpeaks of magnificent Structures, which were here formerly, but are now demoliſhed, but the Ruins of which were remaining: And he ſaith, that it appears by *Domeſday*, that the Earl of *Ewe* a *Norman*, and nearly related to King *William* the Iſt, was then the Poſſeſſor of it; and left the Title of an *Honour* to it, as appears by the Book of Aid at making the Black Prince Knight: Where the Manor of *Mount*, adjacent to *Eleham*, is ſaid to be held of the Honour of Earl *Ewe* by Knights Service. *Gilbert* Earl of *Ewe* paid Aid for this Manor or Honour, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, at the Marriage of the King's Siſter. From this *Gilbert* Earl of *Ewe*, it went ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of Prince *Edward*, Eldeſt Son to King *Henry* the IIId, who obtained the Market for it above-mentioned, and one of the Fairs by Charter, in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But about Six Years after he ſold it to *Boniface* of *Savoy*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and he parted with it the ſame Way to *Roger de Leybourn*, a great Friend and Aſſociate of *Simon de Montfort*, in his Quarrel againſt King *Henry* the IIId, for his retaining ſo many Strangers about him. After the Battel of *Eveſham*, where *Simon*, Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Forces were routed, and himſelf ſlain; *Roger* was pardoned by the Pacification of *Kenelworth*, in the 50th Year of *Henry* the IIId; but died not long after, leaving this Manor with much other Lands to his Son *Henry de Leybourn*, who died ſeized of it in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. This is *Philpot*'s Account, but it appears by the Records, that one *William de Leybourn* was poſſeſs'd of it in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. From him it deſcended to his Son Sir *Roger Leybourn*; who left no Iſſue-Male; but his famous Daughter *Juliana de Leybourn* was his Heir: She was twice married, firſt to *John de Haſtings*, a Kinſman of, but not Son to *Lawrence de Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and after to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, but had Iſſue by neither; and when ſhe died had no Relations that could claim her Eſtate as Heirs at Law; and therefore it eſcheated to the Crown in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And was by that great Prince granted to Sir *Simon de Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*; but he being exe-

cuted for Treaſon, in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId, this Eſtate came to the Crown again; and was by that King, in the 12th Year of his Reign, ſettled upon the Church of St. *Stephen*'s in *Weſtminſter*; in the Poſſeſſion of the Canons of which it continued till the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, and then coming to the Crown again, it ſtaid there all King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; but King *Edward* the VIth granted it in Leaſe for 80 Years to Sir *Edward Wotton*, one of his Privy Council; and his Son *Thomas Wotton*, Eſq; ſold it to *Alexander Hamon*, Eſq; who left only Two Daughters; the Eldeſt of which, *Mary*, was married to Sir *Edward Bois* of *Fredvile*; and the other, *Katherine*, to whoſe Share this Manor fell, to Sir *Robert Lewknor*. But the Reverſion in Fee was in the beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, purchaſed of the Crown by Sir *Charles Herbert*, Maſter of the Revels; and he not long after ſold all his Property in this Eſtate, to one Mr. *Alſt* a *Dutch* Merchant in *London*.

2. The whole Tithes of the *Villa de Eleham in omnibus rebus ſcilicet de Bleio de Paſnagio & de molendinis, & de pecudibus de Lanâ & de Caſeis*, (theſe are the Words of the Grant) were given to the Church of *Rocheſter* by *William de Albinneio* Butler to King *William* the IId. together with one *Plowland* in *Ach-ſtede*, and a Wood called *Ac-holt*, or *Oakenwood*, both lying in *Eleham*; and half the Tithes of *Biſewitune* of all Kinds. See *Text. Roffenſis f.* 188. And this Grant was confirmed afterward by another from King *Henry* the Iſt, in which all the Particulars are mentioned. And afterwards in the ſame Manuſcript 'tis ſaid, that *Roger de Eleham* became a Monk in *Rocheſter* Priory, and gave to the Church the half of all his Tithes in this Pariſh. And it appears by the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, *f.* 43. that the Priory of *Rocheſter* was in Poſſeſſion of Land here in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; becauſe there is an Account given of the Cuſtomary Services and Rents due from their Tenants; and it ſaith, that the Monks had here in Demeſne one *Plow-Land*; and their Tenants, for ſo I render the word *Ruſtici*, two and one half.

3. *Shottlefield* is a Place in *Eleham*, which in the Reign of King *Edward* the IId, was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *le Grubbe*, who had alſo an Eſtate at *Yalding* and at *Nonnington* in the County. For in the 3d Year of *Edward* the IId. *Henry Peres*, in another old Deed ſtiled *Pers*, or *de Petris*, conveys Land here to *Thomas le Grubbe de Shottlefield*: But *John Grubbe*, this Man's Deſcendant, in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IIId, ſold it to *Thomas Brockman* of *Liming*; whoſe Grandſon, *Henry Brockman*, in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary* alienated it to *George Fogg* of *Brabourn*, Eſq; and he, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to *Bing*: And he in King *James* the Iſt's Time, to Mr. *John Maſters* of *Sandwich*: From whom it went to Sir *Edward Maſters* of *Canterbury*; and thence by his Will to Dr. *Maſters*, his ſecond Son, *LL.D.* The Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Mount*, 5. *South Blabden*, 6. *Jaques Court*, are Three Manors, which in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt, as appears by *Domeſ-day*, were held by *Ankettellus de Poſſe*; from which Name they went by Sale, together with *Acriſe*, to *Coſington*: And in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Stephen de Coſington* or *Coſenton* had a Charter of Freewarren for theſe Manors. His Father *William de Coſenton* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. In this Ancient Family this Eſtate continued till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then Sir *John Coſenton* left only Three Daughters, who married *Duke*, *Wood*, and *Hamon*. *South Blabden* and *Jaques* Court went on the Diviſion to *Wood*, and *Mount* to *Hamon*.

Wood's Heir alienated the two firſt to Sir *John Wilde* of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Son Colonel *Dudley Wilde*'s Widow's Poſſeſſion they were in *Philpot*'s Time. *Hamon*'s Heir left only Two Daughters; one of which (*Katherine*) carried *Mount* to Sir *Robert Lewknor*: And his Son, Mr. *Hamon Lewknor*'s Widow, Daughter to Dr. *Henry Kingſley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Canterwood* is another Manor here, which as *Philpot* found by an old Manuſcript, did once belong to *Thomas de Garwinton* of *Welle* in *Littlebourn*, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the IId and IIId, whoſe Great Grandſon, *William Garwinton*, dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Kinſwoman was his Heir, and married *Richard Haut*, Eſq; in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, whoſe Son *Richard* leaving only a Daughter (*Margery*) ſhe carried the Eſtate to her Husband *William Iſaack*: From thence it ſeems to have been ſold to *Hales*, who held it till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then it went to *Manwood*; who in a few Years ſent it the ſame way to *Lewknor* (Sir *Robert*): And thence it went with *Mount* above-mentioned, to his Son, Mr. *Hamon Lewknor*, whoſe Widow had it in Poſſeſſion.

8. *Bowick* is a Place in this Pariſh which anciently belonged to a Family called *Lad*; who wrote themſelves *de Lad* (in *Chart* by *Sutton*) where an old Farm is ſtill called *Lads*. About the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign it came by Sale into the Poſſeſſion of the *Netherſolls*; but ſtaid there but a few Years before it was alienated to *Aucher*; and thence about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it went the ſame Way to *Wroth*: And in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign it was ſold thence to *Elgar*: In which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

9. *Oxroad* is another Manor in this Pariſh, which once had Owners of that Name: But in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Hinckleys*: And by *Iſabel*, a Daughter of *Thomas Hinckley*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it went in Marriage to *John Bene*; in whoſe Family it continued till about the End of King *Charles* the Iſt: And then it was ſold to Mr. *Daniel Shetterden* of *Eltham*; deſcended from the *Shetterdens* of *Shetterden* in *great Chart*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

10. *Ladwood*, in old Deeds written *Ladswood* (and probably did once belong to the *Lads* of *Bowick* above mentioned) is a Place in *Eleham*, which in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign belonged to a Family of the Name of *Ralph* or *Rolfe*, who built a Seat here; and it did continue in this Name down to *Philpot*'s Time; who conjectures that this Family might be derived from that *Rolph* the *Saxon*, who added much to the Buildings of *Rocheſter Caſtle*, as *Lambard* ſaith: And Mr. *Thinne* judges this Name of *Rolfe* to come from *Rodolphus*.

11. *Claverty* is a Place here, which once belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers; being a *Commandery* or *Preceptory* to the Seminary of the Order planted at *Ewell*. On the Diſſolution of which Order, it came to the Crown in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and was by King *Edward* the VIth granted to *Peter Hayman*, Eſq; one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and Great Grandfather to Sir *Henry Hayman*, Bar. who was the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time; and from him it went by Sale to the Family of *Honywood*; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William Honywood*, Bar.

ELMSTED, *Ealmſtede*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Stouting*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that

Lath: 'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *James*; on which Saints Day there is an Annual Fair kept here. The Church is large, of Three Iſles, in which is a Monument of *William* Son of Sir *Thomas Howard*; and Memorials of ſeveral Men of that Family.

John Taylor, 1642.

An old Inſcription on a Pillar in the South Chancel of one *Day*, who lies buried near that Place, under an Altar-Tomb.

'Tis a Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Liberties of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and of St. *Auſtin* claim here: And that of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* over ſo much of the Pariſh as is in the Manor of *Haſtingligh*.

A. D. 811. *Wulfred*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* bought this Place of King *Kenulph*, and ſettled it on his Church.

Places of Note here:

1. *Elmſted* was once Part of the Eſtate of the Ancient Family of *Heringod*; for *Stephen de Heringod* paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. By *Grace*, this Man's great Grand-Daughter, it went in Marriage to *Philip de Hardreſs*; in which Name it continued till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then *Dane-Court* one Part of this Manor was ſold to *Cloak*; and *Elmſted* to *Marſh*; and from thence it went the ſame Way in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign to *Luſhington*: In which Name it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Evington-Court* is an Ancient Seat here which formerly had Poſſeſſors of that Name: They lived here in the Reigns of King *Henry* the IIId, and King *Edward* the Iſt. Next to this Name it came to be the Inheritance of the *Gays*, ſometimes written *Le-Gay*; who if they did not *build*, yet much enlarged and beautified the Houſe, as *Philpot* thinks from the *Noſe-Gays* which are carved in many Places of the Houſe, and which he ſuppoſes allude to the Name of *Gay*. In this Family it continued till about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was by *Chriſtopher Gay* ſold to *John Honeywood*, Eſq; in which Name it ſtill continues; being now the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William Honeywood*, Bar. whoſe Father, Sir *Edward*, was created ſuch by King *Charles* the IId. *Ann.* 1660. in Conſideration of his Loyalty, and for a Loan of 3000 *l.* lent to him in the Time of his Exile, but never paid. I have taken Notice in *Poſtling*, that this Family took their Name from *Honywood*, anciently *Henewood*, their Seat there.

About the Reign of King *Edward* the IVth it was divided into two Branches; and *Thomas Honeywood* the Eldeſt Son reſided here at *Evington*, and ſerved as Member of Parliament for the Port of *Hithe*.

Robert, the Youngeſt Son reſided at *Pett* in *Charing*; and from his Son's Marriage with *Mary Atwater*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Atwater* of *Lenham*, came thoſe numerous Children, Grand-Children, and Great Grand-Children; all which ſhe lived to ſee; and which I ſhall give you an Account of in *Lenham*. And from this Family of the *Honeywoods* at *Pett*, is that at *Market-hall* in *Eſſex* derived. But that Family of this Name at *Hamſted* in *Middleſex* is deſcended from the *Honywoods* of *Evington* in this Pariſh.

3. *Bottſham* is a Manor here in *Elmſtede* not mentioned by *Philpot*; which was ſold by *Chriſtopher Gay* to *Edward Honywood*, Eſq; abovementioned: And I ſuppoſe is ſtill in that Family. And ſo is,

4. *Weltham*, alias *Temple Weltham*; which went by Sale from *Manwaring Hammond* to Sir *Robert Stapleton*; and from him to *William Honywood*, Eſq; who bequeathed it by Will to his Nephew, the preſent Sir *William Honeywood*, Bar.

If you ride from *Elmſtede* to *Brabourn-Down*, and thence along its Edge to *Wye-Downs*, and ſo to *Crundale*, you have a very fine Proſpect of the Country below, and alſo of the Sea: And you ſee many little Valleys which run in among the high and ſteep Hills, and afford a very pleaſing and Romantick View.

ELMSTONE, *Ealmſtune*, *Elmerſtone*, lies towards the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Stour*, about Four Miles *North Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Preſton*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Bridge*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* The Church is very ſmall; and hath only one Monument in it againſt the *South* Side of the Chancel, of Alderman *Jacques* of *London*.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Elmſtone*.

This Manor was once Part of the Eſtate of the Lords *Leybourn*, who claimed Freewarren and other Privileges here in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign. But on the Death of *Juliana de Leybourn*, Daughter of *Roger de Leybourn*, without Iſſue or Heirs, it Eſcheated to the Crown, and was by King *Richard* the IId, about his 14th Year ſettled on the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*. It had before by that Prince been granted to *Simon Burleigh*, but returned to the Crown again on his Attainder. On the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, it was in 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to Sir *Walter Henly*, Serjeant at Law; who about the beginning of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to *Linch*; from which Name about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it went by Sale to *Gibbs*; in which Family it continued till the latter End of King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to Mr *Jaques* of *London*; whoſe Monument is in the Chancel of this Church.

ELTHAM lies towards the *North Weſt* Side of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *Southward* from *Woolwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*: A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Pierle*, in the Year 1369. in *French*. Of *John Puſhley*, Porter to King *Henry* the VIIIth in the Year 1509; Of *Margery*, Wife of *John Roper*, Eſq;, and Daughter of *John Tutterſall*, in the Year 1518. Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen *Katherine*.

In this Pariſh are Five Almſhouſes of the Gift and Foundation of *Thomas Philpot*, Eſq;. The Endowment about 30 *l. per Ann.*

Places of Note here.

1. The *King's Houſe*; which anciently was the Seat of many of our Kings, and deſervedly famous on many Accounts, as you will find enumerated below. *Kilburn* ſaith, this Palace was built by *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*; and by him given to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Edward* the Iſt; though long before that, it had been the Inheritance of the *Veſceys*. But, as *Philpot* ſaith, that *Eltham* did of old belong to the King in Part before this; ſo *Matthew Paris* tells us, that *A. D.* 1270. King *Henry* the IIId kept a mighty

Chriſtmas here, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times, being accompanied by the Queen and all the Nobility. 'Tis probable the King had a Palace here long before *Beck*'s Time; and that he only rebuilt or repaired and beautified it when it came into his Hands: And the Stone-Work over the outward Gate looks of that Age. It was certainly once a very fine Houſe, and is agreeably ſituated; it was deeply moated round: The Hall is ſtill ſtanding, which is large and magnificent, and hath a very fine Roof, though now uſed only as a Barn. The fair Front over the Moat was built by King *Henry* the VIIth. But after his Reign, this Palace, by the Riſe of *that* at *Greenwich*, began to fall into Neglect, and conſequently Decay, by Degrees: For though King *Henry* VIII. kept a moſt ſplendid Feaſt here, with Balls, *&c.* at *Chriſtmas*, *A. D.* 1515, and 1527. yet he began to build at *Greenwich* with Bricks made in this Place; and in a few Years it was deſerted by the Royal Family, and is now inhabited only by a Tenant of Sir *John Shaw*, the Proprietor.

Here King *Edward* the IId kept his Reſidence; and his Queen, *A. D.* 1315. was here brought to Bed of a Son, which was called *John* of *Eltham*. This young Prince was created Earl of *Cornwall*, and was the laſt King's Son in *England* that died with no higher Title than that of an Earl.

A. D. 1363. *John* King of *France*, who had been with his Son *Philip* taken Priſoner at the famous Battel of *Poictiers*, in the Year 1356, and was releaſed in the Year 1360, on his Parole of Honour, came now to tranſact the Remains of the Bargain for his Ranſom, and was ſumptuouſly Entertained by King *Edward* the IIId at this Palace. King *John*'s Place of Reſidence was at the *Savoy*; he fell ſick and died in *England* the next Year, and his Funeral was honourably ſolemnized by King *Edward* at his own Expence, and his Body ſent over into *France*. This King made all his Tenants at *Eltham* Toll-free by Grant in the 21ſt Year of his Reign.

In the Reign of *Richard* the IId, the Court being at this Place at *Chriſtmas*, *Leo*, King of *Armenia* waited on that Prince, and was entertained here. And here alſo King *Richard* was waſting his Time in Pleaſure when the Parliament ſent him that bold Meſſage, That if a Prince would not govern by Law, but abandon himſelf to his own Arbitrary Will, it was Part of the Ancient Conſtitution, that they might depoſe him, and ſet up another of the Royal Family in his Room.

A. D. 1412. King *Henry* the IVth kept his *Chriſtmas* here.

A. D. 1414. King *Henry* the Vth lay here and feaſted at *Chriſtmas*; but left it abruptly, on the fooliſh Account of a Plot, and a Deſign to aſſaſſinate him, formed by Sir *John Oldcaſtle* Lord *Cobham*: Of which I have given you an Account under *Cobham*.

A. D. 1475. King *Edward* the IVth laid out a large Sum of Money in repairing and beautifying this Palace: And then, as *Lambard* thinks, encloſed *Home* Park, one of the Three, which formerly belonged to this Place.

A. D. 1480. the Lady *Bridget*, Daughter to that King, was born here; ſhe was afterwards veiled a Nun in the Nunnery at *Dartford*.

A. D. 1482. King *Edward* the IVth kept a mighty *Chriſtmas* here; and 'tis ſaid that 2000 poor People had Dole here every Day.

And before this, the like ſplendid Entertainment, and at the ſame Feſtival, was held here alſo by King *Henry* the VIth, *A. D.* 1429.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Eltham*; this, as *Philpot* ſaith, did partly belong to the Crown, and partly to the *Mandevilles* from whom it came to be called *Eltham-Mandeville*. And it appears by the *Placita de Libertat. in Com. Kent. coram Juſtic. Itinerant. in* 7 *K. E.* 1. that *Walter de Mandeville* did then claim all Privileges belonging to this Manor, as of an *Honour*; the Words are *Manerium eſt de Honore Glouceſt. & quod Tenentes non ſunt geldabiles.* And theſe Privileges he claims from a Poſſeſſion of Time out of Mind. King *Edward* the Iſt in his 9th Year granted that Moiety which belonged to himſelf to *John de Veſcy*, a potent Baron in the *North*: And in his 12th Year he confirms it to him, with Licenſe for a Weekly Market, and one Fair annually. Two Years after this, this Gentleman *John de Veſcy* purchaſed, by Exchange for a Sixth Part of the Manor of *Luton* in *Bedfordſhire*, *Walter de Mandeville*'s Intereſt in this Place: And this was done with the Leave of the Crown. But he died in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. and his Widow *Iſabella* was in Poſſeſſion of it Three Years after, as appears by the *Tower Records*; holding it in *Capite* of the King, in the 21ſt of *Edward* the Iſt. but her Husband having no Iſſue, his Brother *William* became his Heir after her Death, and was made Lord *Veſcy*. He married *Iſabella* the Daughter of *Robert Perington*, and Widow of Sir *Robert de Wells*: by her he had a Son *William*, who died without Iſſue in his Father's Life-time, at *Conway*, and was buried at *Malton*. After this, *William de Veſcy* made a Feoffment of all his Lands in *England*, to *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Durham*, for the Uſe of *William Veſcy de Kildare*, a Baſtard-Son; tho' I ſuppoſe not till after his Lady's Deceaſe: For I find ſhe out-liv'd him, and married the Earl of *Glouceſter*, who in her Right had this Manor during her Life. This Baſe Son being killed in the Wars in *Scotland*, this Manor went to the Biſhop of *Durham*, with all the other Eſtate. The Biſhop conſidering that this Manor came at firſt from the Crown, reſerved only to himſelf an Allowance out of it for his Life, conveyed *Eltham* back again to the Crown; and died in the Palace here *A. D.* 1311. after having, as is ſaid above, laid out great Sums upon repairing and beautifying of this Seat. But Mr. *Camden* reflects a little upon him for defrauding the illegitimate Heir above-mentioned. And the ſame Charge *Lambard* brings alſo againſt him.

2. *Henleys*: This was an Ancient Manor here; and in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign belonged to *John de Henley*; his Houſe was Moated all round, and Situated by the Conduit-Head, a little below it. But he dying without Iſſue, it came by his Deviſe to King *Edward* the IIId, and was annexed to the preceeding Manor of *Eltham*.

3. *Eaſthorn* and *Wellhall*; theſe were as early as *A. D.* 1100, in the Poſſeſſion of *Jordan de Briſet* or *Brinſet*; who was the firſt Eſtabliſher of the Order of *Knights Hoſpitallers* here in *England*. In King *Edward* the IIId's Reign it was held by *John de Poultney*; and from that Family it went in King *Richard* the IId's Time, by Sale, to *Chicheley*: By *Agnes*, a Daughter of *John*, Son of *Will. Chicheley*, Alderman of *London*, they went in Marriage to *John Tatterſhall*, who by her had Two Daughters; *Anne*, who was Married to Sir *Ralph Haſtings*; and *Margery*, the Wife of *John Roper*, Eſq; which latter carried theſe Places to her Husband; and in that Name and Family they have ever ſince remained.

To this Manor the Chancel of St. *Michael*, in the *South*-ſide of *Eltham* Church belongs, and which uſed to be called *Tatterſhall*'s Chancel: In the Windows the Arms of the Families above-mentioned were to be ſeen in the Glaſs.

In the Hall of this Houſe, now belonging to —— *Roper*, Eſq; is a very noble piece of Painting, by the famous *Hans Holbin*, of Sir *Thomas More*,

More, Lord Chancellor, (whoſe Lady was a *Roper*) and his Family; there are about 12 Figures, which are all drawn with great Strength and Beauty; and it is much the fineſt Family-Piece I ever ſaw: 'Tis placed over the Table, and takes up almoſt all one End of the Hall.

4. *Shooters-Hill* is a place in *Eltham*, famous formerly for the frequent Robberies committed here, inſomuch that *Philpot* thinks it took its Name from thence; and ſuppoſes that the Thieves lay lurking in the Woods to ſhoot Paſſengers, and then rifle them. In the 6th Year of King *Richard* the IId, an Order was made for enlarging the High Road here, according to the Statute of King *Edward* the Iſt; and King *Henry* the IVth granted leave to *Thomas Chapman*, to cut down and ſell the Wood here, that it might not be a Harbour for Thieves; and to lay out the Money raiſed thereby, for the Improvement of the High-ways.

To this Place of *Shooters-Hill*, King *Henry* the VIIIth and his Queen *Katherine* went in very great Splendor from *Greenwich* on *May*-Day; and here they were receiv'd by 200 Archers clad all in Green, with one perſonating *Robin Hood* as their Captain: He firſt ſhewed the King the Skill of his Archers in their exquiſite Shooting; and then leading the Ladies into the Wood, they gave them a fine Entertainment of Veniſon and Wine, in Green Arbors, and Booths adorned with fine Pageants, and all the Efforts of Romantick Gallantry; which were then uſually practiſed in that Luxurious Court.

From this Hill is a moſt noble and extenſive Proſpect; not only into almoſt all Places of this County, but into *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, and *Eſſex*; to the mighty Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and both up and down the Rich River *Thames*, where the continual Paſſage of numerous Ships, Veſſels, and Boats of all ſorts, yields a moſt delightful and entertaining appearance.

As to the famous Medicinal Waters here, I ſhall ſpeak of them in their proper Place.

5. *Modingham*, as it was anciently written, tho' now pronounced *Mottingham*. This is a *Hamlet* belonging to *Eltham*, and enjoying like Privileges with it, the Land being held in Ancient Demeſne. It went from the Crown to *John de Veſcy*, with *Eltham*, and returned again with it afterwards. But in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Bankwells*; and after this, in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, into that of the *Cheſmans*; a Female Heir of which, named (*Alice*) carried it to Mr. *Robert Stodder*; and his Deſcendant *Will. Stodder*, Eſq; was the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time, and lately deceas'd when he publiſhed his *Villare*.

On *Aug.* 4. early in the Morning, and *A. D.* 1585, the Ground in a Field of Sir *Percival Hart*'s, belonging to this Hamlet, began to ſink down; and ſo ſuddenly, that Three great Elms tumbled down into the hollow with their Tops downward, and by Ten of the Clock they were quite buried, and the Chaſm filled up with Water. The compaſs of the Hole was about Eighty Yards, and about Fifty Fathom deep. And about Ten Yards diſtance there was another piece of Ground ſunk in like manner, near the Highway; and ſo near to a dwelling Houſe, that it put the Inhabitants of it into a dreadful Conſternation.

The Tithes of *Mottingham* belong to the Church of *Rocheſter*, being anciently given to it by one *Anſgotus* of *Chyſelhurſt*; and tho' claimed by the Rector of *Eltham*, *A. D.* 1176; and by the Vicar afterwards in 1234; yet by the Judgment of *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as well as of *Richard* Bp. of *Rocheſter*, (both which Determinations are remaining among the Archives of the Church of *Rocheſter*) it was determined to belong to that Cathedral.

6. *Corbies Caſtle* was once a Seat here (tho' now grown obſcure) belonging to a Family of the Name of *Corbie*; who as long ago as the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId, had an Eſtate alſo at *Whitherſt* in *Marden* in this County; which by Marriage of a Daughter of this Name, went into the Family of *Wotton*, and thence, the like way, into that of *Stanhope*.

EMLEY, *Elmley*, is an Iſland lying towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, adjoining to (and may be accounted as) part of the Iſle of *Sheppey*. 'Tis about Two Miles *North-Eaſt* from *Milton*, and is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*; *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in the Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l. per Ann.*

The Church is now almoſt down, and but Two Houſes in the Pariſh: So that the Patrons, *All-Souls* College in *Oxon*, make it a kind of Sinecure.

Emley, in Ancient Time, was part of the Eſtate of the *Peyforers*: *Fulk de Peyforer* held it at its Death, in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; but before the End of King *Edward* the IIId, this Eſtate went by *Julian*, a Daughter of that Family, to *Thomas St. Leger*; whoſe Daughter *Joan* alſo carried it in Marriage to *Aucher* (*Henry*); but before the End of King *Henry* the Vth, it was ſold to one *Cromer* of *London*, who had likewiſe ſome other Lands in this Iſland, which the *Haſtings* had got by Marriage from the *Maneys*; for Sir *Walter de Maney*, Knight of the Garter, dying in the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, left only a Daughter *Anne*, who married *John Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*; and ſhe alſo carried to her ſaid Husband, *Tonſtall*; and much other Land hereabouts. In this Family of *Cromer* it continued a great while, till Sir *James Cromer* died without Iſſue-Male, but left Three Daughters to divide this Affair. *Frances* Married Sir *Matt. Carew*; *Elizabeth* Married Sir *John Steed*; and *Chriſtian* Eſpouſed Sir *John Hales*; but the Deſcendants, which claimed from *Carew* and *Steed*, ſold their Shares to the *Hales*; and ſo the entire Intereſt came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*.

Philpot ſaith alſo, that in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, Sir *Robert Knolles*, Feoffee in Truſt for *Greg* and *Talbot*, paſſed away 1000 Acres of Land in *Emley*, to Sir *William Cromer*.

EWELL, *Ea-Well*, the *Well-Spring*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by a ſmall Rivulet which riſes near it, and runs into the Sea at *Dover*; and which, as *Hollingſhead* ſaith, who was of this County, is called the *Dure*: This is the *Britiſh* Name for a River or *Brook*; and perhaps *Dover* or *Douer* might be denominated from hence, as *Canterbury* was called *Dorovernum* for the ſame Reaſon. *Ewell* is about Two Miles and a half *North-Weſtward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stouting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis a Vicarage valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it.

Places of Note here:

1. *Temple Ewell*: This Place was a Principal Manſion of the *Knights Templers*, and had much Land belonging to it in theſe Parts and in *Romney Marſh*; and it appears by the *Tower-Records*, that they claimed the uſual Privileges of a Manor

nor for this Place, in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt.

Theſe *Knights Templers* were founded on this Occaſion. *Hugh de Payens*, *Godfrey de St. Omer*, with ſeveral other Men of Courage in the Year 1118, offered their Service to *Baldwin* then King of *Jeruſalem*, to defend the Pilgrims, travelling to the Holy Land, from Robberies; into a Vow of this kind they entred before the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*; and ſo became a ſort of Lay Regular Canons: They vowed alſo to defend the Temple and the Sepulchre of Chriſt, from the Inſults of the Infidels: From whence, or becauſe they had Lodgings aſſigned them by *Baldwin* near the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, they came to be called *Knights Templers*: Their Habit at firſt was all White, but afterwards they added a Red Croſs. They began at firſt low, and with a great ſhew of Humility; their *Seal* being Two Men upon one Horſe: But their Numbers vaſtly increaſing, and their Revenues proportionably; their Wealth corrupted their Morals, and they came to be univerſally hated and maligned: So that in the Reign of our King *Edward* the IId, their Order was totally ſuppreſſed throughout all *Chriſtendom*. One would think, they muſt have been guilty of ſome very great Crimes, to occaſion ſuch an univerſal Hatred: Some tell you, that in *A. D.* 1247, when *Conrade* the Emperor of *Germany*, and *Lewis* King of *France* laid Siege to *Damaſcus*, and had brought the City nearly to Surrender, theſe *Templers* placing themſelves under the Walls, on a pretence to diſtribute equally the Spoils of the City amongſt the Soldiers, were corrupted and bribed with Gold by the Beſieged to take part with them, and to raiſe the Siege, which they did: And this Act of Treachery, which indeed was a very vile one, is judged to have begun their approaching Fate. Other Authors charge them alſo with aſſiſting the Emperor when he was contending with the Pope about his Temporal Power and Juriſdiction in *Italy* and in other Places, againſt the Incroachments made upon him by that Uſurper at *Rome*. And if this were their only fault, I could eaſily forgive them for it; tho' perhaps in its Conſequences, it was a more dangerous and deſtructive Crime to them, than any of the Immoralities and perſonal Vices they were afterwards charged with by the Pope. But I doubt there was ſomething worſe than this juſtly laid to their charge, becauſe all the Chriſtian Princes agreed to the Order of Pope *John* the 22d for their Extinction, which was made *A. D.* 1307, at the Inſtigation of the King of *France*, and with the ready Concurrence of our King *Edward* the IId; ſo that their Eſtates were all ſeized at once as it were, and themſelves caſt into Priſon. Two Years after this, a Commiſſion was ſent into *England* to *Robert Winchelſey*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to examine into the Crimes of theſe Military Canons; and they were found, no doubt, Guilty of many groſs and enormous ones; for taking away their Eſtates muſt be juſtifyed; and conſequently, *A. D.* 1312, the whole Order was here (as well as Abroad) extirpated; after it had continued about 200 Years.

But this was an Age of the World in which ſome Religious Folly or other muſt be predominant; and accordingly, our good King gave moſt of the Lands belonging to the *Templers*, and among the reſt, the Eſtate here at *Ewell* to the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, who were an Order of Men not much unlike the former; but of much longer ſtanding, being inſtituted *A. D.* 612. after the *Turks* had got Poſſeſſion of the Holy Land, and on this Occaſion.

Some Merchants of *Malfi* in *Italy*, had got leave of the *Caliph* of *Ægypt* to build an Hoſpital at *Jeruſalem*, to relieve ſuch ſick and diſtreſſed Pilgrims as ſhould travel thither. This Hoſpital was dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*; and one *Gerard*, who was there when *Godfrey* of *Boloign* took *Jeruſalem*, and who aſſiſted the Beſiegers with Bread, *&c.* was, after the Surrender of the City, made Maſter of this Order, under the Title of *Knights Hoſpitallers*, &c. and conſequently, here was their firſt and chief Reſidence. But after the *Turks* retook *Jeruſalem*, he removed to *Agrim*; and then, when the Chriſtians were forced to quit *Paleſtine*, they ſettled at *Rhodes*; and from thence being expelled alſo by the *Turks*, 1523, they removed to, and are ſtill fix'd at *Malta*. But there was an Eminent Houſe of this Order founded in *England*, in St. *John's Cloſe*, near St. *John's Street*, in *London*, and now called St. *Jones*, by one *Jordan Baſſet*, about the Year 1110. And this was the Head of many others of the ſame Order, in ſeveral Places in this Kingdom; and they were in ſuch Eſteem here, that their Principal Prior of St. *John's* in *London*, had Precedence of all Lay Barons, if I am rightly informed.

In the Poſſeſſion of this Order did *Temple Ewell* lye, till the great Diſſolution of all the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then coming to the Crown, it ſtaid there till King *Edward* the VIth, in his laſt Year, granted it to *William Cavendiſh*, Eſq; who within a Twelvemonth after ſold it to *Chriſtopher Sackvile*, and *Winefride* his Wife; who, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, alienated it to *John Daniell*; and he dying without Iſſue-Male, in the End of the Queen's Reign, divided his Eſtate here between his Two Daughters, who being married, one into the Name of *Mabb*, and the other into that of *Wiſeman*, both concurred in a Sale of the Premiſſes to Mr. *Robert Bromley*; and he ſent it the ſame way to Mr. —— *Angell* of *London*; whoſe Son, Mr. —— *Angell*, of *Crowherſt* in *Surrey*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Boreſtall-Banks*, is a Place in *Ewell*, which, as nigh as any Evidences can diſcover, was part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Diggs* of *Digg's-Court* in *Berham*. *John Diggs* of this Family was Alderman of *Canterbury* in the Year 1258, and was a great Benefactor to the *Franciſcan Friers*, then newly ſeated in that City; purchaſing for their Support an Iſland there called *Binewithe*: From him deſcended *Roger Digge*, who paid Aid for his Lands at *Barham* and elſewhere in *Kent*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and died ſeized of this Manor in the 3d Year of King *Richard* the IId. *John Digge*, his Deſcendant, was Sheriff of this County in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth. And another *John Diggs* had the ſame Office in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth; whoſe Son of the ſame Name was alſo Sheriff of *Kent* in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth. But after having thus for many Deſcents ſtaid in this Family, it was in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold to *Stokes*, in which Name it remained till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and then it was conveyed the ſame way to Captain *Temple* of *Dover*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

EYNSFORD, *Einsford*, *Eansford*, and ſometimes *Aynsford*, lies towards the middle of the *Weſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Darent*, about Four Miles *Eaſtward* from St. *Mary's-Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in the Lath.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Eynsford*.

The Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

The Rectory is valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* the Vicarage at 12*l.*

The Church, about 536 Years ago, was appropriated to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and to the uſe of the Almnery there, by *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

In it there are, or were, Memorials of the Interment of *Donat*, *A. D.* 1455, and *Eckſford* long ſince; for the Memorial is in *French*, *Icy gis* —— *La Famme de la Robery de Eckſford*; the Character very Antick. It was in the *North* Chancel.

Places of Note here,

1. *Eynsford* gave Seat and Name to a Family which continued here till the Time of King *Edward* the IId, as *Philpot* ſaith, but I believe he is miſtaken, becauſe I find by the *Tower Records*, that *John de Cryel*, and *Ralph de Sandwich* claimed the Privileges of a Manor here, in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt, and there mention is made of the Caſtle being ſtanding. For it hath the Ruins of an *Old Caſtle*, of which *they* and the *Arſicks* were the Owners ſucceſſively. And many Eſtates hereabouts were held in Knights-Service of the Honour of *Arſick*.

2. *Arkeſden*, is another Seat in this Pariſh of very great Antiquity; whoſe Owners of that *Name*, were of the Number of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in King *John*'s Reign. After them it came into the Family of *Cobham*; for *Reginald de Cobham*, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, had Licenſe to build and *Embattel* at this Place; and he paid *Aid* for it at making the Black Prince Knight. From the *Cobhams* of *Sterborough* it went by a Daughter to the Lord *Burgh* or *Borow*; who ſold it to Sir *Samuel Leonard*, Father of Sir *Stephen Leonard*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3, 4. *South-Cote* and *Mayfield*, are Two Manors here which anciently belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but by Exchange of other Lands, they went into the Poſſeſſion of *Dunham*, and from thence to the *Wiats*; in whoſe Family they continued, till Sir *Tho. Wiat*'s Attainder in Queen *Mary*'s Reign: After their coming to the Crown, they were granted to *John Leonard* of *Chevening*; and in *Philpot*'s Time were in the Poſſeſſion Sir *Stephen Leonard* of *West-Wickam*.

(a) *Will. de Valoignes* tenet de D.R. in capite medietat in Manerii de Mapleſcamp. *by the Service of finding a Half-peny for an Offering, whenever he ſhould hear Maſs at* Mapleſcamp. *Antient Tenures*, p. 29.

5. *Mapleſcombe* (a) is an Ancient Seat, tho' gone to Ruin, lying partly in this, and partly in *Kings-Down* Pariſh; which in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, (as appears by *Teſta de Nevill*) was in the Poſſeſſion of *Will. de Cheſterfield*, who, as *Philpot* thinks, lies buried in *Halſted* Church. About the End of King *Edward* the IId, it was ſold hence to *Rokeſley* of *Rokeſley* in *North-Cray*. In time, ſome part of this Eſtate came into the Poſſeſſion of *Roger de Mereworth*, who obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Land here, in the 40th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: His Grandſon, *John de Mereworth*, got by Purchaſe Poſſeſſion of the whole, and made *John de Malmains* his Heir; who ſold it to *Nich. de Brember*; who being Attainted in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId. that Prince, in his 13th Year, granted it to *John de Hermenſthorpe*; and he not long after paſſed it away to *Richard Fitz Allen*, Earl of *Arundell*; whoſe Son *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* dying without Iſſue-Male, *A. D.* 1416; *Joan*, one of his Siſters, carried it to her Husband *Will. Beauchamp*, Baron of *Abergaveny*; and his Son dying alſo without Iſſue-Male, in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the Vth, *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter, brought it to the Patrimony of *Edward Nevile*; and here it tarried a good while, but at length was ſold to *Lovelace*; by whoſe Daughter *Margaret* it went to —— *Cook* of *Lanham* in *Suffolk*; where it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Eaſthall* in this Pariſh, was once part of the Eſtate of the *Rokeſleys*, but by a Daughter of Sir *Richard Rokeſley* it went by Marriage to Sir *Thomas Poynings*; in which Family it continued till the 14th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; when Sir *Edward Poynings* having no Heir, it Eſcheated to the Crown, and was by that King granted to Sir *Roger Cholmley*; who ſoon ſold it to Sir *Martin Bowes*: and he, in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth, paſſed it the ſame way to *Percival Hart* of *Lullington*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

7, 8. *Littlemote* and *Petham*, now called *Petham-Court*, are Two Manors in this Pariſh, which formerly belonged to the Family of *Sybell*; who were for many Hundred Years in poſſeſſion of both theſe Manors. And a good part of this Eſtate came to this Name by an Heireſs of the Name of *Cowdale*, whoſe Arms were a *Chevron Gules* between *Three Bulls Heads Sable*: And both theſe and the *Sybells* Arms were in the Glaſs in many Places of the Houſe of *Littlemote*, in *Philpot*'s Time. At laſt *Elizabeth*, an only Daughter of *John Sibell*, Eſq; married Mr. *Robert Boſvile*, the Anceſtor of *Thomas Boſvile*, Eſq; and his Son Married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Frances Wiat*, and Grandmother to Sir *Robert Marſham*, Bart. now Lord *Romney*, who is the preſent Poſſeſſor of *Petham-Court*, and other Lands here; which deſcended to him by the Right of his Mother *Margaret*, only Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Thomas Boſvile*; but *Littlemote* went to Sir *Henry Boſvile*, who dying without Iſſue, left it to *Robert Boſvile* of *Staffordſhire*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

One part of the Chancel of *Eynsford* Church is called *Arſicks Chancel*; and divers Lands hereabout were held of the *Honour* of *Arſick* by Knights-Service. And *Robert de Arſick*, who came in with King *William* the Iſt, was one of the Aſſiſtants of *John de Fiennes*, in the Guard of *Dover Caſtle*: And *Hubert de Burgo*, who was Earl of *Kent*, Married a Daughter and Heir of this great Family of *Arſick*.

In *Domeſday* Book *Einesford* is called *Manerium Archiepiſcopi*; and 'tis ſaid that in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, it defended it ſelf for Six Plow-Lands and now for the ſame; that it was appretiated at 20*l.* and *Richard* of *Stoneybridge* hath as much as is valued at 3*l.*

EYTHORN, *Eyelthorne*, *Aythorne*, and *Egbethorne*, lies towards the *Eaſt* ſide of *Kent*, about Five Miles *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtrey*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. 'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* There is nothing of any kind remarkable in the Church. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and that of St. *Auſtin* claims here; as doth alſo *that* of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* over the upper part of the Pariſh.

A. D. 824, *Wulfred*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, gave *Eythorn* to *Canterbury* Church, in exchange for *Berham*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Eminent Family of *Badeleſmere* had once an Eſtate here; but on the Attainder of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*, in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, it was forfeited to the Crown; and in the next Reign it was granted to Sir *John de Bondon*; who in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold it to *John de Gildesburgh*; from this Name it went the ſame way into that of *Holben*: and *Tho. Holben*, in the 12th Year of

King

King *Richard* the IId, ſold it to *Robert Dane*. After this it came ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Webbe*; who in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, paſſed it by Sale to *John St. Clere*; and he not long after parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Walter Hungerford*; who likewiſe about the End of this Reign, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Bechworth-Caſtle* in *Surrey*, Comptroller of the Houſhold to that Prince. This Gentleman, in the 26th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, obtained a Fair to be kept here annually on St. *Peter*'s-Day. And in this Family it ſtaid till the 16th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then *Thomas Brown*, Eſq; ſold it to Mr. *Francis Santon*; whoſe Son, Twelve Years afterwards ſent it the ſame way to Sir *Will. Rither* of *London*: But he dying without Iſſue-Male, this Eſtate was the Part of *Suſan*, one of his Co-heirs; who firſt carried it in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Cæſar*; and then to a Second Husband Mr. *Tho. Philipot*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Philipot* of *Compton Waſcelin* in *Hantſhire*: but out-living him alſo, at her Deceaſe ſhe gave it to her Son by him, Mr *Villiers Philipot*; and he ſold it to Mr. *John Brett* of *London*; who appears to have been the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Elmington*, is a Manor in *Eythorn*, which *Philpot* hath erroneouſly placed in *Nonnington*; formerly it was the Eſtate of the *Condies* of *Condies Hill* in *Whitſtaple*; who by Purchaſe from the *Colkins*, had alſo ſome part of *Fredvile*: By a Daughter of this Name it went in Marriage to *Robert Grubbe*; and by one of his Two Daughters it paſſed the ſame way to *Iſaac*, whoſe Deſcendant *James Iſaac*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold it to *George Guildford*, Eſq; and he to *Betenham*; from whence it paſſed the ſame way to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*; and his Son, Sir *James*, ſold it to *William Bois*; whoſe Deſcendant, *John Bois* of *Fredville*, Eſq; parted with it the ſame way to *Will. Turner*, Eſq; of *Canterbury*.

FAIREFEILD, lies at the *South* ſide of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half *Weſtward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Aloesbridge*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church, which is only a Chapel, and ſo not valued in the King's Books, is Dedicated to St. *Thomas* the Martyr; and was given by *Edmund* of *Abingdon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to *Chriſt-Church* Priory, *A. D.* 1238. The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Fairfeild*, as being given to that Church by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the 33d Year of his Reign.

FANT, is a Pariſh which lies partly in *Kent*, and partly in *Suſſex*; the ſmall Portion of it which is in this County, is ſeated towards the *South* part of it, about Six Miles *Southward* from *Tunbridge* Town; in the Bailiwick and Lowy of *Tunbridge*, Hundred of *Wachelingſtone*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. But the Church ſtandeth in *Suſſex*.

The famous Waters called *Tunbridge-Wells*, are very near this Place; of which I ſhall give a full and particular Account in the Natural Hiſtory-Part of this Book. But the *Wells* themſelves are in the Pariſh of *Speldherſt* in *Kent*.

FARLEY-EAST, *Fernleigh*, *Fearn-lega*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about two Miles *South Weſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick of *Eyeborne*, Hundred of *Maidſtone*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims here, but that of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* over the Manor of *East Farley*. A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* In the Church is a Monument of the Family of *Colepeper*, and another of *Nicholas Amherſt*, who married an *Evering*.

A. D. 961. This Place was given to the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Edgiva* or as 'tis alſo written *Ediva*, Mother of the Two Kings *Eadred* and *Edmund*: And *Lambard* ſaith, that in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, this Place and *Weſt-Farleigh* together paid to the Monks 1200 Eels annually in lieu of Rent: And *p.* 599. of his *Perambulation*, he ſhews from a Record, that in the firſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId, Lands were valued here in *Eaſt-Farley* at 6 *d. per* Acre: The Price of a Hen at that Time Three-Half-pence: Some Land was then eſtimated at but one Penny *per* Acre: And the beſt Meadow Ground at 10 Pence an Acre.

Archbiſhop *Reynolds* appropriated this Church to the Hoſpital at *Maidſtone*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Eaſt-Farley*, when the Survey of *Domes-Day* was made, belonged to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and was valued at 6 Plow-Lands; and it continued in that Convent till the general Diſſolution; and then King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 34th Year granted it to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, then one of his Privy Council: But on his Attainder and Execution in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary* it reverted to the Crown; and that Princeſs gave it to her Attorney General, Sir *John Baker*. This Gentleman had Iſſue, Sir *Richard Baker*, who about the End of that Queen's Reign, ſold *East-Farley* to Sir —— *Vane* of *Burſton* in *Hunton* Pariſh, in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe doth ſtill.

2. *Smiths-Hill* is a Seat here, which ever ſince the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, hath been, ſaith *Philpot*, the Reſidence of the Family of *Brewer*, who came hither from *Brewers* in *Merewith*; a Place which had long before been their Manſion-Houſe: One *William de Brewer* of this Place was Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle* in King *John*'s Reign.

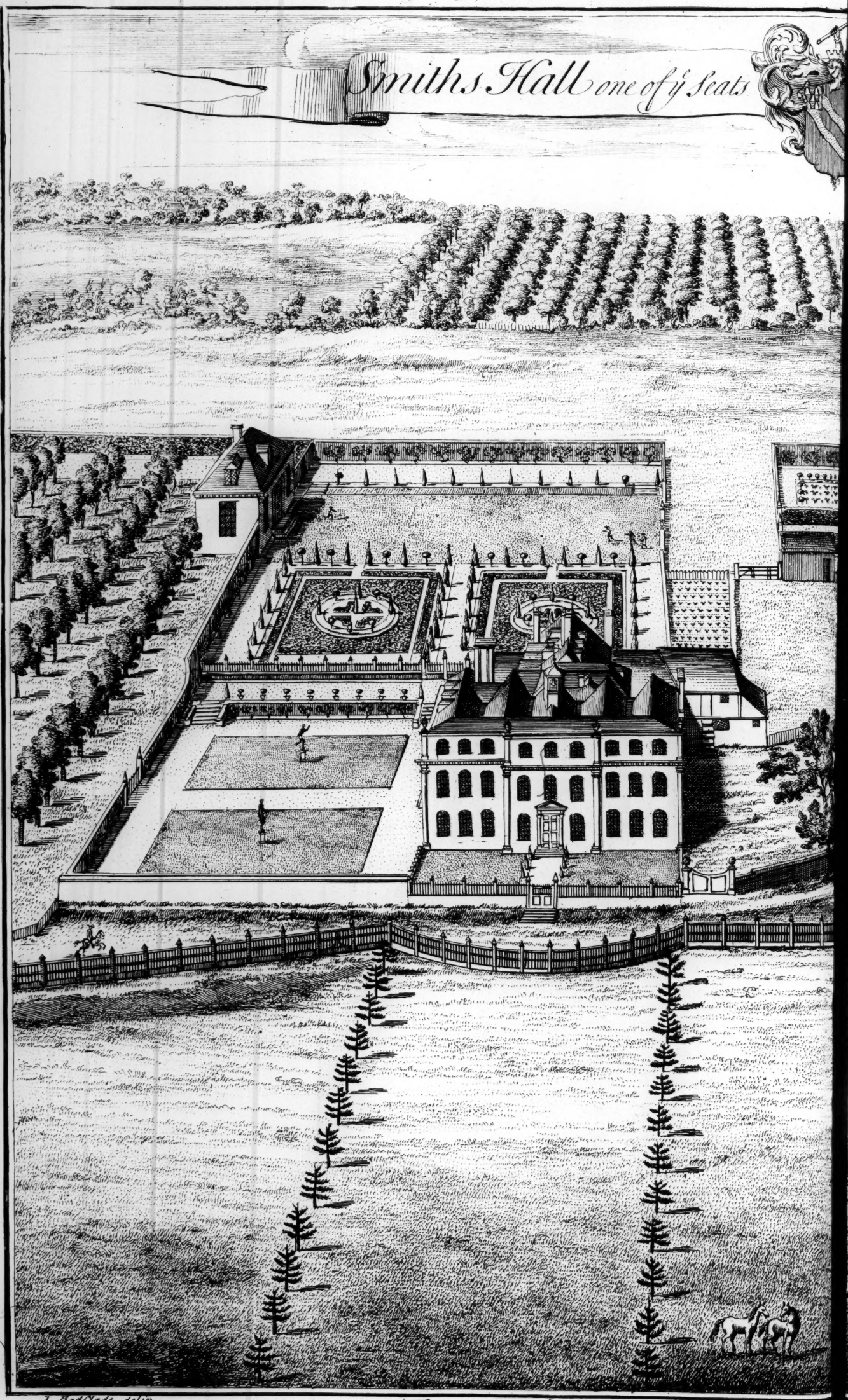
In this Pariſh is a fair Stone Bridge over the River *Medway*. It appears by the *Textus Roffenſis*, that there was once a Chapel belonging to this Place called *Livituna*, f. 222.

FARLEY-WEST lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath In the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. And the Church is dedicated to *All Saints*. In it are Memorials of *Auſtin Skinner*, Eſq; of *Totteſham-Hall*, of *Laurence*, *Reeve*, and *Brewer*; in the *South* Wall an old Tomb without any Inſcription. 'Tis a Vicarage; valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* The worthy Incumbent Mr. *North* hath made the Houſe very handſome, and finely planted the Gardens and Orchards with beautiful Greens and good Fruit.

The Borſholder of the Burgh of *Weſt-Farly* is choſen at a Court-Leet holden for the Manor, and doth not owe Service to the Court-Leet holden for the Hundred: Nor do the Inhabitants of that Borough owe any Service to that Court: But at that Court may a Conſtable of the ſaid Hundred be choſen, out of this Borough.

Places

Smiths Hall one of ye Seats



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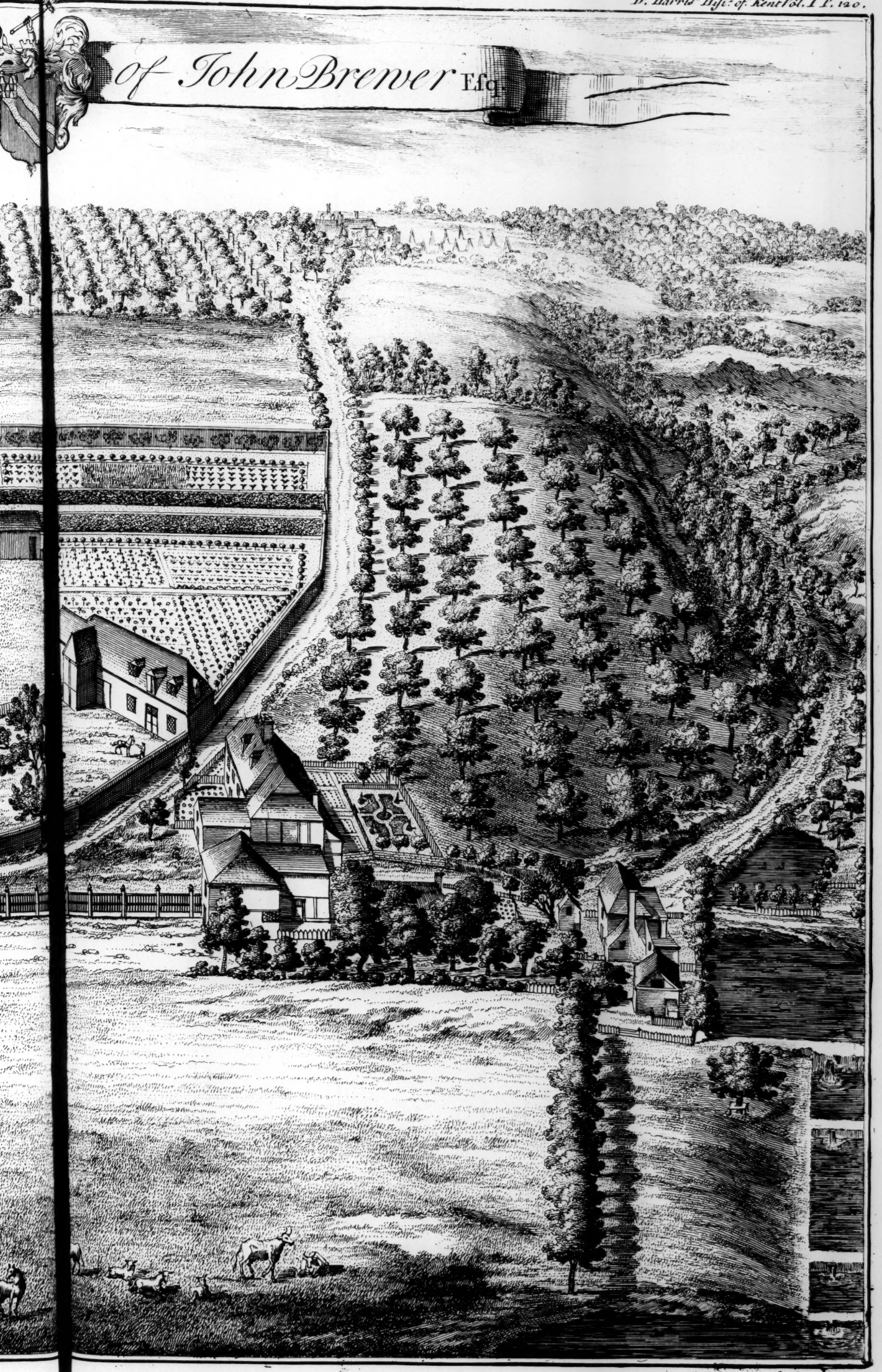
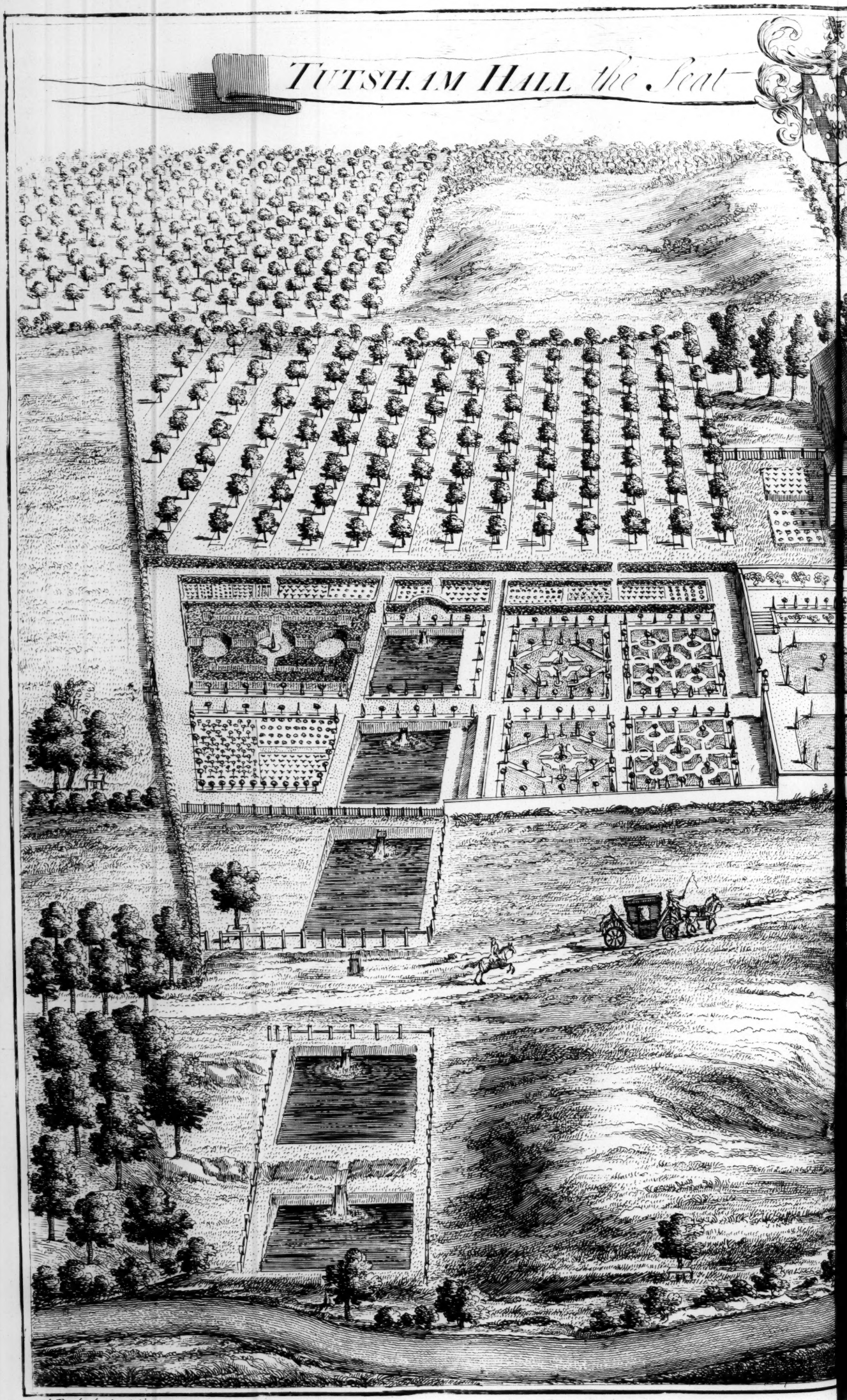
D^r. Harris's Hist: of Kent Vol. 1 P. 120.

# of John Brewer Esq.



J. Kip Sculp.

TUTSHAM HALL the Seat



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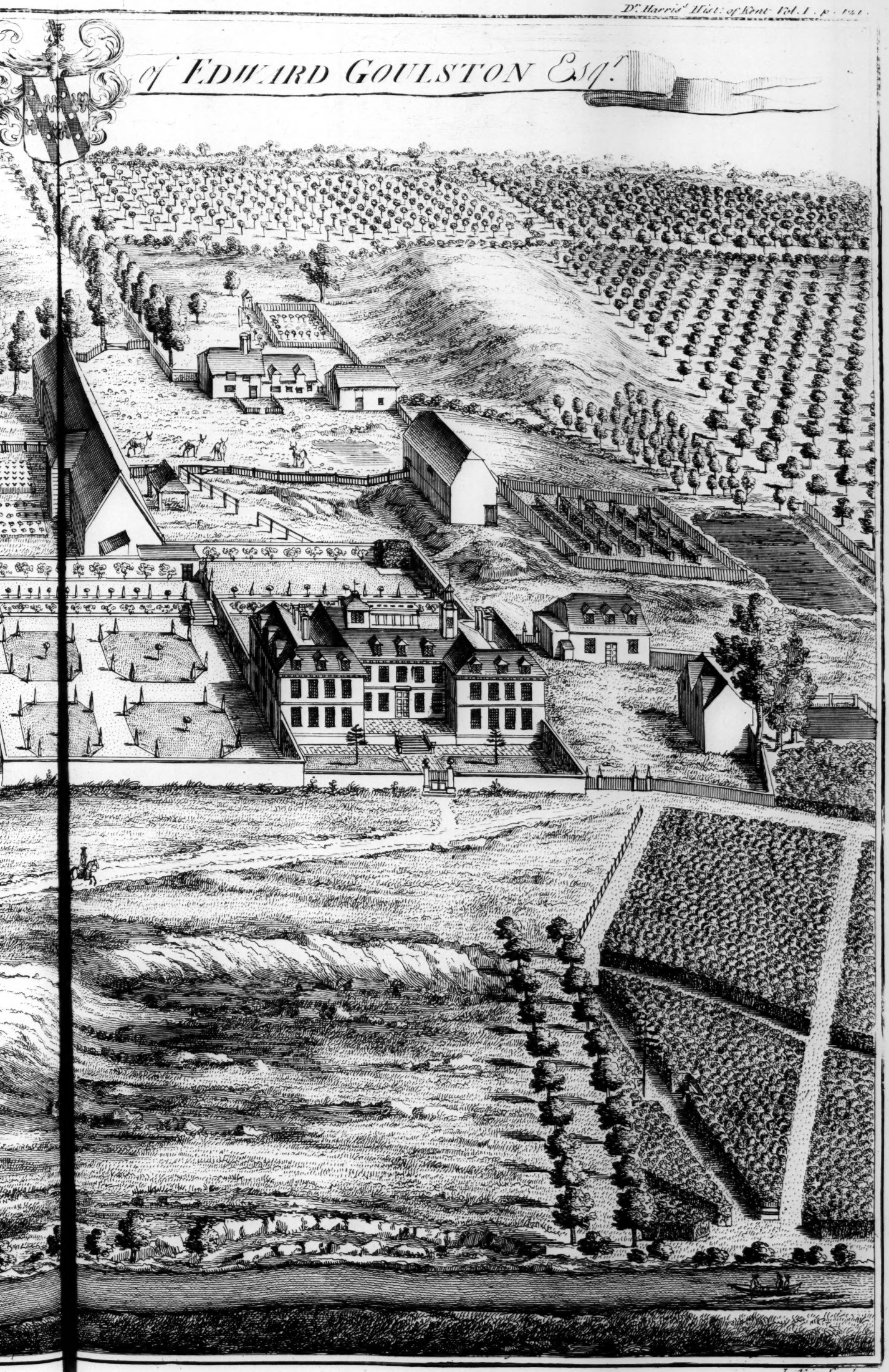
D^r Harris^d Hist: of Kent Vol. I. p. 121.

# of EDWARD GOULSTON Esq^r.



I. Kip Sculp.

Places of Note here:

1. *Weſt-Farley* Manor was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* by Queen *Eleanor*, in Exchange for the Port of *Sandwich*: And this Donation was confirmed by King *Edward* the Iſt. On the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, it came with *Eaſt-Farley* to the Crown, was granted with it to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, and returned thither again on his Attainder: And then likewiſe was given by Queen *Mary* to Sir *John Baker*: And this Manor deſcended to his Eldeſt Son and Heir, Sir *Richard Baker*, and continued in that Name till his great Grandſon, Sir *John Baker*, ſold it to Mr. *Robert Newton* of *London*, Grocer. After which it came ſome how into the Name of *Floyd* or *Flood*: And now is in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Sheldon*, Eſq; of *Aldington Septvans* in this County.

2. *Toteſham-Hall*, or *Tutſham*, as 'tis uſually called, is a Seat here which once had Owners of the Name of *Toteſham*. *John de Toteſham* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in the Reign of King *John*. Another *John de Toteſham* (as appears by the *Tower Records*) held four *Librates* of Land here of the King *in Capite*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and perhaps it was his Son who died poſſeſſed of this Eſtate in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 17. The laſt of this Name here was *Anthony Toteſham*, Eſq; who about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, ſold this Manor, and *Henburſt* in *Yalding*, to *Chapman*; in which Name it ſtaid till the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then it went the ſame Way to *Laurence*: And from one of that Name it was purchaſed by *Auſtin Skinner*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Skinners* in *Lincolnſhire*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it ſeems to have been in *Philpot*'s Time; but is now the Seat of Mr. *Gulſton*.

In this Pariſh riſes a ſwift ſhallow Brook, called the *Ewell*, which runs into the *Medway*: And is ſo fine a Stream, that though it run but a little Way, did formerly drive Four Mills within half a Mile of its Riſe.

Lambard fancies *Farley* to have taken its Name from ƿapp, a Boar; but it is more rational to deduce it from ƿaƿe, a Journey or Paſſage, becauſe perhaps here was the Place of ſome eminent Paſſage over the *Medway*.

FARNBOROUGH, (the Burgh of Paſſage) lies towards the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *South Weſtward* from *St. Mary's-Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in the Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is called *St. Giles's*.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Rectory of *Farnborough*.

A Fair is kept here annually on *September* 1. being *St. Giles's* Day.

Tubbenden is an old Seat which is partly in this and partly in *Orpington* Pariſh. See an Account of it there.

Philpot ſaith *Farnborough* is only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Chelsfield*: Which is confirmed by the *Textus Roffenſis*; and by its not being rated in the King's Books.

This Place was once a principal Seat of the Lord *Grandiſon*, and was by them made the *Head of their Barony*. The Lord *Otho de Grandiſon* got to this Place a Grant of a Market, and a Fair on St. *Giles's* Day, and for Eight Days more at *Farnborough*, in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt: And another of the ſame Name got a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here, in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But in King *Richard* the IId's Reign it was gone out of this Family into the Name of *Fleming*; who ſold it to *Petley*; and thence it went ſpeedily, and the ſame Way, to *Peche* of *Lullingſton*; And Sir *John Peche* dying Childleſs in King *Henry* the VIIth's Time, this Eſtate, and a good deal more, went by his Siſter *Elizabeth* to *John Hart*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe doth ſtill.

FARNINGHAM, *Fermingham*, *Fremingham*, perhaps from ƿpemunƺ, Advantage or Conſummation, the Place of Concluſion, lies towards the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Darent*, about four Miles *Eaſtward* from St. *Mary's-Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* A ſmall Church without any Steeple: In it is a handſome Stone Font, with Figures round it, which ſeem ancient. In it is a Monument of *Anthony Roper*, Eſq; and his Lady, and Memorials of *Emmerton*, *Gilborne*, in the Year 1400. and of *Thomas Sybell*, in the Year 1519. By St. *Katherine's* Picture, which yet remains in the Glaſs Windows, one would think the Church was dedicated to that Saint.

The Liberties of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claim here.

A. D. 1010. this Church was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by Archbiſhop *Elphege*, who, two Years after, was murder'd by the *Danes* at *Greenwich*. And afterwards *A. D.* 1225. there was a new Donation of it by *Stephen* Archbiſhop of the ſame Province.

Kilburn ſaith, that *Robert Poynings*, who had been Sword-bearer and Carver to *Jack Kade* in his Rebellion, and was pardoned for it, began a new Inſurrection in this Place, in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIth.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Farningham*, in *Domeſday-Book*, was accounted but at one Plow-Land; and this with one half of the Manor of *Chartons* was in King *William* the Iſt's Reign held of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by *Anſgode de Roſſe*, or *Rubitonienſis*. But this Name of *Roſſe* was extinct here about the End of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign. After this it belonged to a Family of its own Name: For *Ralph de Fremingham* obtained a Charter of Freewarren for this Manor, in the 55th Year of *Henry* the IIId. and the Grant alſo of a *Tueſday's* Market, and an Annual Fair for four Days, beginning on the Vigil of St. *Peter* and *Paul*: Which was renewed and confirmed afterwards to *John de Fremingham*, in the 8th Year of King *Richard* the IId. Another of this Name had been Sheriff of *Kent* in the 12, 18, 19th Years of King *Edward* the IId, and died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 38th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. His Son and Heir above-mentioned was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County in the firſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, and was Sheriff of it the next Year; and alſo in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. But he dying without Iſſue, *Anne* his Siſter and Heir carried this Eſtate to her Huſband *Roger Iſley* of *Sundrich*; from him it went to *John Iſley*, and to his Son *Thomas Iſley*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and it was found at her Deceaſe to be holden by Knights Service of *Dover-Caſtle*, as a whole Knights Fee, and paid a Rent of 21 *Shillings per Ann.* Next ſucceeded his Son Sir *Henry Iſley*, who being unhappily engaged in *Wiat's* Rebellion in the 2d Year of Queen

Mary, this Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown; but the Queen granted it back again to his Son *William Iſley*, Eſq; who about two Years after ſold it to *William Roper*, Eſq; Grandfather to Sir *Anthony Roper*; who by Will bequeathed it to Sir *John Cotton* of *Lanwade* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Bar. the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Chartons*, the other Moiety of this Place, gave Name to a Family which were Poſſeſſors of it in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, as appears by *Teſta de Nevil*. But afterwards it got into the Name of *Groveburſt*; for *William de Groveburſt* paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And his Deſcendant *Richard Groveburſt* died in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, and left only Three Daughters, who were married to *Trockhill*, *Hextall*, and *Petit*. Theſe about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, ſold it to *John Martin*; and his Deſcendant *Edward Martin* paſſed it the ſame Way (with *Franks* in *Horton Kirby*,) to Mr. Alderman *Bathurſt*, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: Hence it deſcended to Sir *Edward Bathurſt*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time; and I ſuppoſe continues in this Name ſtill.

3. *Chimbham* is another Manor here which once had Owners of that Name; *viz.* in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId. But about King *Edward* the IIId's Time it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Fremingham*'s above-mentioned, and went with the Manor of *Farningham* to the *Iſleys* of *Sandwich*. But in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, it was ſold off to *Sybell* of *Little Moat* in *Eynsford*; and by a Daughter of *Edward Sybell's* it paſſed in Marriage to *Hyde*, and thence was ſold to Alderman *Bunce* of *London*, the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

The great Houſe here where Mr. *Thomas Polhill* lives, who now is and hath been for ſeveral Years Under-Sheriff of *Kent*, belongs to Sir *George Hanger*; and came to him by Marriage of a *Beale*, one of Sir *John Beale*'s Daughters. Sir *John* lies buried in this Church.

FAWKHAM, *Falkenham*, *Falcheham*, *Falcham*, *Fealcnaham*, (the Place of Hoſtility or Slaughter) from Falæcan, lies towards the *North-Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about four Miles *Southward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axſtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: 'Tis a Rectory; valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 9. *s.* 4 *d.* The Church is dedicated to St *Mary*.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the third Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

This Place was given to the Convent of St. *Andrew*'s in *Rocheſter*, above Seven Hundred Years ago (*a*), by one *Birbtric* and his Wife; (ſee the Will at large under *Meapham*,) and being taken away from it by *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, was recovered again unto the Convent by the Care of *Lanfranc* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who ſent his Chaplain *Ralph* over to the King, then in *Normandy*, about it; and promiſed to pay him 60 Pounds for his Favour in the Recovery of this Manor. The King took only 30 *l.* and forgave him t' e other half; and ſent his Royal Letters back by *Ralph*, to the Earl of *Kent* to reſtore it. It was then accounted as two Sullings or Plowlands: And ſerved for a *Firm* to ſubſiſt the College for 15 Days in Proviſions.

(*a*) Text. Roffenſis, *f.*144,172.

Fawkham was alſo anciently famous for giving Name to a very great and eminent Family, who I ſuppoſe reſided here. In our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 217. is a Title *De numero Militum hujus Epiſcopatûs, ſc. Roffenſis*: And here *Godefridus de Falchham* is rated at 2 *Milites*; which was more than any one in the Dioceſe was to find: No one elſe being charged with above one, and moſt with but part of one. *Walleranus de Fawkeham* flouriſhed here in King *Henry* the IId's Reign; as appears by the Records in the *Exchequer*. After this it became the Eſtate of the Lord *Grandiſon*, who held it, as I ſuppoſe the *Fawkehams* did, of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and as one Knight's Fee. *Otho de Grandiſon* died poſſeſſed of it in the 33d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but his Son *Thomas* dying without Iſſue 16 Years after, by *Agnes* his Siſter it went in Marriage to Sir *John Northwood*: His Son Sir *Roger Northwood* left only a Daughter *Albina*, who carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *John Diggs* of *Diggs-Court* in *Berham*; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth. And here it ſtaid till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was ſold to *Barham* of *Barham-Court* in *Teſton*: And by *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Barham*, Eſq; it paſſed in Marriage to Sir *Oliver Boteler*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Oliver Boteler*, Son to that Sir *William Boteler*, who was killed in our late Civil Wars, at the Engagement of *Cropready* Bridge, in the King's Cauſe.

FEVERSHAM, *Fevreſham*, *Faverеſham*, *Faureſham*, in the *Saxon Chronicles*, *Faresfeld*; lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, towards the Sea, on a Creek which runs out into it, about Six Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of the Pariſh is in the Upper Diviſion of Juſtices, in the Lath of *Scray*, and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey: And all the Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. But the Town of *Feverſham* is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*, and was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Town of *Feverſham*, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and before that by the Name of Barons of the Town of *Feverſham*. The Liberties of the Corporation, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over it; and it is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of that Corporation. But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin*'s claims over the Rectory. The Church ſtands in the Town, and is called St. *Mary's of Charity*. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* The preſent Church is very large, and handſomely adorned, and there is an Organ in it. On the *North* ſide of the Chancel is an old fair Monument and Tomb raiſed, but there is no Inſcription about it, only ſome Coats of Arms. There are Two Monuments of the Family of *Caſlock*.

In the Body of the Church is a Braſs Plate on a flat Tomb-ſtone of *Henry Hatche*, Merchant Adventurer, who died 1533. He gave an Eſtate of 180 *l. per Ann.* lying in *Ickleſham*, near *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, to this Town, for the Repair of the Church and Chancel, and for the mending of the High-ways.

A Monument of *Thomas Manſfield*, who gave Six Alms-houſes for as many poor Widows, at 4 *l. per Ann.* a-piece. Here are alſo Memorials of *John Haywood*, once Mayor of this Town, who gave Four large Silver Flaggons for the Service of the Holy Communion; he died 1628: Of *John Harriſon*, 1498: Of *Will. Upton*, 1423: Of *Dionyſia Holme*, 1497: Of Mr. *Henry Page*, 1434; under whoſe Conduct the Navy of the Ports took 120 Sail of *French* Ships laden with Salt, Iron, *&c.* Of *Alice*, the Wife of *Will. Malbains*, 1433: Of *Will. Ledes*, 1419: Of *John Pay*, the ſame Year. A fair Monument of *John Fagg*, Eſq; 1598; he Married a *Finch*. Memorials alſo of *Will. Thornbury*, 1402; and of —— *Faicham*, 1427: Of *Thorn* and *Tong* about 300 Years ago: Of *Feverſham*, 280: And of *Ruſt*, *Norton*, *Wigmore*, *Read*, *Colwell*, *Finch*, &c. and

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a Monument for *Southhouſe*, who wrote the Treatiſe about *Feverſham-Abbey*.

The Advowſon of this Place was given to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* by King *William* the Iſt; and the Church was appropriated to that Abbey by Pope *Alexander*, about the Year 1168. The Manor that King gave to one of his *Normans*. In King *John*'s Time there was a great and long Diſpute between the Crown and the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*, about the Right of Patronage to this Church: For tho' King *William* had given it to that Abbey, as was juſt now ſaid, yet *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſome others, perſwaded the King that the Advowſon was devolved to him; and accordingly he preſented to it, and ſent his Clerk down to be admitted: This the Abbey withſtood, and ſent ſome of their Monks thither to keep Poſſeſſion of the Church: On which the King ſent a Precept to the Sheriff to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatûs*, and to reſtore his *Preſentee*: The Attempt of which the Monks ſo violently oppoſed, that Blows were forced to be uſed; and the Monks were pulled out of the Church by the Head and Shoulders, ſeveral of them being beaten and wounded in the Fray. During this Buſtle, *John*, Cardinal of St. *Stephens*, the Pope's Legate for *Scotland*, happened to paſs thro' *Canterbury*; to whom the Monks immediately ran with dreadful Complaints againſt the King. The Cardinal adviſed them to the uſual Refuge; which was, to ſend ſome of their Body to *Rome*, and to make their Complaint to the Pope. They did ſo, and took the Legate's Recommendatory Letter along with them. On this the Pope appoints a Commiſſion to examine into the Matter; but the Monks, in the mean time, making the King a Preſent of 200 Marks, with a fine Palfrey, or Horſe for his own Saddle, the King not only receded from his Claim, but took them into his Protection, and they had his Friendſhip and Patronage for the future; and ſo this Quarrel ended.

A. D. 903. A Parliament (or general Moot or Council) was called and held in this Town by King *Athelſtane*, where ſeveral Laws were Enacted. And then probably, as *Lambard* obſerves, here was ſome Manor Houſe belonging to the King.

A Market is here kept on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*: And Two Annual Fairs of Ten Days each, *viz.* on *February* the 14th, and on *Auguſt* the 1ſt, the latter of which was granted by King *Henry* the IId.

The Town is large and fair, with one very long and large Street; the Market-Houſe is a good one; the Place is well Peopled, and in a Flouriſhing State; being in the Neighbourhood of one of the beſt Parts of *Kent*, and having a very commodious Creek to bring in or carry out their Goods and Commodities; and here they have a Place to build ſuch ſmall Hoys and Veſſels as their Trade requires.

The Fiſhery of *Milton* was by King *John* granted to the Abbey here; and after the Diſſolution, the Fiſhing Grounds here were granted to Sir *George Sondes*: Theſe are accounted the beſt in *England* for Oyſters; which the *Dutch* uſually buy with ready Money, and have laid out this way hereabouts 2 or 3000 *l. per Ann.* as I have been informed: And by ſome Papers of Mr. *Filmer Southouſe*'s, which I have had the Favour to ſee, I find that above Seventy Families, in the Town of *Feverſham*, have been maintained annually by theſe Fiſhing Grounds; and this helped to furniſh the Crown with Seamen on occaſion.

The Fiſhermen here have one very good Cuſtom; they will admit no one to take out his Freedom, unleſs he be a Married Man.

Feverſham gives Name to the whole Hundred here, which is a pretty large one.

A. D. 812. in a Charter of *Kenulf* King of *Mercia*, this Place is called the King's Little Town.

The Extent of the Abbot of *Feverſham*'s Juriſdiction over the Fiſhing-grounds above-mentioned, was from *Colemanſole* unto the *Snowtwears*, thence to *Ride*; and all Wrecks, Flottſons, Jettſons, Lagons, *&c.* here found, belonged to him.

A. D. 1550, one *Thomas Ardenne*, ſome time Mayor of this Town, was moſt barbarouſly murdered here by the Procurement of his Wife and her Accomplices, in the great Houſe *Eaſt* of the Abbey Gate. See the Story at large in *Hollingſhead*'s Hiſtory, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 1062.

A. D. 1346, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, when that brave Prince went over to the Siege of *Calais*, this Town ſent in that Expedition Two Ships and Fifty Three Mariners.

In the 31ſt, 37th, and 38th of that King, the Violence of the Winds and Tides did very great Damage in the Places hereabouts, as at *Tenham*, *Lodenham*, *Stone*, and *Ore*, as well as here at *Feverſham*. And therefore there were then ſeveral Commiſſions of *Sewers* granted to *Tho. de Lodelow*, *Will. de Halden*, and others, to enquire into the preſent State of, and to ſecure the Lands for the future.

The Pits here mentioned by *Childrey* in *Britan. Bacon.* p. 67. which are called the *Hagdale Pit*, near the Town; the great Chalk Pit by the Highway between this Town and *Boctton*, another near *Copton* Farm houſe, and another between the Churches of *Davington* and *Stone*, are not like thoſe I took notice of near *Dartford*; nor is it probable they were either deſigned for, or put to the ſame uſe: For indeed, as *Cambden* obſerves, they ſeem to be only common Chalk Pits; and the Matter that was dug out from them, I believe was chiefly employed in the manuring of their Ground: Which is a Practice that *Pliny* took notice of to be uſed by the *Britains*, as long ſince as his Time.

As to the Abbey of *Feverſham*, you will find an Account of it in the Chapter of *Religious Houſes*.

'Tis probable, that tho' this Place might receive its principal Advantage from the Abbey; yet it was conſiderable before that Time; which the Advantage of its Situation ſo near the Sea, and on a Navigable Creek, could not but render it. And there ſeems once, and long before that, to have been ſome Manor Houſe, *&c.* belonging to the King here: For King *William* the Iſt did not only give the Advowſon of the Church to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s, but the Manor it ſelf alſo to one of his *Normans* who had ſerved him faithfully.

A. D. 1430. A Battel was fought between *John Upton* of this Place, Notary, the Appellant; and *John Down*, Gent. Defendant, on a Charge of High-Treaſon brought againſt the latter, by the ſaid *Upton*. It was in the Liſts in *Smithfield*, King *Henry* the VIth being preſent; and after they had fought a good while, the King took up the Matter and pardoned both.

Places of Note here:

1. *Feverſham Manor*; upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, this came to and ſtaid in the Crown till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign; and then was granted to Sir *Dudley Diggs* of *Chilham-Caſtle*; who not long after ſettled it on his ſecond Son Mr. *John Diggs*. This Gentleman ſold it to Sir *George Sondes* of *Lees Court*, who was Knight of the *Bath*; and afterwards by King *Charles* the IId was created Earl of *Feverſham*; having been ſome time before made Baron of *Throwley*, and Viſcount *Sondes* of *Lees*

Court: But the Earldom was only for his Life, and the Remainder to *Lewes* Lord *Duras*, and Marquis of *Blanque-Fort* in *France*, and Baron of *Holdenby* in *England*. He Marrying the Lady *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *George* Earl of *Feverſham* (who died 1677,) and being naturalized by Act of Parliament, ſucceeded his Father-in-Law in all his Titles; and died himſelf a few Years ſince. The youngeſt Daughter of this *George Sondes*, Earl of *Feverſham*, was Married to the preſent Earl of *Rockingham*; and his moſt worthy Son and Heir, *Edward* Lord *Sondes*, of *Lees Court* in *Shelvich* Pariſh, is the preſent Poſſeſſor in this Manor.

2. *Fiſhbourn*, is an ancient Manor here, which formerly had Owners of that Name: But in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign it was come into the Poſſeſſion of the *Drylonds*; and here the Property continued till the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then it was alienated to *Simons*; in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Cokeſditch* in this Pariſh, was the Seat of the Ancient and Eminent Family of the *Drylonds*; and by the Marriage of *Catherine*, Sole Heir of Sir *Richard Drylond*, it went to *Richard Norton* of *Milton*, Eſq; and he bequeathed it by Will to his ſecond Son *Will. Norton*; in whoſe Family it continued till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Parſons*; from whence it paſſed the ſame way to *Aſhton*; and by his Daughter and Heir it went into the Poſſeſſion of *Buck*.

The Arms of the Town of *Feverſham*, are a Ship with Mariners on Board, and a Trumpeter ſounding. Thoſe of the Mayor are the Virgin with Chriſt in her Arms; at her Feet, on an Eſcotcheon, *Three Lyons paſſant Guardant*.

It appears by the *Tower Records*, that in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, there was a Grant to the Mayor of *Feverſham*, to have a Mace born before him with the Arms of the *Cinque Ports* fixed on the Top of it: And in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, another Grant, that the Inhabitants of *Feverſham* ſhall Anſwer no where but in the Court of *Shipway*, not before the Admiral of *England*; and that they ſhall be exonerated from all Rent to the Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, Cart. 25 H. 6. N. 39.

FOLKSTONE, *Folcheſtone*, *Lapis Populi*; lies at the *South-Eaſt* ſide of *Kent* adjoining to the Sea, about Five Miles *Southward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County; in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. There were anciently Five Churches in this Town, in one of which, *Kilburn* ſaith, was buried *John* Lord *Fines*; but it was his Son *James*: who was, as his Father had been before him, Lord-Warden of the Five Ports, and Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle* in the Reign of King *William* the Iſt. But in which of theſe Churches the Remains of that Great Man lay, doth not appear.

Three of the Names of them are preſerved, *viz.* St. *Mary*'s, St. *Peter*'s, and St. *Paul*'s: And that which is now ſtanding, is Dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Eanſwithe*, and was Founded by one *Nigellus de Muneville*, then Lord of *Folkeſtone*, in the Year 1095. This Church the late Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, Dr. *Williams*, in his Map of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, marks as a Chapel; but in the *Valor. Beneficior.* 'tis called a Vicarage, and rated there at 10*l.* 2*d. per Ann.* In it is a Monument of the *Herdſons*; and Memorials of *Philpot*, *Read*, *Kennet*, &c.

'Tis very probable, by this Number of Churches, and by other Circumſtances, that *Folkſtone* hath formerly been a Place of conſiderable Note. *A. D.* 927, it was given to the Priory of *Canterbury* by King *Ethelſtane*; and being afterwards, ſome how or other, torn from it, was reſtored again to it by King *Knute*, *A. D.* 1038, and then it was ſo ſettled, that the Archbiſhop could not alienate it without the conſent of the King and the Monks.

In the Time of King *William* the Iſt, *William de Albrancis*, one of the Eight Lieutenants of *Dover-Caſtle* appointed by the Conqueror, was Lord of this Place.

The Place hath been ſubject to ſeveral Misfortunes; and was in particular almoſt deſtroyed by Earl *Goodwin*, when he and his Sons were baniſhed the Realm; and then Four of its Five Churches were Demoliſhed: And it was after this burnt by the *French* in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId.

King *Eadbald*, the Son of the firſt *Ethelbert*, and Father to St. *Eanſwith*, to whom the preſent Church is Dedicated, built here a Caſtle on the *South* part of the Town; but this falling to decay, *Will. de Albrancis* above-named, *A. D.* 1068. built a new Fort on its Ruins.

Tho' by the *Roman* Bricks and Coins which have been found here, 'tis certain this Place was of Note in the Time of the *Romans*; yet it doth not appear that they had any Settlement or Eminent Gariſon here: But 'tis likely it was one of thoſe Places where, in the Time of the younger *Theodoſius*, Watch-Towers were built to diſcover and to keep off the *Saxon* Pirates. And 'tis almoſt certain, that what is now called *Caſtle-Hill* here, was the Place where that Watch-Tower ſtood; for there the Ruins of old Walls, and ſome large *Roman* Bricks have been found.

Biſhop *Stillingfleet* in his *Orig. Britan.* and *Somner* in his *R. Ports and Forts*, thinks, and I believe very truly, that *Folkſtone* was the *Lapis Tituli* of *Nennius*; and the Place where *Vortimer* had his laſt Battel with the *Saxons*; and where he ordered his Monument to be placed after his Death. Tho' many other Authors have ſuppoſed it to be *Stonar* in the Iſle of *Thanet*; becauſe of the alluſion of the Name *Stonar* to *Lapis Tituli*. But indeed *Nennius* doth not lay the Scene of *Vortimer*'s laſt Battle with the *Saxons* in *Thanet*; but ſaith it was *in Campo juxta Lapidem Tituli qui eſt ſuper Ripam Gallici maris*; which agrees very well with the Situation of this Place; and he had before given an Account, that *Vortimer* had beaten the *Saxons* in Three Battels before this in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and therefore if this Action had been there too, he would have ſo expreſſed it. And if *Vortimer*, by ordering his Monument to be erected in the Place of this Battel, deſigned by it, like *Scipio Africanus*, to deter the Enemy from future Inſults; *Folkſtone* was a much more proper Place for it than *Stonar*, which lies low and flat, and is ſubject to Inundations of the Sea; whereas here the Situation is lofty, on riſing Hills over-looking the Sea: Add to this that *Somner* ſhews, the Name of *Stonar* probably, is not derived from *Lapis*, but is only a Contraction from *Eſtonore*; as I ſhall explain to you more fully when I come to ſpeak of *Stonar*: And then it will be no unnatural Suppoſition, that by *Lapis Tituli*, ſhould be read *Lapis Populi*; and that *Folkſtone* is the Place where that Eminent Battel was fought. And now we are in at Gueſſing-work, what if we ſhould imagine the Bones in the Charnel-Houſe at *Hythe*, to have been picked up from the Hills, covered with dead Bodies, after this famous Battel; and to have been piled up there in Memory of ſo ſignal a Victory: For the *Saxons* were beat back to their Ships with a great Slaughter; ſo that they came not hither again to invade the Kingdom in Five Years after.

The Town of *Folkſtone* is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*; and was incorporated in the Time of King *Edward* the IIId, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Folkſtone*; and before that by the

the Name of Barons of the Town of *Folkſtone*. The Day of Election for Mayor is *September* 8. Their Common Seal hath on one Side a Ship, and on the other a King in his Robes, and Crowned.

From an ancient Manuſcript called the *Cuſtumal of Folkſtone*, which was generouſly communicated to me by Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Brome*, Bar. Lieutenant of *Dover-Caſtle*, and a very great Encourager of this Work; I took the following Account of the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Place. By ancient Uſage therefore, or by Charter, they have theſe Privileges.

1. To chuſe a Mayor annually on the Nativity of our Bleſſed Lady, the Horn ſhall be blown for the common Aſſembly, in the Church-yard of our Lady: And then the common Box, with the common Seal in it, ſhall be brought: And the late Mayor ſhall give the new one his Charge and his Oath; which Oath alſo all the Twelve Jurats ſhall take: *Viz.* "To be true and faithful "to the King, his Heirs, and Succeſſors; law- "fully to maintain the Franchiſes of the Town; "and Rich and Poor in one Right: So God "him help, and his Saints". Kiſſing the Book.

2. The Jurats have nothing to do in the Election of the Mayor, the ſole Right being in the Commonalty; but in Caſe the Commons chuſe one not fitting for the Office, the Jurats may make them go to a new Election.

3. If the Perſon they chuſe, and the Jurats approve, refuſe to ſerve the Office, the Commons may pull down his Chief Houſe.

4. If a Jurat choſen by the Mayor refuſe to act, he ſhall ſuffer the ſame Puniſhment.

5. They claim to have a Bailiff by Commiſſion from the Lord of the Fee, which Commiſſion muſt be read in Court, and then the Mayor is to give him his Charge, after which he may chuſe ſuch a Serjeant as he will be anſwerable for.

6. If a Man be found dead within the Franchiſe, the Mayor as Coroner ſhall have the Sight of the Body, and the Bailiff ſummons in an Inqueſt. If any one be indicted for the Murder, the Mayor ſhall charge the Bailiff to attach him; and if he can find no Pledges, he ſhall be the Bailiff's Priſoner in the Ward within the Franchiſes; if he find Security, he ſhall only be bound to appear at the next Hundred Court; where on Proof, he may be convicted; but if no one appear againſt him, he ſhall be diſcharged, after Proclamation made in that and the two next Hundreds.

7. They claim to determine all Pleas of the Crown, of Life, and Member, before the ſaid Mayor, Bailiff, and Jurats, except ſuch as belong to the Court of *Shipway*.

8. If a Man be appealed of Plea of Life and Member, the Bailiff ſhall take ſufficient Pledge of the Appellant to proſecute: And if it be for Life and Death, the Bailiff ſhall attach the Body of the Criminal; and alſo ſequeſter his Goods and Moveables, by the Sight of the Mayor, or any Jurat; but he muſt not alien them; for if he be convicted, the Goods are forfeited: And his Tenement after a Year and a Day ſhall go to the next Heir; or if there be none, to the Lord of the Fee.

9. When the Appellant and Appellee come before the Mayor, Bailiff, and Jurats, the Serjeant ſhall lead him in bound; but when he gives his Anſwer, be unbound: If the Appellee plead not guilty, he muſt bring 36 Men of good Fame againſt the next Day aſſigned, who ſhall ſwear that he is not guilty: And when theſe 36 are called over in Court, and if any one be abſent, the Priſoner ſhall be adjudged to Death; that is, *He ſhall fall in the Valley of* Stoodway. If they all Anſwer, the Mayor and Bailiff ſhall chuſe 12 out of them, and if theſe 12 (and the Appellee himſelf) will all ſwear that he is not guilty, he ſhall be acquitted: And the Appellant ſhall be attached, and all his Goods at the King's Will.

But if any one of the 12 above-mentioned, withdraw from the Book when he ſhould be charged, the Priſoner ſhall be adjudged to Death, as above, (*i. e.* thrown down into the Valley.)

10. No Hundred ſhall be held between the Day of the Nativity of our Lady, and St. *Andrew*: And never leſs than 15 Days between one Hundred and another.

There is a Market here every *Thurſday*.

Sandgate-Caſtle, a Fort here by the Sea Side, was built by King *Henry* the VIIIth, as a Defence againſt *French* or other Invaſions.

The preſent Miniſter, Mr. *Sacket*, acquainted me with an odd Cuſtom uſed by the Fiſhermen of *Folkſtone* to this Day. They chuſe Eight of the largeſt and beſt Whitings out of every Boat, when they come Home from that Fiſhery; and ſell them a-part from the reſt: And out of this ſeparate Money, is a Feaſt made every *Chriſtmas Eve*; which they call *Rumball*: The Maſter of each Boat provides this Feaſt for his own Company; ſo that there are as many different Entertainments as there are Boats. Theſe Whitings they call alſo *Rumbal Whitings*: He conjectures probably enough, that the Word is a Corruption from *Rumwold*; and that they were anciently deſigned as an Offering to St. *Rumwold*: To whom a Chapel, he ſaith, was once dedicated, and which ſtood between *Folkſtone* and *Hythe*, but is long ſince demoliſhed: And that probably there might alſo once be an Altar to that Saint, in *Folkſtone* Church; there being convenient Places for ſetting ſuch a Thing up, at the *Eaſt* End of both the ſide Iſles of the Chancel.

As to the Religious Houſes here, you will find an Account of them in their proper Place.

Places of Note here,

1. *Folkſtone* Manor; (in *Domeſday* Book this Place is written *Fulcheſtan*,) and that of *Walton*; and are ſaid then to belong to *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, afterwards they came into the Poſſeſſion of *Nigellus de Muneville*, and next into that of *William de Albrancis*; but all theſe either did or ſhould have held it from the Nunnery or Monaſtery to which it was firſt given, together with the Manor of *Walton*, by *Eadbald* King of *Kent*; and after the former of theſe was deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and that a new Priory had been erected on the Ruins of the old Nunnery, the Manors were again confirmed to that Houſe; and here they continued till the great Diſſolution in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign: But then they were granted from the Crown to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, who that very Year (*viz.* in the 30th Year of *Henry* the VIIIth) ſold them to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*; but he being attainted two Years after this, and executed, they returned to the Crown; and by Queen *Mary* in her 2d Year were regranted to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, with whom they did no more ſtay now than before; for in a ſhort Time he ſold them again to Mrs. *Henry Herdſon*; and her Grandſon, Mr. *Francis Herdſon* alienated them about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, to his Uncle Mr. *John Herdſon*; who at his Deceaſe bequeathed them to his Nephew, Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Knight and Baronet: From him they went to his Nephew *Mark Dixwell*, Eſq; and in *Philpot*'s Time were in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant *Baſil Dixwell*, Eſq;.

The Manors of the Court Leet and Court Baron, and alſo of the Priory of *Folkſtone* were *A. D.* 1697. ſold by Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Bar. to *Jacob Desbouverie*, Eſq;. As were alſo,

2. *Halton*, 3. *Woolverton*, two other Manors which be in this Pariſh and Hundred; and of which *Philpot* hath made no mention.

4. *Terlingham*, 5. *Ackhanger*, are two more Manors here, which as appears by *Domeſday* Book, did, when that Survey was taken, belong to *William de Muneville*: By whoſe Daughter and Heir they went in Marriage to *William de Averenches*, whoſe Son of the ſame Name was the laſt of the Male Line here: But by *Matilda*, his only Daughter and Heir, theſe Manors went in Marriage to *Hamon de Crevequer*, Baron of *Leeds* Caſtle; who had then ſo great an Eſtate in this County, that he was called the *Great Lord of Kent*; and had ſo much Eſteem here, that by the Conſent and Counſel of the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, the Cuſtody of the Sea Coaſts from *Haſtings* to *Pool* was committed to his Charge, *Pat.* 19. *H.* 3. *Memb.* 14. He died poſſeſs'd of theſe Places in the 47th Year of that Prince: But his Son of the ſame Name, involving himſelf in the Cauſe of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, againſt the King; loſt a good deal of his Hereditary Patrimony, though he himſelf was pardoned at the Pacification *de Kenelworth*: But *Leeds Caſtle*, *Berſted*, *Chetham*, theſe two Manors, and ſome other Lands in *Kent* he kept. And dying without Iſſue, his four Siſters became his Coheirs; one of which, *Eleanor*, marrying *Bertram de Criol*, carried theſe Manors into that Name: This Gentleman died poſſeſs'd of them in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, leaving an only Son who died Childleſs: But by *Joan* his Siſter, they went in Marriage to Sir *Richard de Rokeſly*, who likewiſe left only a Daughter; who married to Sir *Thomas Poynings*, Father to *Michael Poynings de Terlingham*: And in this great Family theſe Manors continued till King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign; about the End of which, Sir *Edward Poynings* gave them in Dower with his Natural Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Clinton*: and his Son *Edward*, Lord *Clinton*, about the Beginning of Queen *Mary*, ſold them to *Herdſon*; from whence they went by Teſtament to *Dixwell*, as the Manors of *Folkſtone* and *Walton* abovementioned did.

6. *Morehall* is a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh, which in the 27th Year of *Henry* the IIId was in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Valentia*, and who then obtained a Charter of Privilege for it: After this it was the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Morehall*; for *John de Morehall* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. Next about the Middle of King *Henry* the IVth, it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Bakers*; by a Daughter of that Family, into that of *Brandred*; thence it was ſold to Sir *Thomas Brown*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Matthew Brown* ſold it to *Goodman*, in whoſe Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Hopehouſe* is a Manor here which anciently belonged to the *Houghams*, a Family of great Note in theſe Parts: *Robert de Hougham* died ſeized of it in the 41ſt Year of *Henry* the IIId; but in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, it was become the Poſſeſſion of the *Clintons*; for *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, died ſeized of it in the 28th Year of *Edward* the IIId: From him it went to his Kinſman *John de Clinton*; whoſe great Grandſon, *John* Lord *Clinton*, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold it to *Davis*; from which Family by a Daughter, and partly by Purchaſe, it went to *Lellington*; and he ſold it to *Hopday*; whoſe Son was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. *Bredmer* or *Berdmer* is a Place here which lies part of it in *Cheriton*: It formerly had Proprietors of its own Name; as appears by ancient Deeds and Court Rolls: But in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it was come into the Poſſeſſion of *William de Brockhall*, who held it as a fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From this Family, by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Brookhall*, it went to *Richard Selling*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it ſtaid till the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was ſold to *Edmund Inmith*, a Retainer to *Thomas* Lord *Clinton*: He gave it his ſecond Son, *Edmund Inmith*, who left only two Daughters Co-heirs; one of which, by Marriage, carried this Eſtate to *Baker*, who ſold it to *Benn*, the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

9. *Hankewill* in this Pariſh; which as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* had in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId the Reputation of a Manor.

In the 48th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, the Church of *Folkſtone* was granted to the Abbot of *Lollay* in *Normandy*, becauſe the Priory built here by *Segrave*, and Lord *Clinton* was a Cell to that Abbey: But all the Religious Houſes belonging to the Priors *Alreas*, were ſuppreſſed by *Henry* the Vth; and this among the Reſt.

10. *Caſtle-Hill* is ſituated about a Mile and an half *North North-Weſt* from the Town, on a very high Hill: The upper Part of the Work is ſmall, and of an oval Figure; the outer Caſtle is alſo much of the ſame Form; and the whole containing about 2 Acres of Ground. On the *South South-Eaſt* Side, where the Hill is very ſteep, 'tis compaſſed but with one ſingle Ditch or Trench; but on the *Eaſt* with a double one, and on the *North* and *Weſt* with a Triple one. There is a fine Spring of Water at the Bottom of it. There is no doubt but that this is the Caſtle or Place where the *Roman* Watch-Tower ſtood. *Lambard* ſaith, Part of the Walls were remaining in his Time; but now ſcarce any Thing of that Nature is viſible.

Darell in his Manuſcript Treatiſe about *Dover Caſtle*, preſerved in the College of Arms by *Doctors Commons*, mentions a Place called *Langdon*, near *Folkſtone*; and which was given to *Godfreyde de Say*, by King *Henry* the IIId, towards the Repair of *Arſicks* or *Say's Tower* in *Dover-Caſtle*.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. *John de Sandwich* and *Bertram de Criol* claimed the Hundred of *Folkſtone*, as held of the King in *Capite*, at a Rent of 20 *s. per Ann.* and to have ſeveral Liberties there, as Wreck of the Sea, Aſſiſe of Brandy, Beer, Freewarren, *&c.*

In the 6th Year of King *John*'s Reign, a *Wedneſday*'s Market, and a Fair on *September* the 22d, was granted to *William de Albrincis* for this Town of *Folkſtone*.

FORDWICH, *Fordich*, *Fordwic*; *i. e.* The Town upon the Ford. In *Domeſday* Book, 'tis called the little Burgh of *Fordwich*: It lies towards the *North-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure* about two Miles and an half *North Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*'s. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*

'Tis a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, and incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Fordwich*; and before by the Name of the Barons of the Town of *Fordwich*. The Day of Election for Mayor is the *Monday* after St. *Andrew*'s Day.

The Liberty of the Corporation and of the *Cinque Ports* claim over it; and 'tis in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of that Corporation. But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Fordwich*, which was given to that Abbey by King *Edward* the Confeſſor, towards their Cloathing: *Ad Veſtitem.*

This Place paid 8 Pounds towards carrying King *Philip* beyond the Sea: From whence ſome gueſs may be made of its State at that Time: And I believe it hath been formerly a much larger Place than it is at preſent. And it ſeems plain, that the River here hath been Navigable; for in the Evidences of the Donations to the Church of *Canterbury*, it appears that *A. D.* 747. *Eadbert* King of *Kent*, gave to the Church of *Reculver*, the Tribute of one Ship in this Town.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Fordwich* was given, as is above-ſaid, to St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*, by King *Edward* the Confeſſor. And ſome ſay that a Place called *Hemphale* in this Pariſh, and which is as an Appendage to this Manor, paid to that Abbey a Quit-Rent in Hemp. On the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, this Manor came to the Crown, and ſtaid there till King *Edward* the VIth, in his Seventh Year, granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; who not long after ſold it to *John Johnſon*; and he parted with it the ſame way to *Paramour*; who ſold it to *Elizabeth Finch*, Widow of Sir *Moile Finch*: And her Son Sir *Thomas Finch*, afterwards Earl of *Winchelſea*, ſold it to *John Finch*, Baron of *Fordwich*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, *A. D.* 1640; and he continued the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Hermeſland* is a Manor here, omitted by *Philpot*, which formerly was the Eſtate of Mr. *Simon Harleſtone*. But he, *A. D.* 1596. ſold it to *John Graydon*, Eſq; who was Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron, and commanded that Fleet which went to the *Weſt-Indies* in the Year 1703. and he now lives here in Poſſeſſion of it.

3. *Tancrey* Iſland: This is a Place omitted by *Philpot* alſo, in his ſpecial Mention of this Place, but ſpoken of occaſionally in his Deſcription of *Betſhanger*: Where he ſaith, *p.* 76. That in the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, it was poſſeſſed by *Bertram de Tancrey*, whom he calls Lord of *Tancrey* Iſland in *Fordwich*; and who had an Eſtate in *Betſhanger* in this Reign, and which continued in his Family till the End of King *Henry* the IVth. And at *p.* 179. he ſaith alſo, That the Family of *Beverly de Beverley* in *Harbledown* removed to this Iſland from thence.

Fordwich is famous for excellent Trouts which are taken hereabouts: And as I am informed, go all out of the River into the Sea at certain Times in the Year; ſo that not a Trout is then to be found in the River.

FRINDSBURY, *Frendesbury*, *Freondesbirig*, anciently *Æſlingham*, ſaith *Kilburn*; lies towards the *North* Side of the County, by the River *Medway*, about a Mile *Northwards* from the City of *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*. A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d. ob.* The Church is neat, and in good Repair: And in it are Memorials of the Interment of *Norton*, *Minor*, *Canon*, *Needler*, &c. and a Monument of *John Butler* in the Year 1621. and another of Mr. *Watſon*. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here. *Laurence de St. Martin*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, by Licenſe from the Pope, appropriated the Church of *Friendſbury* to that *See*.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the firſt Peer or Arch of *Rocheſter*-Bridge.

In the *Textus Roffenſis* f. 209. *b.* is this Note: *Frandesberia defendebat ſe T.E.R. pro x. ſolinis & nunc pro vij. & eſt appretiatum xxv. Libr. & infra Leugam de Tonabrigge eſt: Inde tantum x. ſolidos & etiam de Hallinges eſt tantum infra eandem Leugam quod eſt appretiatum vij. Solidos.* And then 'tis ſaid, in the ſame Place, of the Manor of *Southfleet*: *Ricardus habet inde infra Leugam ſuam valens* 20 *Solidos.* This was *Richard de Clare*, who was Earl of *Glouceſter*, and Lord of *Tunbridge* Caſtle; and having ſome Eſtate hereabouts, got theſe Places where it lay, to be accounted within the Juriſdiction of the *Lowey* or *Leucate* of *Tunbridge*: Of which I ſhall give you a full Account under *Tunbridge*.

The Church of *Stroud* is reckoned in the *Textus Roffenſis* as a Chapel to *Friendsbury*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Æſlingham*, or *Eſlingham*, which was anciently a Place of that Note and Eminence, as to give a Name to the whole Pariſh, before that of *Friendsbury* came in uſe. This Place was given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, by *Offa* King of *Mercia*, *A. D.* 764, as 20 Plow Lands; with all its Appurtenances and Advantages, in as full a Manner as it ever was enjoyed by the Earls and Princes of the Kings of *Kent*. This was done when *Eardulf* was Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, with the Conſent of *Bregowine* the Archbiſhop, and of *Heabert* then King of *Kent*: And with it, as appendant to it in the common Wood, he gave three *Denberies*; viz. *Hollandſpic*, *Lindbricg* and *Wedanbricg*. Vid. *Textus Roffenſis*, *f.* 124. And this Grant of King *Offa's* was confirmed by *Sigered*, King of half the Province of *Kent*; and Livery and Seiſin given to Biſhop *Eardulf*, by the Delivery of a Turf of this Land: (Which ſhews by the bye the Antiquity of that way of giving Poſſeſſion:) And this Prince added to the Gift four more Denberies in the common Wood, or the *Wealdſeweſtra*; *Billingden*, *Chalkbury*, *Meoſden*, and *Rindigſel*. And if theſe Denberies were near this Place, 'tis a probable Argument that the *Weald* then came up thus far.

In the ſame moſt valuable Manuſcript, *f.* 202. I find theſe Words: *De Æſlingham Terra Sancti Andreæ quam Epiſcopus Gundulfus dedit Goesfrido Talebot, retinuit idem Epiſcopus omnem decimam omnium rerum ad opus monachorum ſuorum, quam & dedit illis eternaliter poſſidendam.* Now whether this were a *real Gift*, or only granting this *Talebot* a Leaſe of the Premiſes, I can't determine from this Paſſage only: But the latter appears plain from ſubſequent Accounts. For *Philpot* ſaith it appears, that *John de St. Clere* was Tenant to the Convent for this very Land in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. After him it went into the Tenure of a Family of the Name of *Neal*, who had a large Eſtate about *Higham* in this Neighbourhood. In the 6th Year of *Henry* the VIth, *John Rykeld* was Tenant to the Convent here; was Sheriff of *Kent* then, and kept his Sherivalty at this Place: In King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign it was come into the Tenure of the *Frogenhalls*: But at the general Suppreſſion in the next Reign, it was in Leaſe to *Audley* and *Fiſher*: But coming to the Crown, King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted the Fee-ſimple in Reverſion to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*; but on his Execution in the 32d Year of King *Henry* VIIIth it reverted to the Crown, and was granted to Sir *William Drury* of *Norfolk*: In whoſe Family it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt, and then was ſold to *Henry Clerk*, Eſq; Recorder of *Rocheſter*: And in *Philpot's* Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *Francis Clerke*, Eſq; his Son and Heir. This Family he ſaith are deſcended from Sir *John Clerk* of *Willoughby* in *Warwickſhire*, who for taking the Duke of *Orleance* Priſoner in the Battel of *Bomy* and *Speurs* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, had this Augmentation given to his Coat of Arms; *viz.* on a *Canton Azure*, a

Demy-Ram Saliant Argent, between two *Flowers de Lis*, and over all a Button or Truncheon.

Whether the Church here at *Eſlingham* were originally the Parochial one or not, I don't know; but a long time after the preſent Church of *Frindsbury* became ſo, here was a Church or Chapel remaining, in which Divine Service was performed; though of late Years the People of *Elſlingham* come to *Frindsbury* Church, and have gotten leave to bury their Dead there; which before they did in their own Chapel.

2. *Chaddington*; this is a Place in *Friendsbury*, which anciently belonged to the Lords *Cobham*; and continued in that Noble Family till the Time of King *James* the Iſt, when it became forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of *Henry* Lord *Cobham*. That King ſome Years after gave it to his Kinſman *Lodowick*, Duke of *Lenox*; but he dying without Iſſue it deſcended to his Nephew *James* Duke of *Lenox*; who left a Son, which after the Dutcheſs his Mother who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time, was Heir at Law to this Manor.

3. *Goddington* is a Place here which formerly belonged to the Ancient Family of *Charles*: *Robert Charles* who had an Eſtate at *Hilden* by *Tunbridge*, and was Bailiff of the Foreſt or Chace there under *Robert de Clere*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 29th Year of *Edward* the Iſt. His Deſcendant *Nicholas Charles* dying without Iſſue in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId, one of his Siſters, *Alice*, carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *William Smith*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the IVth; and a Daughter of this Name carried it likewiſe by Marriage to one of the *Wattons* of *Rydley* near *Aſhe*: And in that Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Wainſcott* is a Place in *Frindsbury*, which anciently was part of the Eſtate of the *Colepepers* of *Preſton*, in *Aylesford* Pariſh, and continued there till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and then was ſold to *Randolph*: And again in the next Reign it was alienated to *Somers*, who was deſcended from *William Somers*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* to King *Henry* the VIth; and who had a great Eſtate about *Hoo*, in this Neighbourhood: But from this Family, about the End of King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, it went by Sale to Mr. *Robinſon* of *Rocheſter*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Brombege*, in the *Text. Roffenſis*, *Bromgebege*; is the old Name of an Eſtate here belonging anciently to the Priory of *Rocheſter*; and was given to it by *Ecbert* King of *Kent*, *A. D.* 778. the Charter of which is Regiſtred in the *Textus*; it was half a Plow Land, and had a Marſh belonging to it beſides, there called *Scaga*, and ſaid to be then compaſſed all round with Water; and Two Years after he gave to that Convent another more dry Marſh containing Fifty Acres: This lay near the Bank of *Jaenlade*, *Ynlade*, or *Inlett*, which perhaps is the *North Yenlet* in *Allhallows* Pariſh, by the Iſle of *Grain*. The Grant was confirmed afterwards by a Charter of King *Offa*; and then the whole Eſtate of the Convent at *Brombege* was accounted at a whole Plow Land. After this, *Coenulf* King of *Mercia* gives Three Plow Lands to *Swithune* his Miniſter in common, with the Conſent of his Brother *Cuthred* King of *Kent*; and *Swithune*, at his Death, leaves it to that Convent. I have alſo an Original Charter of one *William de Ros*, in which he remits a Rent of 15*s.* due from the Church of *Rocheſter* for this Land at *Brombege*: This Deed, tho' dateleſs, muſt be as old as the Year 1100, becauſe *Ernulfus* is a Witneſs to it, and he was then Prior of *Rocheſter*.

6. *Court-Lodge*, is now the Houſe of the Manor of *Friendsbury*, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*; and 'tis endowed with a Charter of Freewarren, and other uſual Privileges of Manors, with the Royalties of Fiſhing, Fowling, Hunting, *&c.*

7. *Thorndune*, or *Thurnden*, is a Place here which was given to *Rocheſter* Priory by the Widow of one *Robert Latimer*; for which Gift, the Monks ſtipulated with her to maintain her during her Life, with ſuch a daily Proviſion of Victuals as each Monk had; and beſides a Diſh of Fleſh-meat Four times a Week; to give her alſo ſuch Cloaths as became her Rank, to keep her two Servants; and over and above all this, to pay her 20*s. per Ann.* They alſo gave her in Hand at the executing the Donation, Sixty Shillings; but that Money ſhe had the Misfortune to have wheedled away from her by one *Brodo* a Presbyter, who had alſo gotten away her Daughter. One would think this were an Eſtate of good Value; for the Gentlewoman was only Tenant in it for Life, the Remainder being given to the Convent. *Vid. Text. Roff. f.* 200. *b.*

8. *Upnor Caſtle*; this Fort was built by Queen *Elizabeth* in the 3d Year of her Reign; of which I ſhall ſay more in the Chapter of the Caſtles in *Kent*.

Lambard in his Perambulation of *Kent*, p. 396. tells a pleaſant Story of the Original of the Term *Friendsbury Clubs*; which he ſaith was in uſe even in his Time.

In King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, there being a great Drought, the Monks of *Rocheſter*, in order to obtain Rain by their Prayers, agreed upon a ſolemn Proceſſion from their Convent thro' the City, and ſo up to *Friendsbury*: But the Day appointed being very Windy and Stormy, they feared it would blow out their Tapers, diſorder their Banners and Veſtments, and make their Singing leſs heard; therefore they got leave of the Maſter of *Stroud* Hoſpital, to go thro' his Orchard: But the Brethren of that Houſe imagining that the Monks had ſome Deſign upon their Privileges (for there had formerly been Conteſts and Squabbles between the Two Houſes) without acquainting their Maſter with it, got together to aſſiſt them a certain Company of Fellows (whom the Hiſtory calls *Ribalds*) and Armed with Clubs and Batts, waited the Monks coming, in a kind of Ambuſh; and as ſoon as they had paſſed thro' the Hoſpital, and were got into the Orchard; theſe Brothers and their Aſſociates fell upon them and beat them moſt ſeverely, putting the Proceſſion all into diſorder, driving the Monks back out of their Houſe, and Bruiſing and Laming ſeveral of them. Theſe *Ribalds* who aſſiſted the Hoſpitallers in this Skirmiſh, ſeem to have been *Friendsbury* Men; for the Convent of *Rocheſter* afterwards got it enjoined upon this Pariſh as an Annual Penance, that a certain number of them ſhould come to the Priory in Proceſſion on *Whitmonday* with their Clubs, in memory of this Inſult: But how long the *Friendsbury* Men continued to perform this Penance, I don't know.

It appears by the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, *f.* 47. that this Eſtate at *Friendsbury* was ſo conſiderable, as to afford the Priory of *Rocheſter* a Firme or Subſiſtence in Proviſion for Three Months in the Year.

In the ſame Manuſcript is alſo an Account of the Cuſtomary Services of this Eſtate under this Title.

Conſuetudines de Frendesberia. f. 13.

Frendesberia habet xxij. Jugum Terræ de Gavelande unius Servitij & unius Reditus. Unum quodque Jugum reddet x. Solidos ad quatuor Terminos, ſc. ad Feſtum Sancti Thomæ Apoſtoli ad Pentecoſtem; ad Vincula Sancti Petri; & ad Feſtum Sancti Michaelis, Hoc eſt Mal. *In medio Quadrageſſima xv. denarios*, Hoc eſt Gable. *Et hæc eſt ſumma. De unoquoque Jugo xiij. Solidos & iv. Denarios. Ad Feſtum*

ſtum St. Johannis Bapt. de unoquoque Jugo viij. Denar. & obolum. Et ad Horrea reficienda xv. Solidos.

Debent etiam Tenentes, tempore conſtituto, Arrare, Semen in campum differre; Seminare, Herciare, ad Summonitionem Præpoſiti, xxi. acram Frumenti. Ita ut ſiquis inveniatur qui hoc non impleverit quantum ad ſuam terram pertinet infra Diem primum Feſtivitatis Sancti Martini, erit in Forefacturâ. Item ſex decem Juga arrabunt xvj. acras tantum tempore vernali; quia quinque Juga de Bromheia *non arrabunt. Debent etiam falcare de Prato x. acras & dimidium; & it ita procurare quod ſine Læſione cum ſuis Carris in Curiam ducatur & optimè intaſſetur. Debent etiam metere in autumpno xxj. acram & illeſas carriare & intaſſare. De xxj. Jugo debent ad exenium Sancti Andreæ lxxxiv. Gallinas, & xxi Aucam. Ad Paſcham duo millia & centum Ovorum; inde habebit Epiſcopus dimidium mille, & Celerarius dimidium M. Reſidua Curia de Frendesberia. Agnos xxi. hos habebit Epiſcopus. Et notandum eſt, quod Monachi habent in Dominico quatuor Carrucas, & Ruſtici viginti & octo. Habent pro Ovibus tondendis Panem & Caſeum tantum.*

FRINSTED, Frenſtede, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about three Miles *North* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyborne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*: It hath a Low Tower, but is large. A Rectory; valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*

This Place was anciently part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Cromwell*; of old written *Crombwell*, who had here a Seat now called,

Places of Note here:

1. *Meriam-Court*, but anciently *Mereham-Court*. *John de Crombwell* of this Place, in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IId, was written *Banneret* (*a*); and his Son *Ralph* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here, and at *Meriam-Court* in the Year following: But his Son *Richard* about the beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold it to *Hugh Girund*; by whoſe only Daughter *Maud* it went in Marriage to *Henry de Chalfhunt*; in which Family it ſtaid till the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, and then was ſold to *Hadde*, now called *Hadds*; hence about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it went by Sale to *Archer*, and thence in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, the ſame way to *Thatcher*; who I ſuppoſe was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

(*a*) *Spelman's Gloſſ.* in voce Bannere-tus.

2. *Yokes-Court* is another Ancient Seat in *Frinſted*, which very early belonged to the *Northwoods*; but in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Roger de Northwood* dying without Iſſue-Male, his only Daughter, *Albina Northwood*, carried it in Marriage to *John Diggs* of *Diggs-Court* in *Berham*, Eſq; She lies buried in *Barham* Church, and had a *French Epitaph* on a fair Monument. In this Family it ſtaid till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Archer*; and thence went with *Meriam-Court* above-mentioned to *Thatcher*.

In the Church are ſtill Memorials of the *Thatchers* as old as 1413. and of the *Slaughters*.

FRITTENDEN, lies towards the *South* Part of *Kent*, about three Miles and an half *North Eaſtward* from *Cranbrook* in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtandeth in the Hundred of *Cranbrook*, and is called St. *Mary*'s. 'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over that Part of this Pariſh as is within the Manor of *Hollingbourn*. So much of it as is in the Borough of *Stepherſt*, is in the Hundred of *Barckley*; but the reſt is in the Hundred of *Cranbrook*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Combden*; this was once belonging to the Priory of *Leeds*; but after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, it was, in the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to Sir *Walter Henley*; who 12 Years after ſold it to Sir *John Baker*; whoſe Deſcendant of the ſame Name in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to Mr. — *Clayton* of *London*; who I ſuppoſe was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Bewper* is a Place here, which was once part of the Revenue of the Abbey of *Feverſham*: But after the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year, granted it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; who, not long after, ſold it to *Thomas Pratt*; whoſe Son *Francis Pratt*, in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, conveyed it by Fine to Mr. *Edward Bathurſt*; and he in a little Time after ſold it to Sir *Richard Baker*, Anceſtor of Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*; who was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Upper Peaſridge*; this Place did anciently belong to the large Inheritance of the Family of *Badeleſmer*; and was forfeited to the Crown by *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmer*; but reſtored with the reſt of the Eſtate by King *Edward* the IIId, in his 2d Year, to his Son of the ſame Name and Title, who died poſſeſs'd of it 10 Years after. But his only Brother *Giles*, who was his Heir, dying without Iſſue, their great Eſtate became divided into Parcels, and this went by *Maud* one of his Siſters and Coheirs in Marriage to *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 34th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And in this noble Family it ſtaid till about the beginning of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign; and then was ſold to St. *Leger*; in which Name it continued till Queen *Mary*'s Time, and then went again by Sale to *Lone* deſcended from the *Lones* in *Lancaſhire*; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Wallingherſt*, and 5. *Buckherſt*, are two Manors in this Pariſh, which once belonged to the Abbey of *Feverſham*: But after the Diſſolution were granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 29th Year, to *Thomas Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*; On whoſe Attainder and Execution, three Years after, coming to the Crown again, they were granted to Sir *John Baker* of *Siſingherſt*: And in that Family continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

St. GEORGE's, in the City of *Canterbury*, is a Pariſh Church which now hath that of *Burgate*, whoſe Chapel is long ſince demoliſhed, united to it. 'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 0 *d.* In the Gift of the Church of *Canterbury*.

In the Chancel is a Memorial of *John Lovel*, who was formerly a Benefactor to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*.

This Church in the Ancient Rates was valued at Ten Marks a Year. It is now among the other Churches whoſe Benefices are very ſmall, excuſed from all Taxations.

GILLINGHAM, Gelingham, or *Geldingeham*, lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about two Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Rocheſter*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County. In the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church which is well built and handſome,

ſome, ſtands in the Hundred of *Chetham* and *Gillingham*, and is dedicated to St. *Mary*; and by King *Henry* the Iſt was given to the Monaſtery in *Shepey* Iſland. 'Tis valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And then called *Donativa* in *Gillingham*. The famous Image of our Lady of *Gillingham* (ſee the pleaſant Story in *Chetham*) ſtood in the Niche over the Porch at the *Weſt* End of this Church; and to her, *Wever* ſaith, Pilgrimages uſed formerly to be made. And into this Porch formerly alſo the Bell Ropes came down in order to Ring there.

There was, for a long while ago, a great Hole in the Place in this Church-Yard where the grinning Sailor was buried; (ſee before in *Chetham*) which the Vulgar would have to ariſe from the Earth's ſinking preternaturally to preſs down the ſaid Corps: But Mr. *Harriſon* the preſent Miniſter had it filled up; and ſo it continues without any further miraculous ſinking. But he told me the People were afraid the filling it up would prove very ominous. In this Church are Memorials of many Eminent Perſons long ſince deceaſed. In the *North* Side of the Chancel is *John Bamme*; his Mother died in the Year 1421, and was alſo buried here: She was the Daughter of *John Martin*, who was Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas: Of *John Beaufits* who died in the Year 1427; Of his Son *John Beaufits*, in the Year 1433; Of *Robert Beaufits*, in the Year 1381; Of *William Beaufits*, in the Year 1433. In the *Grange* Chancel ſeveral Memorials of the *Haywards*: And in the Court-Lodge Chancel, of *Painter* and of *Godfrey*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Gillingham*. But Part of it, as the *Grange*, is in the Liberty of the Town, and Port of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, and in that of the *Cinque Ports*; The reſt is in the Hundred of *Chetham* and *Gillingham*. This Pariſh is famous for a good Part of the *Navy Royal* riding here; of which more in its proper Place.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Gillingham*, which as appears by the Book of *Domeſday*, did of old belong to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; and was eſtimated at 6 Plow Lands; and paid a Rent or Farm of 25 *l.* 18 *s.* 0 *d.* And they had here formerly an Eminent Palace, or Manor Houſe; where they ſometimes reſided, and have here given Conſecration to Biſhops, as appears by the *Text. Roſſenſis*. But of this Houſe there are now very little Remains to be ſeen; except a Barn, and a Piece or two of the old Building.

Archbiſhop *Anſelm* forgave to the Church of *Rocheſter* a Rent of 40 *s. per Ann.* which was due from the Priory of St. *Andrews* to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for a Fiſhery they had in this Pariſh. *Vid. Text. Roff. f.* 179, & 182.

2. *Eaſtcourt*, and 3. *Weſtcourt*, are two Places here which anciently were united in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Gillingham*: For *Richard*, Son of *Thomas Gillingham*, died poſſeſſed of them in the 12th Year of King *Richard* the IId. But his Son *Thomas* leaving only two Daughters, they were divided between them; For *Margaret* who married *John Thorpe* had *Weſtcourt*; and *Iſabella* carried *Eaſtcourt* to her Huſband *William Grenſted*. *Thorpe* ſold *Weſtcourt* to *Nicholas Lewſon* of *Whorns-Place* in *Cuckſtone*; and he ſent it the ſame way to *Duling* of *Rocheſter*; by whoſe Daughter it went in Marriage to *Stephen Alcock*: From this Name it was ſold to that of *Cæſar*: And by two Daughters of that Name (who had an Act of Parliament for it,) it went again by Sale to Mr. *Thomas Rogers*, who is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

Grenſted bequeathed *Euſtcourt* to *Benedict Webb* his Siſter's Son. But his Two Grandſons *Thomas* and *Chriſtopher Webb*, joined in a Sale of it to *Thomas Painter*, Eſq; whoſe great Grandſon Mr. *Allington Painter* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Twidall* is another Manor in *Gillingham*, which once had Owners of the Name of *Twidall*: *Robert de Twidall* flouriſhed here in King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign; from whoſe Son *Adam de Twidall* deſcended *Richard de Twidall*; who in the 4th Year of King *Richard* the IId ſold this Eſtate and *Dane-Court* to *Richard de Beaufits*, originally extracted from *Reade* in *Marden*: But they ſtaid not long here before a Co-heir *Joan de Beaufits* carried them in Marriage to *Robert Arnold* of *Suſſex*; he ſettled them in Dower upon his Daughter *Elizabeth Arnold*; who in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold them to her Brother *Henry Arnold*; and his Son *William*, in the 18th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, parted with them the ſame Way to *Thomas Benolt*, *Clarencieux* King at Arms; who ſold them to Sir *Henry Wyat* Privy Counſellor to King *Henry* the VIIIth; and his Son, Sir *Thomas Wyat*, exchanged them with the Crown for other Lands; the Crown granted them to *Chriſtopher Sampſon*, and he ſold them to *Thomas Parker*; who parted with his Right in *Twidall* to *William Painter*, Eſq; whoſe great Grandſon, Mr. *Allington Painter*, enjoyed it in *Philpot*'s Time. But *Dane-Court* was ſold to *Short*, and thence in a few Years paſſed the ſame way to *May* of *Rocheſter*.

The Grange, anciently written *Grench*, is an Eminent Manor here, which in King *William* the Iſt's Reign, was in the Poſſeſſion of the old Lords *Haſtings*, Anceſtors to thoſe of that Name, afterwards Earls of *Huntingdon*. It appears by *Teſta de Nevil*, a Record in the *Exchequer*, That *Manaſſer de Haſtings* held this *Grench* from King *Henry* the IIId, by the Serjeantry of finding two Oars in that Ship which ſhould carry over the King from *Dover* to *Whitſand* near *Calais*. From this Name of *Haſtings*, it went by Sale to *Richard Smelt*, Alderman of *London*; and by his Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, to *Richard Croyden*, another Alderman of the ſaid City; and by *Margery* his Daughter to *John Philpot*, Eſq; another Alderman of *London*, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; and Lord Mayor of it in King *Richard*'s the IId's Time; and was Knighted by that King; and afterwards had an Addition to his Coat-Armour (*viz.* a Croſs between 4 Swords), for his double Services both againſt the inſolent *Kentiſh* Rebels *Wat. Tyler*, *Jack Straw*, and his Accomplices: And alſo for clearing the Seas of Pyrates, by a Fleet of Ships fitted out at his own Charge. From him it deſcended to his Grandſon of the ſame Name; who in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, exchanged this Manor for *Twiford* in *Middleſex*, with Sir *Richard Bamme*, Son of *Adam Bamme*, Lord Mayor of *London*: And from him it deſcended to *John Bamme*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IIId; he ſettled it on his Daughter, Mrs. *Katherine Bamme*, who ſold it to *Kemp* and *Wiat*. Sir *Thomas Kempe* parted with his Moiety to Sir *Thomas Wyat*: But though he had now the whole, he unhappily forfeited it with his Life to the Crown in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*'s Reign; and there it lodged till Queen *Elizabeth* in her 24th Year granted it to the Lady *Joan Wyat*; her Son *George Wyat* ſold it to *Heyward*; and from that Name by a Daughter, it went into that of *De Laune* of *London*; where the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

At this Seat there was formerly a Church or Chapel, which was valued at 6 *l. per Ann.* in the King's Books: It was built by Sir *John Philpot*; but is now only a Barn.

6. *Upbery* is a Manor of *Gillingham*, which once was part of the Demeſne of the Nunnery in the Iſle of *Shepey*; but after the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 38th Year granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; whoſe Son, Sir *Henry Cheyney*, in the 16th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to Dr. *Alexander Nowell*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s in *London*; who dying without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1601. left it by his Will to *Braſenoſe College* in *Oxon*, with this Proviſo, that the Leſſee of the College ſhould always be one of his Relations; and ſhould pay a Rent for it of 100 Marks *per Ann.* The Tenant in *Philpot*'s Time was Colonel *Thomas Blunt* of *Wricklemerſh*, Eſq;, but 'tis now in the Tenure of Mr. *John Simpſon* of *Southwark.*

7. *Lidſing*, uſually called *Lydging*, is a Place here, which in the 24th Year of *Edward* the Iſt was in the Poſſeſſion of *Simon de Sharſtede*; I ſuppoſe a Branch of the Family of this Name, then of *Dodington* in this County. But in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign it was the Eſtate of *Roger de Say*, who about the 50th Year of that Prince gave it to Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge. But he being baniſhed into *Ireland* in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId, it became forfeited to the Crown; and was by that King 12 Years after reſtored to him again. In the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth, *Belknap* gave it to the Priory of *Rocheſter*, on Condition that one Monk, who muſt be a Prieſt, ſhould celebrate Maſs for ever in the Church of *Rocheſter*, for the Souls of his Parents, of himſelf, and of his Deſcendants. And on the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it was by that Prince ſettled on the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter.*

At *Lidſing* is now a Chapel of Eaſe to *Gillingham*, and hath been Time out of Mind; and 'tis endowed with all Tithes; and here Divine Service is performed: But there are but Seven Houſes in this Place.

There was alſo another Chapel at *Twidall*, which was founded by *John de Beaufits*, A. D. 1433. it was dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*: And *Philpot* ſaith, that by Seats and other Remains of it, it appears to have been a neat and elegant Piece of Architecture.

About 54 Years ago, a very large Urn, which would hold the Quantity of a Buſhel, and had ſome Fragments of burnt Bones and Aſhes in it, was dug up here in the Salt-Marſhes of *Gillingham.*

The Annals of St. *Auſtin* tells us, That at this Place was a very ſharp Battel between *Edmund Ironſide* and *Canutus* the *Dane*, in which the latter was worſted.

And here, as moſt Writers agree, it was, that Earl *Godwine* committed a barbarous Act of Cruelty. The Occaſion of which was this: King *Knute* the *Dane*, being dead, the *Engliſh* Nobility thought that now a fair Opportunity was offered, of reſtoring the Crown to the Royal Iſſue of King *Ethelred*: For that Prince fearing the *Danes* would deſtroy them, had ſent his Two Sons *Ælfred* and *Edward* to be educated and preſerved in the Court of *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*. To this Duke therefore they now ſent proper Meſſengers, and deſired him to ſend over to them the Two Young Princes: Which accordingly he did, with a great Retinue of Young Noblemen and Gentlemen to attend them.

But Earl *Godwine*, who had always ſome Deſign on Foot to aggrandize his Family, and who fruitleſsly had endeavoured to marry his Daughter *Elgith* to Prince *Ælfred*, began to imagine that if he could deſtroy the Elder Brother, and by that Means make Way for Prince *Edward* to come to the Crown, he might prevail upon him to marry his Daughter; as indeed he afterwards did. *Godwine* therefore inſinuates, by all the Arts he could, into the Minds of the *Engliſh* Nobility, too apt to conceive a Prejudice and Hatred againſt all Strangers; that here was ſuch a Train of Foreigners come over with theſe Princes, as would eclipſe the *Engliſh* Lords, appropriate to themſelves the King's Favour, and get all Places of Profit and Honour. And at laſt he prevailed with many of them, eſpecially on ſuch as were his Relations and Friends, to ſet upon the Young Princes here at *Gillingham*, in their Way to *London*; which they did in a moſt inhoſpitable and barbarous Manner, killing about 600 Perſons, and apprehending Prince *Ælfred*, whom they ſent to the Iſle of *Ely*; and there firſt moſt cruelly deprived him of his Eye-Sight, and ſoon afterwards of his Life. Prince *Edward*, no doubt by Connivance, eſcaped their Fury, and fled back into *Normandy*: With whom *Godwine*, after *Hardicnute*'s Death, ſo managed his Affairs, aſſuring him of his own Aſſiſtance for his obtaining the Crown, and getting the Nobility to join with him in the Tender of their Service, that he prevailed with him to come over again, and to marry his Daughter, whom *Ælfred* had refuſed; and then he, with his Aſſociates, ſet the Crown of *England* upon his Head, which he long after enjoy'd. Some of our Hiſtorians relate this Story after another Manner, and differ as to the Time and Place of this barbarous Action; but I judge with *Lambard*, that this is the moſt probable Account of this Affair. And, as he obſerves, this was a Means of freeing the Nation from the Power of the inſulting *Danes*; and alſo prepared the Way for the *Conqueſt* of *England* by the *Normans*, as 'tis uſually called; or the Acceſſion of King *William* the Iſt. to the Crown of this Nation. For *Harold*, Earl *Godwine*'s Son, being after this cruel Maſſacre taken Priſoner by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, and charged with his Father's Crime; artfully put the Duke in Mind of his near Relation to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and of the Eaſineſs of his obtaining the Crown of *England*, if *Edward* ſhould die without Iſſue: And to this Deſign he promiſed heartily to contribute himſelf, and to bring his Relations and Friends into it. The wiſe Duke embraced this Offer, and taking *Harold*'s Oath for his Performance of it, gave him his Daughter in Marriage, and ſent him away with all Marks of Honour and Eſteem. But though *Harold* on King *Edward*'s Death forgot his Oath and Promiſe, and aſſumed the Crown himſelf, Duke *William* did not forget to reſent it: And no doubt the revenging this perfidious Action upon him, was a great Inducement to that ſucceeding Invaſion, whereby *Harold* loſt both his Life and his Crown; and the *Engliſh* Nation had the Happineſs of being governed by a Gallant and Good, by a Wiſe and Polite Prince.

GODMERSHAM, lies about the middle of the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Two Miles *Northward* from *Wye*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Felborough*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* with the Chapel of *Challock* annexed to it. The Church is Dedicated to St. *Laurence*, which is a fair and large Building of Two Iſles, with a flat low Tower, on which formerly ſtood a Steeple: The Chancel is large, and in it there are Eight Collegiate Stalls, which ſeems to ſhew that here was formerly ſome Religious Fraternity; as I find there were, in many other Churches of this County.

On three of the upright End Boards of the Stalls in the Chancel is this Date,

T. P. C. *Ann. Dom.* 1609.

which certainly is in Memory of *Thomas Chillenden* Prior (of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*) *A. D.* 1409, for the ſecond Figure 6 in the Date, is the old Form of the *Digit* 4; the like being to be found in *Badleſmere* Church, and in ſeveral other Places. And it appears by *Angl. Sacr.* Vol. 1. p. 143. this *Thomas Chillenden* was at that Time Prior of that Monaſtery; and that he built much at *Godmerſham*; and 'tis very probable that he built the Court-Lodge-Houſe here, which ſtands juſt by the Church; and which was, as it Name ſhews, the old Manor-Houſe where the Courts were kept; for over the Door of the Principal Entry into this Houſe, is the Figure of an Archbiſhop with his Croſier and Mitre carved in the Stone; and this no doubt was the Effigies of Archbiſhop *Arundell*, who then ſat in the Metropolitical Chair, and died 1414; as *Thomas Chillenden* the Prior did, 1411.

It was this Archbiſhop that *A. D.* 1397, appropriated this Church to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, by Licenſe from King *Richard* the IId, and from the Pope.

In the Church are Memorials of ſeveral of the Ancient Family of *Broadnix*; and they have a Vault here in the *North* Iſle of the Chancel: Here are alſo Memorials of the Name of *Diggs* and *Carter*.

Places of Note here.

1. The Manor of *Godmerſham*, which was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* at the Requeſt of *Wulfred* the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 822, by *Kenulf*, ſome ſay *Beornulf*, King of *Mercia*; and this Grant was confirmed to that Convent by Archbiſhop *Egelnoth*, *A. D.* 1036.

In *Domeſday* Book it is ſaid to defend it ſelf for Eight Plow-Lands, to be valued at 20 *l.* but yet that it paid a Rent of 30 *l.* to the Church.

It appears by the *Tower Records*, that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the King claimed this Manor as his own Inheritance, before the Juſtices Itinerant at that time ſitting in *Canterbury*; but the Jury gave it in favour of the Monks, as being the true Proprietors.

2, 3. *Yolands* and *Ford*, are Two ſmall Manors here, which once were part of the Eſtate of the *Valoigns*; *Robert de Valoigns* died poſſeſs'd of them in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IId. His Son *Henry* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: He had Iſſue *Waretius de Valoigns* and *Stephen*; the latter of which planted himſelf at *Gore-Court* in *Otham*; and was one of the Conſervators of the Peace, in the 29th and 31ſt Years of King *Edward* the IIId. But the former leaving only Two Daughters, one was Married to *Fogg*; and the other to *Thomas*, Son of *Thomas de Aldon*, one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County, in the 10th and 12th Years of King *Edward* the IIId; and he in Right of his Lady became Poſſeſſor of theſe Manors. After ſeveral Deſcents in this Family they were at laſt ſold to *Auſtin*; in which Name they tarried till about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then went the ſame way to *Broadnix*, and in that Family have continued ever ſince, being now in the Poſſeſſion of Colonel *William Broadnix*, who reſides at *Godmerſham*, and hath a pleaſant Seat with fine Gardens.

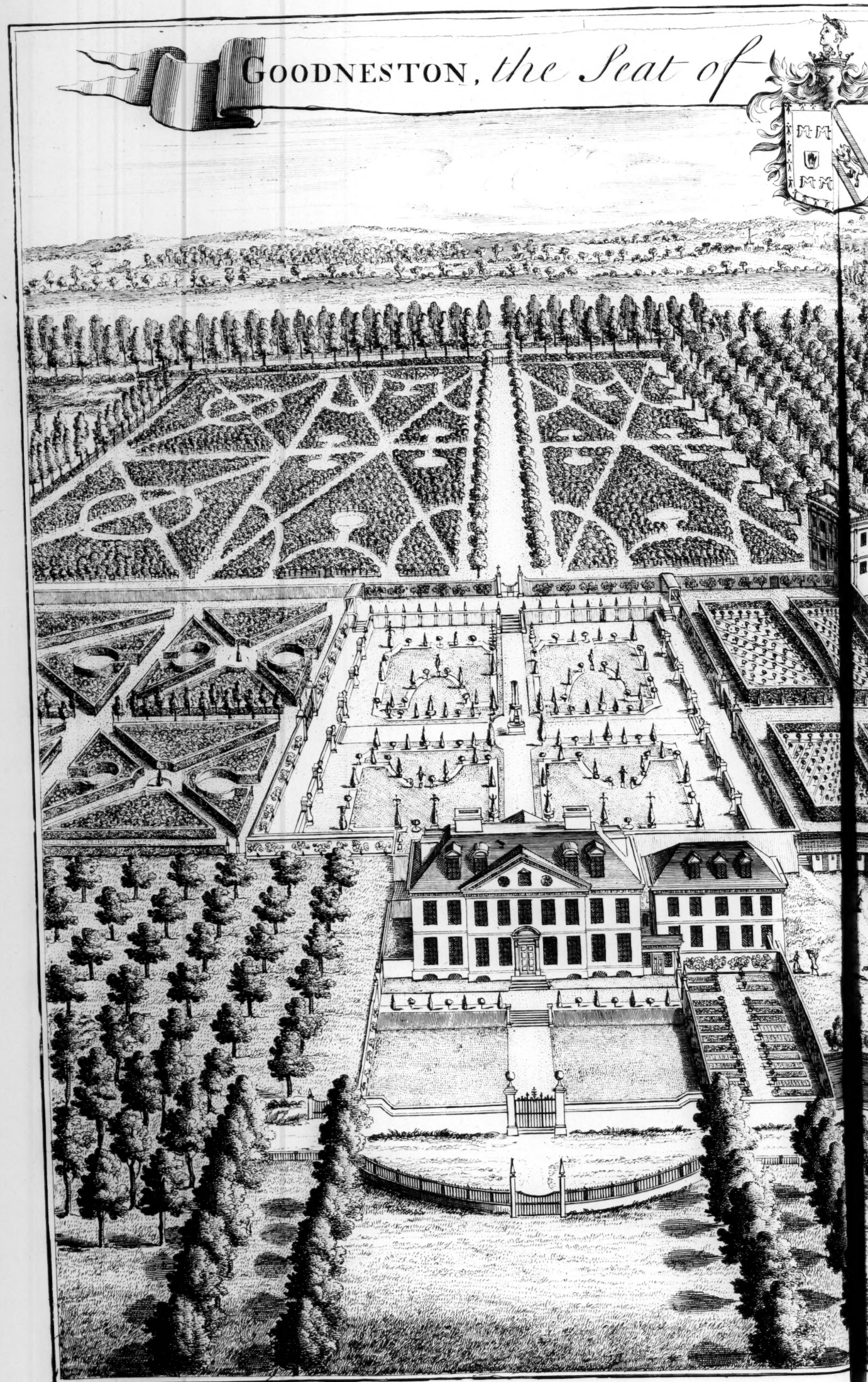
4. *Eggarton* is another Manor here, which anciently was part of the Inheritance of the great Family of *Valence*, who were Earls of *Pembroke*. *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId; but leaving no Iſſue, this Manor, by the Marriage of *Joan*, one of his Siſters, became the Eſtate of *John Comin* Earl of *Badzenoth* in *Scotland*; but he dying alſo without Iſſue-Male, *Joan*, one of his Daughters and Co-heirs carried this Manor to her Husband *David de Strabolgia*, Earl of *Athol*: His Son and Heir of the ſame Name and Title dying in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſettled it by Deed on his Kinſman Sir *Henry de Hills*; and this Donation was afterwards confirmed by *Catherine* his Counteſs *Dowager*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; *Gilbert de Hills* was buried in this Church; and in this Name did this Eſtate continue till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Scott*, a younger Branch of the Family of the *Scotts* of *Scotts Hall*. By a Daughter of this Name, Mrs. *Dorothy Scott*, it went in Marriage to Mr. *Daniel Gotherſon*; from hence it paſſed by Sale to Sir *James Ruſhout*; and from his Truſtees, with the conſent of his Son and Heir Sir *James*, it went the ſame way to the late *Peter Gott* of *Suſſex*, Eſq;.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, a Fair was granted to *Godmerſham* on St. *Laurence's Day*. And in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* obtained the Grant of a Market here on *Tueſdays*; and another Fair on the *Thurſday* and *Friday* of every *Whitſon-Week*.

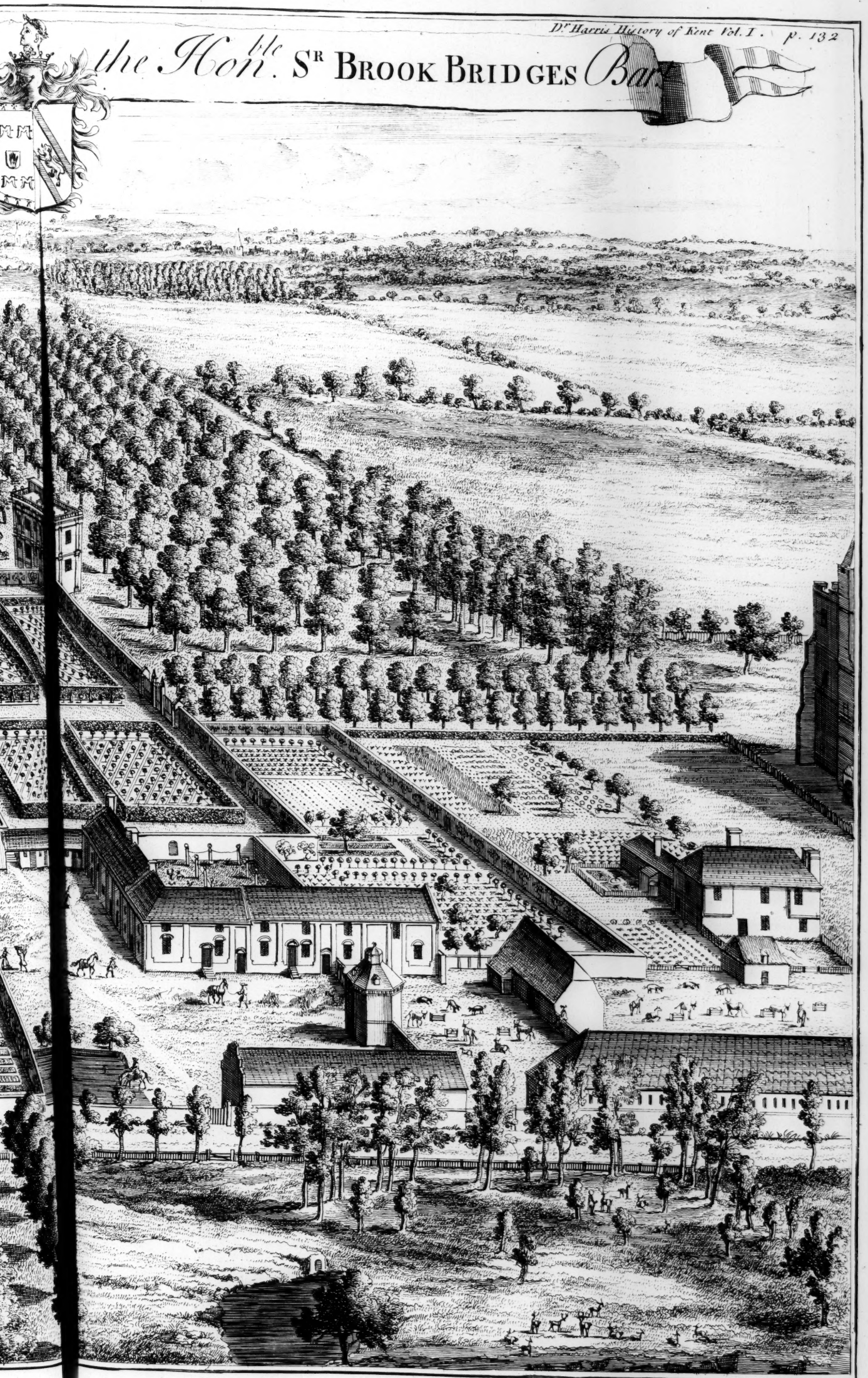
GODNESTON near *Feverſham*; *Goodwinſtune*, perhaps the Town of Earl *Godwine*; lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent* towards the Sea, about a Mile *Eaſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, and ſo in the Liberty of St. *Auſtin*; Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called St. *Bartholomew*'s, is ſmall, with a poor little Spire. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.*

Perhaps this Place might take its firſt Appellation from the famous *Godwine* E. of *Kent*. But in King *Henry* the IId's Reign it was the Inheritance of *Ernoldus Chiche*, who was a Perſon very Conſiderable in this and the Two following Reigns: This Family had large Poſſeſſions about *Canterbury* and in it; and to them did the Aldermanry of *Burgate* belong. *Thomas Chiche* of this Place was a great Benefactor to the Church of St. *Mary Bredmin* in *Canterbury*; his Name and Effigies having been in the *Weſt* Window of that Church, as his Coat of Arms was in the Chancel: He was Bailiff of *Canterbury*, *Ann.* 1259; and again, in *An.* 1271, his Son *Thomas* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 44th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and held his Office here, as was alſo his Son *Thomas Chiche*, in the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId. And his Grandſon, *Valentine Chiche*, married *Philippa*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Chicheley*, who was Brother to *Henry Chicheley* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This Archbiſhop had a Nephew, *John Chicheley*, who was Chamberlain of *London*, and had Twenty Four Children; one of which, *Elizabeth*, married Sir *Tho. Keriell* of *Kent*; but *Robert* dying without Iſſue, his Three Siſters divided his Eſtate between their Three Husbands, *Kemp*, *Judd*, and *Martin*; and by a joint Conſent about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold their Eſtate here and at *Ewell* to *Pordage* of *Rodmerſham*; and from hence it went by Sale to the Name of *Fagg*, deſcended from the *Faggs* of *Willesborough*; but *Robert Fagg* leaving only Two Daughters, *Anne*, who married Sir *John Proude*, had this Eſtate: And by *Anne*, another Daughter of this Sir *John Proude*, it went in Marriage firſt to Sir *William Springate*, and then to a ſecond Husband Mr. *Iſaac Pennington*, (whoſe Fa-

GOODNESTON, *the Seat of*



the Hon.ble Sr Brook Bridges Bart



Father was Lord Mayor of *London*, *Ann.* 1643.) and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

In the Church are Memorials of *William* and *Thomas Pyx*, 1572, 1573.

Sir *John Proude* above-mentioned, was killed at *Groll* in *Guelderland* 1628, in the Wars of the *Dutch* againſt the *Spaniards*.

His Lady's Siſter *Mary*, the other Daughter of *Robert Fagge*, Eſq; was married to Sir *Edward Partriche*, but died before him, and without having any Children by him.

It appears by the *Tower Records*, 1279, that *Richard le Dagh*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, ſold their Land here, and the Advowſon of the Church, to *Stephen Chiche*, Citizen of *Canterbury*; with part of *Bleanwood*, and ſome Land lying below it.

GOODNESTON near *Sandwich*, vulgò *Gunſton*, *Godwineſton*; the Town of *Godwin*, lies towards the *Eaſt*-ſide of *Kent*, about Four Miles *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Wingham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over it. It is in the Deanery of *Bridge* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church, which anciently was a Chapel to *Wingham*, is dedicated to the Holy Croſs; as to which, I can't but take notice by the bye, that this Dedication of a Church to the Croſs, is a Demonſtration that the Papiſts made the Croſs the real and proper Object of their Worſhip; and eſteemed it as a Divine Being which was capable of doing them good, and conferring a Benefit upon them; which is as groſs an Inſtance of Idolatry, as ever the moſt ignorant Heathen were guilty of.

This Pariſh Church being only a Chapel, is not valued in the King's Books. 'Tis a Donative in the Gift of Colonel *Bridges*. The Church is fair and in good Repair.

On *Holy-Rood Day*, viz. *September* the 14th, is a Fair kept in this Pariſh.

Places of Note here:

1. *Goodneſton Manor*; I think there can be no doubt, but that this Place took its Name from the famous Earl *Godwine*, it being in the old Books every where written *Godwineſton*. And there was anciently a Tower in the Caſtle of *Dover* called *Godwine's Tower*, towards the Maintenance and Repair of which, there was Land appropriated in this Pariſh, which very probably was then the Eſtate of the Heirs of Earl *Godwine*, and had formerly been in his Poſſeſſion. But afterwards, this became part of the Poſſeſſions of *Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, and came to him by the Will of *John de Haſtings*, who was the firſt Husband of that great Heireſs *Juliana*, Daughter of *Roger de Leybourn*. After this Family, it came ſomehow into the Poſſeſſion of that of the *Malmains*; who by purchaſe from *Pine* and *Beauchamp*, had before this ſome other Lands in this Pariſh, about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId. In this Name it continued ſome time, but *Henry Malmains* leaving only a Daughter, *Agnes*, it went by her in Marriage to *Thomas Goldwell*; but hence it went alſo by *Joan*, a Daughter of this Name, to *Thomas Took* of *Bere*, Eſq;. Hence, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it went by Sale to *Henekar*, and from that Name it was removed the ſame way to *Kelley*; who ſold it to *Engeham*, deſcended from the Eminent Family of the *Engehams* of *Woodchurch*, who flouriſhed, ſaith *Philpot*, for many Ages at *Edenham* (whence, no doubt, they took their Name) and at *Pleurinden* in that Pariſh.

Sir *Thomas Engeham* parted with *Goodneſton* by Sale, with the Impropriation of the Church, and all the Tithes of the other Lands and Tenements, to *Brook Bridges*, Eſq; who was for many Years one of the Auditors of the *Impreſt* of the Treaſury. This Gentleman hath Built here a very handſome Houſe upon the Ruins of the old one, and very much improved the Gardens and Avenues belonging to it. And along the ſides of the Two Terras Walks ſtand the Buſts of the Twelve *Cæſars* in Marble, larger than the Life; they were brought from *Rome*, and, as I am informed, coſt *there* 600*l.* This Pleaſant Seat is now in the Poſſeſſion of Colonel *Brook Bridges*, Eldeſt Son and Heir of the Auditor above-mentioned.

2. *Bonnington* is an Ancient Seat here, from whence the numerous Family of the *Bois* took their Original; and from hence were branched out into thoſe Diviſions of this Name which have ſettled at *Fredville*, *Betteſhanger*, *Hawkherſt*, and other Places in this County, and they all derive themſelves from *John de Boſco*; who is mentioned in the Roll of *Battle-Abbey*, among ſuch Gentlemen as came into *England* with King *William* the Iſt; and at this Place they had continued for Seventeen Deſcents in *Philpot's* Time; when *Bonnington* was in the Poſſeſſion of that Brave Soldier Sir *John Bois*; to whoſe *Coat Armour* King *Charles* the Iſt gave the Augmentation of a *Crown Imperial Or on a Cauton Az.* for his Services at *Donnington Caſtle* in *Berkſhire*; where being Summoned by the Parliament Forces to Surrender the Place, under Peril of being put to the Sword, he ſtoutly anſwered, that he would never quit the Caſtle without the King's Order, nor take nor give any Quarter, *Vid. Clarend. Hiſt. Vol.* 2.

From him the Eſtate here deſcended to Three Daughters; who all concurred in a Sale of it to *Thomas Brome* Serjeant at Law, *A. D.* 1666; and his Son, Mr. *William Brome* of *Farnborow*, *A. D.* 1710, ſold it to *Brook Bridges*, Eſq; abovementioned.

3. *Rolling* is a third Place here, which anciently had Owners of the ſame Name: For *Thomas Rolling* held this Manor in the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId; he held alſo ſome Lands by Leaſe belonging to a Chantry in St. *Peter's* Church in *Sandwich*, and which lay in *Eaſtry*, near this his Manor of *Rolling*: After this Family it came into the Poſſeſſion of that of *Idley*; who had alſo a good Eſtate about *Mepham*, *Cobham*, and *Higham*; as appears by an Inquiſition taken in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Rot. Eſc.* N. 58. In this Name *Rolling* continued till the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then it was ſold to *Butler* of *Heronden* in *Eaſtry*; and thence, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it went the ſame way to *Roger Manwood*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; and his Son Sir *Peter Manwood*, ſold it to *Dickenſon*: From whom it went by Sale again to *Richards*; and one *Gabriel Richards*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor of this Place, *A. D.* 1672, gave an Hoſpital here for Four Poor Perſons, endowing it with 20*s. per Ann.* a-piece, beſides their Apartments in the Houſe. This Gentleman deviſed *Rolling* by Will to —— *Hammond* of St. *Albans* in *Nonnington*, Eſq; and he ſold it to Sir *John Narborough*, Baronet, Son of the Admiral of that Name; by the Marriage of whoſe only Siſter, it is now come into the Poſſeſſion of that worthy Gentleman *Thomas D'Aeth* of *Knowlton*, Eſq;.

4. *Uffington* is alſo a Seat here which belongs to the ſame Family of *Bois*.

In the Church are Memorials of the Family of *Bois*, and of that of *Engeham*, and of *William Goodneſton*, 1520.

GOUDHERST, the *good Wood*, lies at the *South* ſide of *Kent* adjoining to *Suſſex*, about Three Miles *Weſtward* from *Cranbrook*, in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of

Juſtices in the Lath of *Scray*. So much of it as is in the Borough of *Faircrouch*, is in the Bailiwick of the Seven Counties, Hundred of *Cranbrook*, and Lath of *Scray*. But that part of it which lies in the Burghs of *Pattenden*, *Lilſden*, *Combwell*, *Chingley*, or *Bromley*, is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Hundred of *Little-Barnfeild*, otherwiſe called *Weſt Barnfeild*, and Lath of *Aylesford*; and the reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Hundred of *Marden*, and Lath of *Scray*.

The *Borſholder* of the Borough of *Pattenden* is choſen at the Court-Leet held at *Looſe*; and the *Borſholder* of *Lilſden*, at the Court-Leet holden at *Eaſt Farley*; and the Inhabitants of neither of thoſe two Burghs owe Service to the Court Leet held for the Hundred of *Little Barnfeild*; only at that Court may be choſen a Conſtable of that Hundred out of either of theſe Burghs.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims at *Wynchet Hill*; and that of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, over the Burghs of *Pattenden* and *Lilſden*.

It is in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. It is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books according to the Printed *Val. Beneficior.* at 28 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* But in Biſhop *Williams*'s Map of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, it is but 26 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Marden*, and is Dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: 'Tis very large and handſome, of Three Iſles, and as many in the Chancel, and ſtands on a high Hill: Formerly it had a very high Spire; but *Kilburn* ſaith, that on *Wedneſday Auguſt* 23, 1637, about Eleven at Night, there happened a Terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which ſet fire to the Steeple, burnt and conſumed four Lofts, and all the Timber and Wood-Work, and melted five of the Bells; and ſo ſhattered the Stone-work of the Steeple, that it was neceſſary to take it all down: The Church-Roof which is covered with Lead, was alſo very much damaged by the fall of the Timber, Stones, *&c.*

In the Year following there was a Brief obtained towards its Repair, and a Pariſh Tax alſo made for that purpoſe; and the Foundation of the Steeple was begun a-new of Stone, and carried almoſt as high as the Top of the Roof of the Church; but by the Falſity of the Collectors Abroad, and the Diſſention of the Neighbours at Home, the Work went no further; only a ſmall low Wooden Top was ſet upon the Stonework, and only one great Bell hung up there, and ſo it remained in *Kilburn*'s Time.

In the middle Chancel of this Church, are Two Figures in Stone of *William* and *Rachael Campion*, *A. D.* 1606; and a large one of *William*, Son of Sir *William Campion*, who was killed at *Colcheſter* by the Rebels in the late Civil Wars. In the *South* Chancel are Two fair Figures with Twelve Children in Marble, of *Tho. Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, Eſq; and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, whoſe Name was *Maney*. There is alſo a fair Marble Tomb with Two Figures, but the Inſcriptions are obliterated; which they tell you is in Memory of the Founder of the Church. In the *South* Iſle of the Church is a Braſs Figure inlaid on a Stone of *Jack Bedgebury*, as the People call him; who ſay alſo, that he was a Fool, and begged by the *Colepepers*; and they imagine the Eſtate went that way into that Family: But I ſhall ſhew below that this is a Miſtake, for it paſſed by Marriage from *Bedgebury* to *Colepeper*. This *John*, Son of *John de Bedgebury*, died near Three Hundred Years ſince.

In the Church are alſo Memorials of *Roberts*, *Foule*, and *Bathurſt*.

The Communion Table, and the Wainſcot behind it, are very handſome; and in ſeveral of the Windows are Remains of good Painted Glaſs.

A Market is kept in this Town every *Wedneſday*; and about the Year 1652, the Market-place was removed from the flat place in the Town, below where it is now kept, to one more elevated, on the Top of the Hill adjoining to the Church-yard.

There is alſo a Fair here on *Auguſt* the 15th, being the Day of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, as the Papiſts expreſs it.

Another Fair is alſo kept on *July* the 22d, being the Feaſt of St. *Mary Magdalen*, at *Combwell* in this Pariſh.

The former Fair, as well as the Market, were obtained by *Joan*, Wife of *Roger de Bedgebury*.

At *Combwell* was a ſmall Religious Houſe; an Account of which you will find in its proper Place.

Places of Note here:

1. *Bedgebury*, which is an Ancient Manor, formerly the Seat of a Family of this Name: *Philpot* takes notice of an old Deed without Date, whereby *John de Bedgebury* gives Lands to *William de Comeden*, (a Houſe ſo called in this Pariſh) the Seal of which he ſaith was the Effigies of a Chevalier Armed like a Knight Templer, and on Horſeback; and therefore he believes him to have been under the Vow of the *Cruſade*. Another *John de Bedgebury*, it appears, paid Aid for this place in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, at making the Black Prince Knight: But his Son of the ſame Name died without Iſſue; whereby his Siſter became his Heir; and ſhe carried this Manor as is above hinted, to her Husband *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bayhall* in *Pepenbury*, Eſq; This Gentleman was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 18th Year of King *Richard* the IId. And in this very Eminent Family did *Bedgebury* and the other Eſtate at *Goudherſt* continue till *Philpot*'s Time. But *Thomas Colepeper*, Eſq; ſold *Bedgebury* to Sir *James Hayes*, in whoſe Family the Poſſeſſion ſtill continues.

2. *Combewell*; this Manor formerly belonged to the Nunnery here; but on the general Diſſolution, it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 34th Year, granted to Sir *John Gage*, whoſe Succeſſor conveyed it to *Colepeper*; and he ſoon after ſold it to *William Campion*, Eſq; Anceſtor to that Sir *William Campion* above-mentioned, who was killed at *Colcheſter* 1648; and in his Deſcendant doth this Eſtate ſtill continue.

3. *Finchcocks* was once the Seat of a Family of that Name, who were in Poſſeſſion of it in King *Henry* the III'ds Reign: After this, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, it came to be the Inheritance (by Purchaſe) of the *Hordens of Horden*. *Edward Horden* of this Family, was Knight of the Green-Cloth to King *Edward* the VIth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; but he dying without Male Iſſue, by *Elizabeth* one of his Two Daughters, this Eſtate went in Marriage to Mr. *Paul Bathurſt*; and in the Deſcendants of that Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, and doth to this Day.

4. *Patenden*; this Place was once the Seat, and gave Name to a Family in this County, of as long ſtanding as King *Edward* the Iſt; and in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, a Commiſſion being iſſued to *Gervas Clifton*, Eſq; then Sheriff of *Kent*, to return all ſuch as did bear *Arma antiqua*, *Pattenden* of this Place was among their Number; and in this Name did this Eſtate continue till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then it was ſold to the *Bathurſts*; who were the Poſſeſſors of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Twiſden Borough*; is a Place which anciently had Poſſeſſors of the Name of *Twiſden*: *Adam de Twiſden* died ſeized of it in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the 1ſt; and in the 5th Year of King

King *Henry* the IVth, it was the Eſtate of *Roger Twiſden*; whoſe Seal was then a Cockatrice, the preſent Creſt of the Arms of the Family of *Twiſden*.

And by the bye, you may be informed that the firſt Original of Creſts was in the Wars between the Two Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*; for then they were born on their Helmets, that Perſons of the ſame Family, and perhaps very near Relations, who were of contrary Parties, might not Perſonally engage one another, and imbrue their Hands in their own Blood.

The laſt Poſſeſſor of this Place, of this Family, was another *Roger Twiſden*, who in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to *Geofrey Allen*; and he parted with it to *Windhill* the ſame way. After this it came ſomehow into the Family of *Auſtin*; and by a Daughter of that Name went in Marriage to *Fowle*, deſcended from the *Fowles* of *River Hall* in *Suſſex*; and in this Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Shingley* is another Manor in *Goudherſt*, which once belonged to the Priory of *Leeds*; but after the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 36th Year, granted to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, Eſq; who within Two Years after ſold it to *Stephen* and *Thomas Darell*; and they ſent it the ſame way to *William Campion*, Eſq; Councellor at Law, and Father to Sir *William Campion* above-mentioned; and in this Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Bokingfold* is a Manor here which once belonged to the *Chantry*, which was founded in *Goudherſt* Church by *Hamon de Crevequer*, and confirmed to it long after with all its Franchiſes, in the 41ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. On the general Diſſolution, King *Henry* the VIIIth gave it in his 31ſt Year to Mr. *Paul Sidnore*; who not long after ſold it to Sir *John Gates*; who being Executed on *Tower-Hill* for being concerned in the Treaſon of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, this Place became forfeited to the Crown; and was by Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *Catherine Tong*; who not long after ſold it to *Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, and he parted with it the ſame way to *Brewer*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. *Winchet-Hill* was formerly a Place of Note in *Goudherſt*, where *William Rokeberſt* alias *Roberts*, a Gentleman of *Scotland*, purchaſed Lands in the 3d Year of King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign, and was the firſt Anceſtor of the *Roberts of Glaſſenbury*: The Houſe he built here was called, *The Ladies-Den Rokeherſt*; and this Family ſtaid here 274 Years; but in the Reign of King *Richard* the IId, *Stephen Roberts* marrying the Daughter and Heir of *William Tully*, Eſq; Lord of the Manor of *Glaſſenbury*, then removed thither.

9. *Tagwell* is a place here, which is the Seat of *Thomas Lake*, Eſq; Councellor at Law, and which hath been ſo long in his Family, that he aſſures me, he hath no Knowledge of the Names of any Proprietors or Occupants which were there before.

GRAVENEY, *Gravene*, *Graven-ea*, the Water in the Graef or Ditch; lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, near the Sea, about Two Miles *Northward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Bocton* under the Blean, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Oſpringe* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; a Vicarage, conſtituted by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and valued in the King's Books at 12 *l. per Ann.* The Church is Dedicated to All-Saints: In it are Memorials of *Robert Dodde*, and *Richard Feverſham* his Son-in-Law, Lords of *Graveney*, 1304, of *Boteler* above 300 Years ago, and of *Borgeris* and *Martin* above 250.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here: For *A. D.* 84, Archbiſhop *Wulfred* bought *Graveney* of King *Kenulf*, and gave it to the uſe of his Church; but being afterwards withheld from it by one *Werhard* a Powerful Prieſt, he was made to reſtore it in the Year 830, by Archbiſhop *Fegeld*, or *Theogild*, as ſome write his Name. And after this, *A. D.* 941, it was confirmed to *Chriſt Church* by King *Edmund*, by *Eadred* his Brother, and *Edwin* his Son.

Sir *Adam Fitzwilliam* was Lord of this Place in the Time of King *William* the Iſt, who was one of the Eight Captains or Lieutenant-Governors of *Dover Caſtle*.

In *Domeſday Survey* it was eſtimated at One Plow-Land, and was held in Fee of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In King *Henry* the IIId's Reign a Family of the Name of *Gravenell* were Lords of this Manor; and after them the *Faverſhams*: For *Richard de Faverſham* died ſeized of it in the 13th Year of King *Richard* the IId: By his only Daughter *Joan* it went in Marriage to *John Boteler*; who was High Sheriff of *Kent* in the 22d Year of King *Richard* the IId. But he died alſo without Iſſue-Male, and by *Anne* his Daughter and Heir it went to *John Martin*, one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas, who was buried in this Church 1436: From this Family it went by Sale to *Pordage* of *Rodmerſham*; and in that Name the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *John de Iſlede*, and other Commiſſioners of *Sewers*, came hither and to *Hernbill*, to view the State of the Walls and Banks againſt the Sea, which they found in a very ruinous Condition; wherefore they Summoned a Jury of Twelve Men; who certified, that in the Marſhes of this Place and of *Hernbill*, there were 550 Acres of Land in *Northmarſh* and *Deule*, of which 163½ belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and this part was very liable to be drowned by the Sea. But that in Archbiſhop *Walter*'s Time a Bank was made of 320 Perches in Length, and Two Perches Broad, which continued to defend the Marſh till the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId: But then by a Storm and a ſtrong Tide was broken through and almoſt deſtroyed; as was alſo a Bank made to defend *Clyves Marſh*, belonging alſo to the Archbiſhop. Upon this Report of the Jury, each Acre of Land of the 550, was aſſeſſed at 10 *d.* whereof the Portion for the Archbiſhop's Demeſn in *North Merſh* came to 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* and in *Clyves Marſh*, where there were but Seventeen Perches of the Bank down, to 33 *s.* 4 *d.* *Dugdale* of *Inbank.* and *Draining.*

GRAVESEND; in *Saxon*, ſaith *Lambard*, *Gerefeſend*; in *Latin*, *Limes Prætorius*, the Limit or Precinct of the *Reve*. And in this Etymology he is very elaborate. But as I never ſaw this Place called in *Saxon*, *Gerefeſend*; but in our *Textus Roffenſis*, and in our *Cuſtumale*, always *Graveſend* and *Graveſentum*; ſo, I am apt to think, it is rather learned than true. For I fancy its Name imports no more than the *End of the Hollow Place*; which terminates at the River. *Grave* in this Senſe is common in *Kent*: There was a Place called *Grave* in *Darent*, which was exchanged by the Church of *Rocheſter* for another of the ſame Name in *Helles*: and two ſo called in *Southfleet*: And there was a Bridge in *Wickham Breux* in *Eaſt-Kent* by *Wingham*, which for the ſame Reaſon was called *Graves-Bridge*; becauſe it was over a Hollow Place, which was like a *Graff*, or a Place dug down. But enough of this.

Graveſend lies at the *North* Side of *Kent* on the *Thames*, about 6 Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Dartford*; and as far from *Rocheſter*. In the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Toltingtrow*, Lath of *Aylesford*,

ford, *West* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Corporation of *Graveſend* and *Milton*, the Liberty whereof claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*; which is old, and without any Steeple, but pretty well adorned within-ſide, and with a handſome Veſtry; a Thing not uſually met with in Countrey Churches. In it is a fair Monument of *James Bear*, in the Year 1609: And Memorials of *Robinſon*, *Parker*, &c.

A Market is kept here on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; and an Annual Fair on the 13th of *October*, which holds for a Week.

King *Henry* the VIIIth raiſed here a Platform of Guns, and another at *Milton*; as well as two others over againſt them on the *Eſſex* Side, for the Security of the River. Thoſe on the other Side are now much better ſupplied by *Tilbury Fort*; where there is a large Number of Guns always in good Order, and a Gariſon conſtantly doing Duty. But on the *Kentiſh* Side there are now only a few Guns planted, with a Magazine, where a ſmall Guard is kept.

This Place is the moſt uſual and frequented one of taking Boat for *London*, by all Perſons which come from *Dover*, *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter*, &c. Or through any Part of *Kent* from Foreign Parts. And in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, and Companies of the City, were ordered by her Majeſty to receive all Eminent Strangers and Foreign Ambaſſadors here, in their Formalities, and ſo to attend them to *London* in their Barges, if they came up by Water: And if they came by Land, they were uſually ordered to meet them at *Shooters-Hill*, or on *Blackheath*, on Horſeback in their Gowns. So much did that Wiſe Queen always conſult the Honour and Grandeur of the City.

Here is a very handſome Charity, given by one Mr. *Henry Pinnock*, A. D. 1624. of One and Twenty Dwelling Houſes, and a Houſe for a Weaver, to employ the Poor: And a good Eſtate is alſo ſettled for the Repairs; and alſo for that of an adjacent Houſe, given to the ſame good Uſe, by one Mr. *Fry*; as appears by proper Inſcriptions on the Walls.

In this Town, on the *Eaſt* Side, there is ſtill ſtanding the Body of an Ancient Chapel, which ſeems to have belonged to ſome Religious Houſe, Cloiſter, Cell, *&c.* For there are now Places in the Walls of the Vaults for Holy Water. And towards the *Weſt* End, in what is now a Lodging Room above Stairs, there is ſtill remaining the Picture of a Man kneeling on one Knee, and drawing a Bow in order to ſhoot forth an Arrow: The Manner of it is Ancient. But I can no where meet with any Account what this Place was, or by whom built.

The Town of *Graveſend* and *Milton* were incorporated in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, by the Name of the *Port-Reeve*, Jurats and Inhabitants of the Towns of *Graveſend* and *Milton*. Their Arms is a *Boat Or*, with one Maſt, lying at Anchor in the River, on the Hills beyond a *Porcupine Sable*.

In this Place by the common Way Side, which leads down to the Water, was found a Medal of *Alexander the Great*: 'Tis of Silver; and was kindly communicated to me by the Right Honourable the Lord *Paſton*. See the Figure in the Copper-Plate.

A. D. 1380. This Town was burnt by the *French* and *Spaniſh* Gallies; and the Enemies carried away moſt of the Inhabitants Priſoners, which occaſioned King *Henry* the VIIIth afterwards to build the Forts here above-mentioned.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Graveſend*, was anciently the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Cramaville*, who had likewiſe a conſiderable Eſtate in *Eaſt-Kent*; and *Henry de Cramaville* held it at his Deceaſe in the 54th Year of *Henry* the IIId. And his Wife *Joan* died alſo poſſeſs'd of it in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IId. After this *Lambard* ſaith, it belonged to the Abbot of *Tower-Hill* in *London*, by the Gift of King *Edward* the IIId. And he, willing to promote the Intereſt of the Town, deſired of King *Richard* the IId, that the Inhabitants of *Graveſend* and *Milton* might have the only Trade of carrying Paſſengers from thence up to *London*; and that then they would provide Boats on Purpoſe, and undertake to carry all Perſons either at 2 *d. per* Head with his Bundle, or elſe the whole Boat's Fare ſhould be but 4 Shillings. To this the King aſſented for the Preſent; and ſome of his Succeſſors confirmed it: And 'tis now in a Manner eſtabliſhed by Uſage and Cuſtom, as well as by a Statute made for this Purpoſe in the 6th Year of *Henry* the VIIIth, *Chapter* 7.

And for the better ordering this Paſſage, there is belonging to this Manor, ſaith *Lambard*, a proper Court, entituled, *Curia Curſus Aquæ*; which was diſcontinued by the Negligence of the Farmers of this Manor for a while, but was again eſtabliſhed by the Care of Lord *Cobham*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhould to Queen *Elizabeth*: And by this Example of the Inhabitants of *Graveſend*, thoſe of *London* obtained the ſame Privilege of carrying Paſſengers down the River to *Graveſend*, which they ſtill enjoy. This is *Lambard*'s Account. But *Philpot* takes no Notice of this Manor ever belonging to the Abbey of *Grace* on *Tower-Hill*, nor how it came into the Hands of Lord *Cobham*. As to the former of theſe, I find by the *Tower Records*, *Chart. Arch.* 1. and 35. that which way ſoever it came to the Crown, there was a Grant of it to *John de Ufford*, and his Heirs Male, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, who perhaps dying without Heirs, eſcheated it to the Crown again; and by that Means it came into that Prince's Power to ſettle it on the ſaid Abbey; and then probably *Reginald de Cobham*, who died ſeized of this Eſtate in the 45th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, might be only the Leſſee of that Abbey. There was alſo another *Reginald de Cobham*, who held this Manor in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. From him by an Heir General it went to *Braybroke*; and by another Daughter thence to *Brook*; from whom deſcended that unfortunate *Henry Brook* Lord *Cobham*, who by his Attainder in King *James* the Iſt's Reign forfeited this, as well as his other Eſtate to the Crown: In whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued till King *Charles* the Iſt granted it to his Kinſman *James* Duke of *Lenox*; and from him it went to his Son *Eſme* Duke of *Lenox*, who in *Philpot*'s Time was a Minor.

2. *Parrocks*: This is a Place in *Graveſend* Pariſh, which anciently had Owners of this Name. For it appears by *Pat. de An.* 52. *K. H.* 3. *Memb.* 10. That *Robert de Parrock* obtained a *Saturday*'s Market, and a Fair for 3 Days before *Oct.* 13. for this Town. But afterwards this Manor, as well as that of *Graveſend* above-mentioned, came ſome-how to the Crown: For King *Richard* the IId, in his 6th Year, granted them to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*; on whoſe Attainder four Years after coming again to the Crown, they were then ſettled on the Abbey of *Grace*. After the Suppreſſion, coming to the Crown once more, it tarried there till the 13th Year of King *James* the Iſt, and then was granted to Mr. *William Sal-*

Salter; who not many Years after ſold it to Sir *James Criſpe*; and thence partly by Purchaſe, and partly by Exchange, it paſſed into the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *John Child*; and in his Deſcendant it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt, I find that the Bridge and Chalk *Cauſeway*, for ſo I render the Word *Calceta* in the Record, leading to the Water here, being very much out of Repair, the Watermen took extraordinary Fare-Money, to the great Injury of the Paſſengers; and that one half of this *Cauſey* or Bridge ought be repaired by *Henry de Cramaville* then Lord of the Manor of *Graveſend*; and the other half, *viz.* That next the Town, by the People of *Milton*: And thus it was repaired. *Vid. Placit. Coron. cor. I de Berewyke*, &c. *Cantuar.* 21. *E.* 1.

GREENWICH, formerly called *Eaſt Greenwich*, lies at the *North* Side of the County of *Kent*, adjoining to the River *Thames*, about four Miles *South-Eaſt* from *London*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Vicarage; valued in the King's Books at 21 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.* The Church which is lately rebuilt is dedicated to St. *Elphege*; who was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, A. D. 1006, and barbarouſly murder'd here by the *Danes* 6 Years after: As you will find hereafter at large related in his Life. He was afterwards Sainted, and the 19th Day of *April* appointed to be kept in Memory of him.

This Town hath been formerly very much injured by the Inſults of the *Danes*; for in King *Ethelred*'s Reign the *Daniſh* Fleet lay off of *Greenwich* for almoſt two or three Years together; and their Army was encamped on *Blackheath*, and the upper Parts of *Greenwich*: For in the Park towards the *South-Weſt* Corner, there are Abundance of ſmall *Tumuli*, or little round Hills, where probably the *Danes* buried ſuch of their Men as died while they tarried here. And no doubt, in Memory of this *Encampment*, the ſeveral Places in this Pariſh which are called *Combes*, as *Eaſtcombe*, *Weſtcombe*, &c. took their Names: *Comb* and *Campe*, which in the *Saxon* Language ſignified the ſame Thing, being eaſily derived from the *Latin Campus*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Greenwich* Manor. Soon after the Conqueſt *Greenwich* was Part of the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of *Lyſieux* in *France*; and paid Service to *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, Earl of *Kent*: After this it came into the Hands of the Abbot of St. *Peter*'s at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*; where it continued till King *Henry* the Vth wanting Money to carry on his Wars in *France*, ſeized on the Lands belonging to all the Houſes of the Priors Aliens, which were grown very numerous here. But this did not go to the Uſe of the War, but was, together with the neighbouring Manor of *Leweſham*, ſettled by that Prince on the Priory of the Charter-Houſe at *Sheene*, which he had then newly erected. And here it remained till the general Diſſolution, and then King *Henry* the VIIIth annexed it to the Crown.

2. *The Palace here* was firſt built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, and Brother to King *Henry* the Vth; and by him it was named *Placentia*: He alſo built the Caſtle, and encloſed the Park: For doing both which he had a Charter from King *Henry* VIth, in his 11th Year, in theſe Words, ſaith *Philpot*.

Rex concedit quod Humfridus Dux Gloceſtriæ & Eleanora Uxor, ejus poſſent Karnellare Manerium ſuum de Eaſt-Greenwich, & imparcare 200 *Acras Terræ inter Manerium ſuum prædictum.*

By which it appears that here was another Manor; and this indeed was called the *Honour of Greenwich*: As alſo that it was not lawful for any one *Kernellare*, i. e. to *embattel* or fortify his Houſe Caſtlewiſe, without a particular Licenſe from the King. If any one did ſo, it was a Matter enquirable before the Eſcheator: For it was one of the Articles of his Office, to enquire *de Caſtellis & Dominicis Kernallatis ſine Regis Licentid.* This barbarous word *Kernellare* was brought in by the *Normans*; and as *Du Freſne* rightly interprets it, came from *quarnellus* or *quadranellus*, a four-ſquare Hole or Notch; ſuch as the Gaps in the Battlements of old Buildings, Towers, or Caſtles: And thus in Heraldry a *Bend* or a *Feſſe*, &c. which is drawn in that Form, with ſquare Notches in it is called a *Bend Embattelled*; and by the *French*, a *Bend Crenelle*. On this Palace King *Edward* the IVth beſtowed large Sums of Money, in enlarging and beautifying it; in which he was followed by King *Henry* the VIIth, who built a new Brick Front towards the Water; and all Parts of it were improved and adorned afterwards by King *Henry* the VIIIth; who never ſpared any Coſt in rendring his Palaces beautiful and magnificent. In King *James* the Iſt's Reign his Queen *Anne* built another new Front next the Gardens; and laid the Foundation of that Houſe next the Park, which is now ſtanding, and inhabited by that brave and worthy Gentleman Admiral *Aylmer*; who is Governour of the new Hoſpital at *Greenwich*. This Houſe was finiſhed and rendred very ſumptuous and fine by *Henrietta Maria*, Queen to King *Charles* the Firſt.

The Duke of *Glouceſter* above-mentioned begun, and King *Henry* the VIIth finiſhed that Tower on the Mount, in the Park, where now the Obſervatory ſtands, and where Mr. *Flamſtede* reſides: A particular Account of which Obſervatory, and of the Obſervations there made by Mr. *Flamſtede*, I would have given, if he would have let me, and communicated them to me; but according to his wonted good Humour, he hath ſtood to a Denial, after repeated Solicitations.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Privy Seal, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, who founded the old Hoſpital here by the *Thames* Side, (of which as alſo of the new one, you will find an Account in its proper Place) enlarged and beautify'd that which was then called the *Caſtle*; which was a more eminent Part of the Kings old Palace, from whence was a moſt delightful Proſpect towards the River. Of this Houſe, as it was in King *James* the Iſt's Time, *Barclay* in his *Euphormio* gives us a pretty Deſcription, *Part* 3. *ſub Finem.* I find by the *Tower Records*, That *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, had Licenſe in the 15th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, to build a Tower of Stone in the Park, which he had before encloſed.

This Palace hath been eminent for many remarkable Things: For beſides thoſe already mentioned; here on *Shrove-Tueſday*, 1526; and Ten Years after on *May-Day*, did King *Henry* the VIIIth hold moſt ſolemn and magnificent Jouſts and Tournments; as he often kept his *Chriſtmas* and other great Feſtivals at this Place. And that great King was born here; as was alſo *Edmund*, a Younger Brother of his, who was created Duke of *Somerſet*; but died before he was five Years old. This Place gave Birth alſo to that Excellent Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth*: And here likewiſe was her Predeceſſor Queen *Mary* born; and here died that moſt hopeful young Prince their Brother King *Edward* the VIth. King *James* the Iſt had alſo ſome Children born here; as his Daughters *Mary* and *Sophia*.

3. *Blackheath* is a Place alſo in this Pariſh, which hath been famous for many remarkable Tranſactions: Through it the *Roman Watling-Street* Way ran towards *Shooters-Hill*, and ſo to *Rocheſter*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, as you will find more fully in the Chapter of the *Roman* Ways, *&c.* in this County. And there are great Numbers of ſmall *Tumuli*, as well as ſome large and eminent ones, out of which Bones and Urns have been dug; which ſhew that many Perſons, and ſome of them of Eminence and Rank, have long ſince been buried here.

In this Place did the *Daniſh* Army lie a great while encamped, *A. D.* 1011. as was before obſerved: And many Trenches, and other Remains of the Lines of Camps, are very viſible here to this Day.

A. D. 1387. the Week after *Whitſontide*, King *Richard* the IId, came here with an Army of 40,000 Men againſt the inſolent Rebels *Wat. Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, *John Bull* a ſeditious Prieſt, and their Adherents, who had lain encamped here for ſome Time, with a Rabble of near 100,000 Men.

A. D. 1451. *Jack Cade*, that Impoſtor who pretended himſelf to be a *Mortimer*, and Kinſman to the Duke of *York*, encamped on this Heath for a Month together, with a large Number of Rebels, which he had gathered together in this and from the Neighbouring Counties; and from hence he ſent his Traiterous and Inſolent Demands to King *Henry* the VIth.

1452. Here that Prince pitched his Royal Pavilion in the Preparation he had made to withſtand the Force of his Couſin *Edward* Duke of *York*, who was afterwards King *Edward* the IVth. And here againſt that King did the Baſtard *Falconbridge* likewiſe encamp.

A. D. 1497. Did the Lady *Audley*, *Flemmock* an Attorney, and *Joſeph* the Blackſmith, encamp on this Place, in the fooliſh Rebellion they raiſed againſt King *Henry* the VIIth. And here that Wiſe Prince routed them, killing above 2000 upon the Spot, taking 150 Priſoners, and executing *Audley*, and *Flammock*, and the Blackſmith.

1411. *Maurice*, the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, coming to pray for Help againſt the *Turks*, was met here with great Magnificence by King *Henry* the IVth, although it was in Winter, *viz. Dec.* 21.

1415. And here the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, with 400 Citizens in Scarlet, and with Red and White Hoods on, came and met that Victorious Prince, King *Henry* the Vth, after the famous Battel of *Agincourt* in *France*, and conducted him to *London*.

And the next Year on this Place they met the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, and conducted him to the King at *London*. Some ſay the King himſelf met him here; which is very probable: He had been before at the Court of *France*, and came to mediate a Peace between that Crown and *England*.

1474. Here the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London* in Scarlet, with 500 Citizens, all in Murrey Gowns, met King *Edward* the IVth at his Return from *France*.

1518. The Lord Admiral of *France*, and the Biſhop of *Paris*, both Ambaſſadors from the *French* King, with above 1200 Attendants, were met on this Heath by the Admiral of *England*, and above 500 Gentlemen.

1519. Here alſo Cardinal *Campeius*, the Pope's Legate, being attended hither by the Gentlemen of *Kent*, was met by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and many Noblemen and Prelates of *England*; and here in a Tent of Cloth of Gold, he put on his Cardinal Robes richly ermined, and hence rode to *London*.

1539. And on this Place King *Henry* VIIIth met the Princeſs *Anne* of *Cleve*, in very great State and Pomp, reſolving to marry her; though he had ſeen her before privately at *Rocheſter*, without being much in Love.

4. *Weſtcombe* is a place here at *Greenwich*, which with its Attendant *Spittlecombe*, and Two Water-Mills in *Deptford*, did of old belong to the Noble Family of *Baddleſmere*; but on the Attainder of *Bartholomew* Lord *Baddleſmere*, they came to the Crown; and were by King *Richard* the IId granted to Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge; and upon his Attainder alſo coming to the Crown again, they were given to *Robert Ballard*, that King's Butler, as *Philpot* ſaith. But ſome Records of the *Tower*, which I have ſeen, acquaint us, that all theſe Places were given to *George Ballard* and his Heirs by the Archbiſhop of *York*. *Vid. Dorſ. Clauſ.* 19. *R.* 2. *M.* 12. as alſo 8, 9, 6, 4. In this Name of *Ballard*, however, they continued till about the 4th of Queen *Mary*; and then *Weſtcombe* was by *Nicholas Ballard* ſold to *John Lambert*; whoſe Succeſſor, *Thomas Lambert*, ſent it the ſame way to *Hugh Forth*, and he to Mr. *Biddulf* of *London*, who, I ſuppoſe, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find by the *Textus Roffenſis*, that anciently there was a Chapel in *Greenwich* called *Comba*, which probably was here.

5. As to the Hoſpitallers here, and the Religious Houſes, I ſhall ſpeak of them in their proper Places.

6. Here is a School built by Sir *William Boreman* for Twenty Boys, who are maintained out of an Eſtate given by him for that purpoſe, with Lodging, Diet, Green Coats, and other Cloaths, and are alſo Taught Writing and Arithmetick.

7. Another School there is alſo in *Greenwich*, ſet up by Mr. *John Roan*, who left his Eſtate for Cloathing and Teaching Boys in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick; allowing 40 *s. per Ann.* to each Boy for Cloaths; the preſent Number is Twenty.

Dr. *Plume*, late Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, left ſome Houſes in *Deptford* to the Uſe of this Pariſh.

The following Verſes of *Leland*'s upon *Greenwich* Palace, as I find them cited by Mr. *Camden*, are worth reprinting.

Ecce! ut jam niteat Locus petitus
Tanquam Sydereæ Domus Cathedræ!
Quæ faſtigia picta? quæ feneſtræ?
Quæ Turres vel ad Aſtra ſe efferentes?
Quæ porro Viridaria, ac perennes
Fontes? Flora ſinum occupat venuſta
Fundens delicias nitentis Horti.
Retum commodus æſtimator ille,
Ripæ qui variis modis amænæ
Nomen contulit eleganter aptum.

GUSTON, *Gounceſton*, *Guſſeton*, lies at the *South-Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about Two Miles *Northward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Martin*, which is in the Nature of a Chapel only, and ſo not valued or rated at all in the King's Books.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; but that of St. *Auſtin* over the Manor of *Guſton*.

Philpot ſaith nothing at all of this Place, any more than *Lambert*, *Somner*, or *Wever*. But if its Ancient Name be *Gounceſton*, as I believe it was, I find by a Manuſcript of the *Placita Jur'*, held before the Judges Itinerant, in the 21ſt

Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, that the Abbot of St. *Auſtin's* did then claim to hold Pleas of the Crown here, to have Freewarren, and all the uſual Privileges of other Manors. And this is all I can find any where about this little and obſcure Place.

HACKINGTON, the Town at the *Haga* or *Haw*, which ſignifies a little piece of encloſed Land near a Town or Houſe: Thus that ſmall piece of Land lying between *Rocheſter* Church and the Vines, was called anciently the *Haga* or *Haw*; now corruptly the *Hog-yard*. This Place alſo had the Name of St. *Stephens*, from a famous Image here of that Saint which was much frequented by Pilgrims.

It lies towards the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about a Mile *Northward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over it.

Part of it is in the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*; but the other part, *viz.* the Burgh of *Shourt*, is in the Hundred of *Downhamford*; the reſt is in the Hundred of *Weſtgate*, in which the Church ſtandeth. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Stephen*. It was firſt begun by *Baldwin*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who with the King's leave pulled down an old Chapel which was here before, and had deſigned here a Collegiate Church, but he was inhibited by the Pope to go on with it, becauſe the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* had made Application to *Rome* againſt it, as juſtly fearing that it would have leſſened the Honour and Intereſt of their Cathedral Priory: *Kilburn* ſaith it was once but a poor Chapel; but is now a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* In the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, the Value of the Annual Profits of this Church was Thirty Marks.

Another Reaſon why the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* were againſt this Building, was not only that the Charge of erecting it and furniſhing it was ſupplied out of the Offerings made at *Becket's* Shrine; but they feared alſo, that theſe Canons or Brethren of St. *Stephen's*, would come in time to ſhare with them in the Election of an Archbiſhop.

When *Baldwin* found himſelf thus hindred, he built a new Chapel in this Pariſh, on a Place called St. *Thomas's Hill*, before St. *Dunſtan's* Church, *A. D.* 1187. But *Gervas*, the Monk of *Canterbury*, ſaith, that on the digging for its Foundation, there was a moſt terrible Storm and Tempeſt: For Heaven muſt needs ſhew its Diſpleaſure, where the Monks had diſcovered theirs.

This Chapel perhaps being Dedicated to *Becket*, gave Name afterwards to the Hill.

How *Baldwin* proceeded upon this, and what he deſigned to do at *Lambeth*, you will find more particularly in the Life of that Prelate. All I ſhall ſay more here is, that the Monks were ſo angry with poor *Hackington*, that it was with much ado they permitted a ſmall Chapel, without either a Font or a Church-yard, and with only one Prieſt, to ſtand here, which became afterwards the Parochial Church. The Image of St. *Stephen*, which was ſo celebrated by Pilgrims, did not ſtand in this Church, but in a Place where afterwards the Garden of Sir *Roger Manwood* was.

A. D. 1227, the Parſonage of *Hackington* was united to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*; and the Archdeacon had a Houſe here.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Hackington* did anciently belong to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*: But *Philpot* ſaith, the Convent made an exchange of it with Archbiſhop *Langton*, for other Lands and Houſes ſituated near the Priory of St. *Gregory's* in *Canterbury* City; and he having here at *Hackington* erected a new Houſe, ſettled it on his Brother *Simon de Langton*, then Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; from whom it deſcended to the Archdeacons his Succeſſors, till at the Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; it was in that large Sweep torn away from the Church, and continued in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Roger Manwood*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; whoſe Grandſon, Sir *John Manwood*, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, then Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the *Low Countries*; and in his Deſcendants it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

Sir *Roger Manwood* built an Hoſpital here for Aged and Poor Perſons, each of which had 4 *l.* *per Ann.* in Money, Bread, and Fewel: He lies buried in the Church; where was formerly a fair Monument for him; as alſo of Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*.

In this Church alſo was buried, ſaith *Wever*, *Lora* or *Loreata*, Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Brews* of *Bamber* in *Suſſex*; and Wife of *Robert de Bellemont*, then Lord High Steward of *England*, and Earl of *Leiceſter*; retiring from the World, ſhe ſettled here privately to give her ſelf up to Acts of Devotion and Religion, and died *A. D.* 1219.

King *Edward* the IIId at his return Home from *France*, held a Tilt or Tournament at this Place.

2. *Broad-Oak* is a ſmall Manor in *Hackington*, which anciently belonged to the Family of *Hadlow*; for *Nicholas de Hadlow* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here and at *Medgrove*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; from this Name it went into that of *Hardreſs*; for one *Edmund Hardreſs* was in Poſſeſſion of it in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, as appears by the Court-Rolls: His Grandſon alſo died poſſeſs'd of it in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IVth. But in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, one of this Family ſold it to Sir *Edward Boughton* of *Burwaſh* in *Plumſtede*; and his Son *Thomas Burwaſh*, Eſq; in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the VIth, alienated both *Medgrove* and this to *Reginald Highgate*, and *William Haniwick*; who both joined in a Sale to *Roper*; and in *Philpot's* Time they were both in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward Roper*, Eſq; of *Wellhall* in *Eltham*.

3. *Shelford* and *Medgrove*, are Two Places which formerly were annexed to *Hackington* Manor, and in the 14th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, were granted for Life to Sir *Roger Manwood*; but about the Beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, the Fee Simple which remained in the Crown, was given to Sir *Edward Sydenham* and Mr. *Smith*; who not long after joined in a Sale of them to Mr. *Robert Auſtin* of *Bexley* in this County; where they continued in *Philpot's* Time.

HADLOW, *Haudelo*, lies towards the *South-weſt* part of *Kent*, by the *Medway*, about Three Miles *Northward* from *Tunbridge*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* One of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, and Hundred of *Littlefield*; the reſt is in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, and *Hadlow* Burgh. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The

Church ſtands in *Hadlow Burgh*, and is called St. *Mary*'s. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l. per Ann.*

A Fair is kept here on *Whit-Monday*.

Kilburn ſaith *Hadlow* came under the Cuſtody of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, when *Boniface* Governed that See.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hadlow* Manor, this Place formerly gave Name and Seat to a Family of Note in theſe Parts, and probably the ſame with that which was ſeated at *Hadlow Place* in *Crundale*. *Edmund de Hadlow* died poſſeſs'd of this Eſtate in the 32d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but ſome time after this it came into the Crown, tho' whether by Purchaſe, Forfeiture, or Eſcheat, doth not appear. And King *Henry* the VIth, in his 25th Year, granted this Place, and many other Lands lying near the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, to *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*; in which Noble Family it continued till the Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Bucks*, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then was by the Crown granted to *John Vane*, Eſq;, whoſe Succeſſor Sir *Henry Vane*, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to Mr. *Thomas Petley*; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Hadlow* was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*, then Lord of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, *Plac. Coron.* 21. E. 1. And then this Manor was found to lie all within the Juriſdiction of the *Lowy*: And *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, claimed all Rights and Privileges of a Manor here.

2. *Peckham* is a Place in this Pariſh which once was part of the Eſtate of the *Peckhams*; *John Peckham* being Poſſeſſor of it in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the 4th, as appears by a Book called, *A Survey of the Manors of* Hadlow. From hence it was ſold to *Colepeper*, and thence to *Leigh*: and from that Name, after ſome time, it went by Sale to Sir *George Rivers*, whoſe Son, Sir *John Rivers*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Fromonds* is another Manor in *Hadlow*, which had once Owners of that Name; but by *Richard Fromond* it was ſold to *Colepeper*; and after ſome time *Richard Colepeper* ſold it to one *Richard Fromond* again; and in that Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Cauſton* is another Place in this Pariſh, which had once alſo Owners of that Name; and from the *Cauſton* Family was ſold by *Hugh Cauſton* into that of the *Wattons* of *Addington*; but it ſtaid not long there before *William Watton* ſold it to *Thomas Peckham*, and from that Name it went the ſame way to that of *Vane*; and from thence, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, it was ſold to *Maynard* of *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*.

5. *Totlingbury* is a Place in *Hadlow*, which anciently was reputed a Manor, and had too formerly Owners of the Name of *Totlingbury*; but was ſold from thence to the Family of *Roberts* of *Glaſtenbury* in *Cranebrooke*; and after that, to that of *Vane*; in which it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Goldhell* is another Place here, which once was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family whoſe Name was *Beald*; and thence went by Sale to the *Fromonds* above-mentioned: By *John Fromond* it was ſold to the *Colepepers* of *Oxenhoath*; and by a Daughter of that Branch of this great Name, it went in Marriage to Mr. *Cotton* of *Lanwade* in *Cambridgeſhire*; from whence it was demiſed to Sir *George Chowne*; and in that Name continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

7, 8. *Goding* and *Crombery* are Two Manors which anciently belonged to the Family of *Fromond*; but by *Thomas Fromond* were ſold to *John Goding*; and from that Name they went the ſame way to the *Peckhams*, and from thence to the *Vanes* the ſame way; where they continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find by an old Charter in our Church, that 5 *s. per Ann.* in lieu of Tenths is granted to it by the *Hoſpital* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* from *Crankbery* in this Pariſh; which perhaps is *Crombery* above-named.

9. *Moatlands* is another Manor there, which formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Bakers* of *Eaſt Peckham*; and from thence was ſold to *Burgeſs*; and thence ſoon after to *Henry Leigh*; in whoſe Family, *Philpot* thinks, it remained in his Time.

10. The Manor of the Rectory of this Pariſh was *A.D.* 1287, by *Thomas Inglethorp* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, appropriated to the Knights Hoſpitallers, and ſtaid in their Poſſeſſion till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, and then lay in the Crown till the 2d Year of King *Henry* the VIth, who granted it to Sir *Ralph Vane*; and a Deſcendant of his, about the middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; who was Captain of a Troop of Gentlemen of this County, in the Camp formed at *Tilbury* to oppoſe the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in 1458. And in *Philpot*'s Time this Seat was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Knight and Baronet, of *Roydon-Hall* in this County.

11. *Fiſh-Hall* is a Place here which formerly was the Seat of *John de Fiſher*, who was ſo called from his having a Grant from *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter*, and Lord of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, to *Fiſh* freely within his Juriſdiction; and his Family hence retained the Name of *Fiſher*; and lived here till *Richard Fiſher* ſold this Seat to *John Vane*, Eſq; who parted with it the ſame way to *Rivers* of *Chafford*, in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the Church is a fair Monument of Sir *John Rivers* and his Lady, who lived at this Place of *Fiſh-Hall*.

Hadlow, lies upon a Rivulet which runs into the *Medway*, and this Brook hath two Springs which give riſe to it, which in *Symondſon*'s old Map of *Kent* are called the *Shode* and the *Shete*; they riſe about *Ightam*.

HALDEN, or *High-Halden*, anciently *Hathewolden*, lies towards the *South* ſide of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half *North* from *Tenterden*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is called St. *Mary*'s, and ſtands in the Hundred of *Blackborne*, as indeed is all the Pariſh; except what is in the Burgh of *Omenden*, for that lies in the Hundred of *Barckley*.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury*, and of St. *Auſtin* claims here; and that of *Wye* claims over the Denn of *Romden*.

The only Place of Eminence and Note in this Pariſh is,

Hales Place, which is famous in Deeds and Pedigrees, for being the Original Seat of the Family of the *Hales*; and 'tis ſaid to have been ſituate in *Halden*. And probably was where now that great Houſe ſtands, which was the Original Seat of the *Scots*, before they placed themſelves at *Conoherſt* in *Hawkherſt*; and which *Reginald Scot* ſold to Sir *Edward Hales*. (*Philpot.*)

This Pariſh in *Val. Beneficiorum*, 1695, is put down as a Vicarage; but Biſhop *Williams*, in his Map

Map of *Canterbury*, makes it a Rectory. 'Tis valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.*

HALLING, *Heallinges*, lies towards the middle of the *North* part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church is Dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

In *Domeſday Survey* it defended it ſelf for $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sullings or Plowlands, as ſaith the *Cuſtumale Roffenſ.* f. 13. and the *Textus Roffenſ.* f. 209. tho' at firſt it was Ten, and in *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time Six; and then valued at Sixteen Pounds.

Places of Note here:

1. *Halling* Manor; this was given to the Church of *Rocheſter* by *Ecbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* and of *Kent*, *A. D.* 838. (together with *Snodlande*).) The Grant is Regiſtred in the *Text. Roffenſis*, f. 127. *b. Dioran* being then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and then it was eſtimated at Twelve Plow-Lands. He gave alſo along with it the following *Denberies* in the *Weald* or *Common Wood*, viz. *Bixle*, *Speldherſt*, *Mereden*, *Therbe-Eaſtan* and *Ruſtwell*, (perhaps now *Ruſthall* by *Tunbridge-Wells*) and *Teppan-hyſe*; and the Bounds of this Manor of *Halling* are there mentioned, *viz. A Loco qui vocatur* Hroſes Breta, *uſque in Arborem qui vocatur* Cucues Ac, *& inde via reata per medium Campum quæ appellatur* Hivemhamſtedi *uſque in locum qui dicitur* Halleſmeri, *ac inde circuiter per locum qui vocatur* Heerteagu, *uſque in Flumen* Medewæge.

This Deed is witneſſed by one who writes himſelf there *Heabertus Rex*, and was King of a part of *Kent* at that Time, by *Jaenbertus* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſeveral others of Note.

This Manor, tho' reduced from Ten Plow-Lands to Six, and at laſt to Two and a half, continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Priory of *Rocheſter* till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries; and then was ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, as part of the Revenue of his New Cathedral and Collegiate Church there; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Dean and Chapter of that Church.

The Biſhops of *Rocheſter* had formerly a Palace here, which *Kilburn* ſaith was built by *Hamo de Heth*, who was Biſhop of this Dioceſe in King *Edward* the IId's Reign. But I find by old Deeds, that there was a Houſe of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s here before that time; for I have a Deed by me executed here by Biſhop *Laurence*, long before this. And the Accurate Mr. *Lambard*, who wrote the Perambulation of *Kent*, and who lived ſome Time in this very Houſe, and therefore was better qualified to underſtand the true State of this Place, ſaith, that *Hamo* only raiſed from the Ground the Hall and high Front of this Palace; as he repaired another Manor Houſe belonging to the See, at *Trotteſcliff*; the Mill at *Holborow*, or *Holenbergh* in *Snodland*, and all the other Buildings at this Place.

And that here was a Houſe of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* as long ago as King *Henry* the IId's Reign, is plain by the Story of *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; who being frighted with a Dream, came to this Place, lay here, and breathed out his laſt in this Houſe; as you will find more fully in his Life.

There are a good part of the Ruins of this Houſe ſtill remaining; as the Chapel, part of the Hall, and a Gate with the Arms of the See of *Rocheſter* in Stone. It was an uſual thing in thoſe Days for the Biſhops to have ſeveral Houſes in ſeveral Places of their Dioceſes, as the Archbiſhops had in their Provinces; and there were no leſs than Four belonging to this little Biſhoprick; one here, another at *Trotteſcliff*, one at *London*, and another at *Lambeth*; beſides the Palace at the Cathedral at *Rocheſter*.

2. *Langridge*, alias *Bavent*; this is a Place in *Halling*, which is ſo written in Ancient Records and Deeds; becauſe formerly it gave Name and Seat to a Family ſo called; and in *Philpot*'s Time in a *Field* called by the Name of *Bavents*, the Ruins of this Houſe was to be ſeen.

Roger de Bavent died Poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId.

But when this Family became extinct here, this Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Langridges*; and was denominated from them; they came hither out of *Hantſhire*. After this it came into the Name of *Melford*; but tarried not long before it paſſed into that of *Raynwell*; one of which Family, as appears by the Book of Aid, ſold it to *Robert Wotton* in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the 7th. This Gentleman ſoon after alienated this and other Lands, to *Whorn* of *Whornes Place* in *Cuckſton*; hence it was ſold to *Vane*, and thence again to *Barnwell*; after this it paſſed the ſame way to *Lewſon*; and Sir *Richard Lewſon*, the Grandſon of the Purchaſer, ſold it to *Barber*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it ſeems to have been in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the Church is a Memorial of *Sylveſter*, Daughter of *Robert Dene*, Gent. who was the Wife of that Judicious, Laborious, and Honeſt Antiquary, Mr. *William Lambard*, Eſq; abovementioned.

HALSTED, *Hilteſtede*, lies about the middle of the *Weſt* ſide of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Southward* from St. *Mary's Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Codſheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but Deanery of *Shoreham*, and a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Liberty claims here. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.*

Sir *Thomas Watſon*, ſometime of this Pariſh, was a great Benefactor to the Church: For *A. D.* 1609, he built a new fair Chapel of Stone on the *North* ſide of the Church; and adorned the *Eaſt* End thereof with a fine painted Glaſs Window: Repaired and new Tiled both Church and Chancel; built a new Steeple and Porch, gave Four new Bells, a reading Desk and Pulpit, and made a Wall from the *North* ſide of the Churchyard to the *Weſt*.

In the Church is a Stone over Dame *Elizabeth*, Widow of Sir *Thomas Watſon*, 1623, laid there by the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Downe* her Grandſon; Sir *Thomas* died 1621, and is buried here alſo.

In King *John*'s Time *Hulſted* was the Inheritance of *Robert de Malavill*, who was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the 4th and 10th Years of that Prince; and it continued in this Family till about the End of King *Edward* the IIId, and then went by Purchaſe to that of *Bures*; *John Bures* held it in the 4th Year of King *Richard* the IId, and was Son of *William Bures*, who paid Aid for part of a Knight's Fee which lay in *Bromley*, at making the Black Prince Knight. And one *William Bures* lies buried in the Church here, and had an Inſcription over him that he was Lord of *Hulſted*, and died 1444; and he was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIth.

In

In the beginning of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, this Eſtate was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Bourchier*, deſcended from the *Bourchiers* of *Eſſex*; but he, about the End of that King's Reign, ſold it to *Stephen Petley*, Eſq; who alſo lies buried in this Church.

And in this Family did this Manor continue till the beginning of King *James* the Iſt, and then it was ſold to Sir *Thomas Watſon* above-mentioned; but he died without Iſſue-Male, and his only Daughter and Heir married Sir *William Pope*, who was afterwards created Earl of *Downe* in *Ireland* by King *James* the Iſt. His Son *William* Earl of *Downe*, ſold it to Mr. *Edward Aſh*; and his Widow held it in *Dower* in *Philpot*'s Time.

William de Chellesfield, who, as *Philpot* ſaith, lived in King *Henry* the IIId's Time, lies buried in this Church, under a large Stone with an Inſcription in old Letters.

Hic jacet Willielmus de Ciellesfield, Miles, cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

In the *Textus Roffenſis*, there is mention of a Chapel belonging to this Pariſh of *Halſted*, which is there called *Greten erſce.*

In the Liſt of the Benefices within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, there is mention of a Pariſh called

Heure, but I can find no Account of it any where elſe, perhaps 'tis *Hever.*

HALSTOW, *Halegeſtow*, i. e. the *Holy Place*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Northward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Margaret*; and was given about 500 Years ago to the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Hubert* Archbiſhop of that See, towards the Repair of the Library: He endowed the Vicarage with an Annual Stipend of 3 *l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or Five Marks, which in thoſe Days was thought a competent Maintenance.

The Vicarage is rated in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 2 *s. per Ann.*

And this was afterwards confirmed by *Boniface*, one of his Succeſſors.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims here.

Baſſer, or *Barkeſore Court* here, was given by King *Stephen* to ſupply perpetual Lights *ante capſam*, or before the Shrine of St. *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

And for many Years paſt hath been held by the *Darells* of *Calebill*, as Leſſees; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Darell* of that Place.

HIGH HALSTOW, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about four Miles and an half *Northward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*; which is neat, and in good Repair, with a Spire Steeple. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.*

This Place was anciently Part of the Barony of *Bardolph*; but by *Iſolda*, Daughter of *Hugh de Bardolph*, it went in Marriage to *Henry* Lord *Grey*: And his Succeſſor, *Richard* Lord *Grey* ſold it to *John* Lord *Cobham*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. His Heir alienated it to *Zouch*; and *William la Zouch* extracted from the *Zouches* of *Barringworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 5th Year of King *Richard* the IId. But in Tract of Time it went the ſame Way from this great Family to *Norris*, and thence to Sir *Edward Hales*, Grandfather to that Sir *Edward*, Bar. who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

It hath the Name of *High-Halſtow* to diſtinguiſh it from the precedent; which lies low by the Water-Side, between the *Medway* and the *Swalle*. But how either of them came by its Name of *Holy* I can't find; nor that they did in the *Saxon*'s Time ever belong to any Religious Houſe; only in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, I find the Abbey of *Boxley* to have had ſome little Eſtate in the former *Halſtow*.

HAM, *Hamme*, lies near the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about two Miles *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *George*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.* The Church is a mean ſmall Building, with nothing Remarkable in it.

One half of this Place was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, A. D. 934. by *Ælſtede*, ſome write him *Eylſteda*; and continued there till the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, and then was in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; who not long after ſold it to Sir *Robert Oxenbridge*; and thence it went the ſame Way in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign to *Bois* of *Betſhanger*: And I ſuppoſe was in that Family's Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

The other Part of *Ham*, anciently belonged to the *Criols* of *Walmer*: *Simon de Criol* was in Poſſeſſion of it in King *John*'s, and Part of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; whoſe Son *Nicholas de Criol* held it at his Deceaſe in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. His Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Criol*, who was beheaded by Queen *Margaret*, after the ſecond Battel of St. *Albans*, in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, was alſo in Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate: He left only Two Daughters Co-heirs, one of whom had this Place, and was married to *John Fogg* of *Repton*, Eſq;, Son and Heir of Sir *William Fogg*; by her he had Iſſue *Thomas Fogg*, who was Serjeant Porter of *Calais*, a Place in thoſe Days of Truſt and Honour. He left alſo only Two Daughters, *Anne*, firſt married to *William Scot*, Brother to Sir *Reginald Scot*; and again, to Mr. *Henry Iſham*. Her Siſter *Alice*, was firſt the Wife of *Edward Scot* of the Moat in *Suſſex*, Eſq;; and afterwards of Sir *Robert Oxenbridge* of *Hantſhire*.

But this Moiety of *Ham* by her went to Mr. *Scot*; and his Deſcendant ſold it to *Bois* of *Betſhanger*: And his Deſcendant, *John Bois* of *Betſhanger*, Eſq; became entire Poſſeſſor of this Manor, having the former Part by Purchaſe from *Oxenbridge*: And thus it ſtood in *Philpot*'s Time.

HARBLEDOWN, *Herbaldon*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about a Mile and a half *Weſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Weſt-gate*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 2 *s.* 6.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

In a Charter of King *Henry* the Iſt, 'tis called the Hoſpital of *Blenwood*: So that the Wood extended hither in thoſe Days: And perhaps its being cleared of the Wood, gave it the Name of *Herbaldown*.

Places

Places of Note here:

1. On the Top of a Hill by the Way Side here was anciently an old Chapel, in which was preſerved one of that inſolent Rebel *Becket*'s Slippers as a moſt precious Relick. This Slipper, which they told you was ſprinkled with his Blood, they had gotten all ſet over with Diamonds; and it uſed to be let down for Paſſangers to kiſs, in Hopes of bringing up with it ſome of their Money by Way of Offering. In *Eraſmus*'s Time, it was only the upper Leather of an old Shoe ſet in Copper and Chryſtal. This Chapel belonged to an Hoſpital built here by *Lanfranc*, of which I give an Account in its proper Place.

2. *Polres* is a Manor in this Pariſh, which had anciently Owners of that Name: *John de Polre* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. After this Family was extinct it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Martins*, who held it a good while: But by a Daughter of this Name, it went to *Roger Brent*; from whoſe Family it went by Sale to Sir *Thomas Bind*: And in that Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Beverley* is a Manor alſo here, which anciently belonged to the *Beverleys*, before they removed to *Tancrey* Iſland in *Fordwich*. And by a Daughter of this Name it went in Marriage to *Thomas Norton*, Eſq;, in which Family it continued till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and then it was ſold to *Merſeday*; where it ſtaid till about King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, and then was ſold to Mr. —— *Richardſon*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

William Wittleſey, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* *A. D.* 1371. founded a Chantry in this Church to the Honour of St. *Nicholas*; which was afterwards confirmed by Archbiſhop *Arundel* in the Year 1402. The Prieſt who officiated here had Cure of Souls, and was tied to perpetual Reſidence: Becauſe when Archbiſhop *Stratford* had appropriated the Parſonage of St. *Nicholas* to *Eaſtbridge* Hoſpital, the People here wanted one to perform Religious Offices. The preſent Church is a pretty fair Building, and was much improved by Dr. *Jackſon*, formerly Maſter of *Eaſtbridge* Hoſpital. This Church was anciently, as now, accounted Parochial, having a Font, and Church-yard; and pays Procurations now as a Rectory. And to this Parſonage *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, annexed the Tithes of his Manor of *Weſt-gate*. But his Succeſſor, Archbiſhop *Stratford*, A. D. 1342. appropriated it to the Hoſpital of *Eaſtbridge*, which he had then newly reformed and eſtabliſhed.

But becauſe the Poor People of St. *Nicholas*'s Hoſpital had been uſed to have the Sacrament adminiſtred to them, by the Incumbent of this Church, *Stratford* now obliged the Hoſpital of *Eaſtbridge* to find a Chaplain to officiate here; which they did till Archbiſhop *Wittleſey* eſtabliſhed the perpetual Chantry above-mentioned; and then that Prieſt officiated here.

This Church was firſt built by Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, the Founder of the Hoſpital here, and for the Uſe of that Place.

HARDRES, called *Upper* or *Great Hardres*, lies about the Middle of the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *North Weſtward* from *Elebam*, in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and the reſt in the Bailiwick of *Stouting*, Hundred of *Lonningborough*, and Lath of *Shipway*. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here; and *that* of *Elebam* over ſo much of it as is in the Hundred of *Lonningborough*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*; and is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; is a pretty large Building, but with a low flat Tower. In it is a fair Monument of Sir *Thomas Hardres* and his Lady, Daughter of *Henry Thoreſby*, Eſq; who brought a very great Eſtate into this Family, in the Year 1628. Another of Sir *Thomas Hardres* of *Canterbury*: Another of Sir *Thomas*, Son of Sir *William Hamon* of *Acryſe*. Memorials of *George Hardres*, in the Year 1472: Of *Mabill Hardres*, in 1579; Of Sir *Thomas Hardres*, Bar. who married *Urſula*, Daughter of Sir *William Rook*, in 1688.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and with the Chapel of *Stelling* annexed, is valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 13 *s.* 00 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Hardres* hath a long Time had Owners of its own Name. We read the Name in the Book of *Domeſday*, where 'tis ſaid that *Robert de Hardres* held half a Suling or Plow-Land in *Liminge*, in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt. He was Anceſtor of *Philip de Hardres*, who was once of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in King *John*'s Reign: And his Son of the ſame Name was a Man of great Eminence under King *Henry* the IIId, and married *Grace*, Daughter and Heir of *Stephen de Heringod*; who ſettled upon him the Manor of *Elmſtede*, and other Lands in this Tract. But it doth not appear, that the Gentlemen of this Name had always all the Land in this Manor; though they always kept ſome: For 'tis apparent from the Records, that *Oliver Bohun* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands at *Upper Hardres* in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, which was renewed to *Nicholas de Hadloe*, to whom he had ſold his Eſtate here: In this Name this Part continued till towards the End of King *Richard* the IId; and then all the Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Hardres*: And one of them of this Place was Juſtice of Peace for this County in King *Henry* the IVth's, and King *Henry* the Vth's Reigns: Whoſe Deſcendant was Sir *Richard Hardres*, who was Lord of the Manor in *Philpot*'s Time; and I ſuppoſe in this Name it doth at preſent continue.

2. *Southcourt* is another little Manor in *Upper Hardres*, which anciently belonged to the Family of *Garwinton*, once of great Name in *Kent*. *Thomas* and *William de Garwinton* are in the Liſt of thoſe Gentlemen of this County who attended King *Henry* the IIId in his Expedition into *Gaſcoigny*, in the 37th Year of his Reign. But about the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, this Name was extinct; and by an Heir General, this Manor went into the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Haut*; and thence after two Deſcents, the ſame Way into that of *Iſaack*, where it tarried till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was ſold to *Diggs*; a Name which had ſome Intereſt in this Place before, as appears by the Book of Aid in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. From the *Diggs* it went by Sale to *Hales* of the *Dungeon* in *Canterbury*; and in that Name it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find by the Records, That *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hereford*, and Lord of *Tunbridge* Caſtle, had a Manor here, or in *Lower Hardres*, and claimed all Privileges to it as uſual, before the Juſtices *Itinerant*, in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt.

HARDRES the *Nether* or *Little*, lies about the Middle of the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *South* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*;

Lath

Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is called St. *Mary's*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hepington* is a Place or Seat here, which anciently belonged to the *Chichs* of the *Dungeon*: From them it went to the *Fogges*, about King *Henry* the IVth's Time, where it continued for ſome Ages; but at length was ſold to the *Hales*. One of which Family, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſold the Houſe to Sir *Thomas Godfrey*; but the Propriety of the Manor continued in the *Hales*.

2. *Lindeſhore*, commonly called *Linſore*, is another Manor here, which in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, was the Eſtate of *Thomas de Garwington*; and here it tarried a good while, till by *Joan*, a Niece and Heir General of *Thomas de Garwington*, and Grandſon to the former, it went in Marriage to *Richard Haut*, a Younger Brother of the *Hauts* of *Hauts-Bourn*, alias *Biſhopſbourn*: From hence it went by another Daughter to *William Iſaack* of *Blackmansbury* in *Bridge*: And from this Family it went by Sale to *John Brent*, Eſq;: and from that Name by a Daughter to *John Dering*; and from thence it paſſed by Purchaſe from a Deſcendant of him in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, to Mr. *Yong* of *Canterbury*. In whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

HARRIETSHAM, *Hrietſham*, *Herigeteſham*, in the *Tower Records*, lies near the Middle of *Kent*, about a Mile and an half *North Weſtward* from *Leneham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Sutton*. The Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 10 *s.* 00 *d.*

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Parteriche*: An Altar-Tomb over *William Stede*, Eſq; in the Year 1574; and a handſome Marble Monument of Sir *Edwin Stede* of *Stedehill*, who was Lieutenant Governor of *Barbadoes*.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over ſo much of it, as is within the Manor of *Hollingborn*.

A Fair is kept here on *June* 24.

Places of Note here.

1. *Harrietſham* Manor. This Place was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the Noble Family of *Creſcy*. *Hugh de Creſcy* died ſeized of it in the 47th Year of *Henry* the IIId, whoſe Grandmother *Margery* was Daughter to *William de Cheyney* of *Patrickbourn Cheyney*. But he dying without Iſſue, it went to his Brother *Shephen de Creſcy*: And in this Family it ſtaid, till about the End of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, and then came ſome-how into the Poſſeſſion of *Northwood*: For *Roger de Northwood* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight; and in this Name it ſtaid till King *Henry* the Vth's Reign; and then went into the Name of *Adam*. After a Deſcent or two here, it came into the Poſſeſſion of *James Peckham* of *Yaldham*, Eſq;: and his Son *Reginald Peckham*, who was Sherff of *Kent* in the laſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, lived then here. I ſuppoſe at *Court-Lodge*, where the Manor of *Harrietſham* is ſtill kept. In the 15th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was ſold to *Edward Scott*, Eſq; who not long after ſent it the ſame Way to *John Hales*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*. And he ſold one half of it to *John Norton*, Eſq; in the 28th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and in a while after, the other, to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*. *Norton* conveyed his Part to *Aſhburnham* of *Suſſex*, and that Family, and *St. Leger* joined in a Sale of the whole to Sir *John Steed*, whoſe Son Dr. *Steed*, L. L. D. was Grandfather to *Dutton Steed*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

2. *Eaſt-Farbon*, and 3. *Bentley*, are two ſmall Manors in this Pariſh, which of old belonged to the Priory of *Leeds*; and coming to the Crown on the Suppreſſion, ſtaid there till King *Edward* the VIth, in the 4th Year of his Reign, granted them to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, whoſe Great Grandſon Sir *Warham St. Leger*, about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, ſold them to Mr. —— *Steed*, Father to Dr. *William Steed*, who on the Deceaſe of his Nephew Mr. *Cromer Steed*, without Iſſue Male, became Poſſeſſor: And in this Name it ſtill continues.

4. *Weſt-Farbon*, in ſome old Deeds called *Little Harrietſham*, is a Place in this Pariſh, which in the 52d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, was granted to *William de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*. But in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId it was come in the Poſſeſſion of *John Pennington*; and probably this Family held it till near the Time of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; But then it came to be the Inheritance of *Hede*, or *Head*: And in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign was thence ſold to the *St. Legers*, where it ſtaid till Sir *Warham St. Leger*, ſold it to Mr. *Benedict Barnham*, in the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign. And by one of his four Daughters and Coheirs, the Eſtate went by Marriage to Mr. —— *Conſtable*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time. The other three Daughters married *Audley*, *Doble*, and *Soam*.

5. *Harbilton* is an ancient Manor here, which in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, belonged to *Thomas de Malmains*, as appears by the Book of *Aid*. But this Family went out about the End of King *Richard* the IId; and then it came into the Poſſeſſion of *William Maris*, whoſe Son *William Maris*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* the VIth. After this it became the Inheritance of the *Moiles*: For *Walter Moile*, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace for this County, left this Eſtate, and a much greater in other Places, to his Son *John Moile*, Eſq;. But his Son *Robert Moile*, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, alienated it to *Jeffery St. Leger*, Eſq;: in which Family it continued, till, with other Land in this Pariſh above-mentioned, it was ſold to *Steed*, Anceſtor to Dr. *William Steed*, whoſe Grandſon *Dutton Steed*, Eſq; is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

5. *Marley* and *Hopme-Mill*, in ſome Copies written *Holme-Mill*, did of old belong to the *Chaunter* or *Precentor* of the Canons of the Church of St. *Paul*, *London*. At the Suppreſſion coming to the Crown, it was by King *Edward* the VIth granted to Sir *Edward Wotton*, one of his Privy Council; whoſe Grandſon of the ſame Name, was by King *James* the Iſt made Lord *Wotton* of *Marley*: And by his Son, *Edward* Lord *Wotton*, they were ſettled in Marriage on his Daughter *Katherine*, who married *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son and Heir to *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*, in which Family they ſtill continue.

Steedhill is a pleaſant Seat in this Pariſh, which ſtands on the Top of the *Chalkhill*, and overlooks all the Countrey to the *Southward*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been built by Sir *John Steed*, and is now the Eſtate of *Dutton Steed*, Eſq;. 'Tis indeed a fine Seat; but the ſhady Groves, tall Trees, *&c.* mentioned in the great *Hiſtorical Geographical Dictionary*, are all Creatures of Imagination.

In

In *Harrietſham* are Twelve Alms-Houſes, for ſo many Poor Perſons, and about 6 *l. per Ann.* for each. Half of the Alms-Men are put in by the Pariſh; and the other half by the Fiſhmongers Company: The Founder being one Mr. *Mark Queſted*, Fiſhmonger of *London*.

Nicholas Wood the famous great Eater was of this Pariſh. See *Wanley*'s Wonders, *B.* 4. *p.* 390.

I find by the *Placita de Jur. & Aſſiſ.* &c. held before the Judges *Itinerant*, in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Ift, That the Manor of *Harrietſham* was ſo early in the Poſſeſſion of the *Northwood* Family; and therefore *Philpot* is much miſtaken in ſaying, that the *Creſcys* continued in Poſſeſſion till about the End of King *Edward* the IId. For *John de Northwode*, at the Time above-mentioned before thoſe Judges, claimed Freewarren, and other the uſual Privileges of a Manor here; and alledged that this Manor was given to his Father, *Roger de Northwode*, by *Roger Loveday*; who therefore muſt have been in Poſſeſſion of it long before.

HARTLEY, *Hertlee*, lies towards the *North-Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about four Miles *Southward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: And the Church is called *All-Saints*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Church is ſmall, and hath no Monuments or Inſcriptions.

This Place anciently was Part of the Inheritance of the Noble Family of *Montchenſie*, whoſe chief Seat was at *Swanſcomb*: *Warren de Montchenſie* got a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But his Son *William* dying without Iſſue, by his Siſter *Joan* it went in Marriage to *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*: But his Son *Aymer de Valence* dying alſo without Iſſue-Male, in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId, his Daughter *Iſabell* carried it to her Husband *Laurence de Haſtings*, who was afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*: His Grandſon *John de Haſtings* died Childleſs, *A. D.* 1389, and left this Eſtate to his Kinſman *Reginald Grey*; from which Name it went by Sale about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, to that of *Penbale*; from hence, towards the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, it ſhifted the ſame Way to *Creſſells*, and ſoon after to *Ballard*: And again, at the End of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign to *William Sydley* Eſq; in whoſe Deſcendants Poſſeſſion, Sir *Charles Sydley*, it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

In this Pariſh I ſaw two Box-Trees at a Farmer's Doot, as tall as Oaks of 30 Years growth, and with clear Bodies.

I find by ſome Records, that I have ſince peruſed, that *Dionyſia de Monte Caniſio* (*i. e. de Monchenſie*) was in Poſſeſſion of 20 *Librates* of Land here, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Ift. And therefore 'tis likely ſhe might be the Lady that *Philpot* calls *Joan*: At this Time ſhe was unmarried.

N. B. *A Librate of Land* ſome make to be four Oxgangs, or ſixty Acres: Others ſay, it was the ſame with a Sulling or Plow-Land.

HARTLIP, *Hertlepe*, lies at the *North* Side of the Middle of *Kent*, about four Miles *Weſtward* from *Middleton* or *Milton*; in the Bailiwick and Hundred of that Name, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingburn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Gorecourt* was anciently a Manor that had Owners of the Name of *Gore*: *Henry de Gore* held it at his Death, in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this Family it continued till King *Henry* the Vth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Werdecre* or *Wordegar*, in which Name it ſtaid till the 11th Year of King *James* the Ift. And then by *William*, Son of *George Wordegar*, was ſold to Sir *Nicholas Tuſten*; whoſe Son and Heir *John* Earl of *Thanet* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. The Famous *Juliana de Leybourn*, called the *Infanta* of *Kent*, had ſome Eſtate here alſo; which eſcheating to the Crown in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, was by that King ſettled on the Abbey of St. *Mary* of *Grace* on *Tower-Hill*, *London*: And at the general Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, coming to the Crown again, was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to the above-mentioned *William Wordegar*; whoſe Succeſſor ſold it alſo to Sir *Nicholas Tuſten*. I find alſo by the Records, That the Hoſpital of St. *Katherine* of the *Tower* of *London* had ſome Land here in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the Ift. *Vid. Placita Coron. coram I de Berwyke, &c.*

2. *Popes-Hall* is a Place here which had once Owners of the Name of *Pope*, who had alſo an Eſtate at *Gaeſden* near *Tenterden*; but about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, this Seat was by *Richard Pope* ſold to *Chriſtopher Bloer*; and by his Daughter and Heir *Olimpia* it went in Marriage to Mr. *John Tuſton*, Anceſtor to the Earls of *Thanet*.

3. *Eagar-Court* or *Croſs*, anciently *Ealgar* or *Ealdigar*, is a Manor here which was of old the Eſtate of *William de Elmeſted*; but continued not long in that Name; for in the 13th Year of King *Edward* the Ift, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Roger de Northwood*, in whoſe Family it continued till King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then was ſold to Mr. *Norton* of *Borden*; from whom in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, Part of it went the ſame Way to *Champneys*; and at laſt, all of it. Here the Property continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then by Sale it went back again to *Norton*: But in Queen *Mary*'s Reign it was ſold to *Gilbert Fremlin*; who alſo in the 15th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* alienated it to *John Palmer*, Eſq; Father to Sir *Anthony Palmer*, and Grandfather of *Dudley Palmer*, Eſq;, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Grayney*, corruptly from *Graveney*, is another Manor in this Pariſh, which anciently had Proprietors of the Name of *Graveney*; and they held it till the Time of King *Henry* the VIth. After this, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign it was gotten to be in the Poſſeſſion of *John Mayney* of *Biddenden*, Eſq;, whoſe Great Grandſon, Sir *John Mayney* of *Linton* was the Owner of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

Mary, Daughter of *Robert Osborn*, Gent. and Relick of *Thomas Gibbon*, Gent. of this Pariſh, died in the Year 1678, and endowed here a Charity School, (for 6 poor Children, to be taught to read), with 6 *l. per Ann.* 20 *s.* to the Vicar, and 4 *l.* to the Schoolmaſter; and the other 20 *s.* to buy Bibles for ſuch of the Children as can read well in that Book.

This Pariſh is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* The Church ſmall, in it there is a Chancel belonging to the *Osborn* Family, many of which lye here; as *John Osborn*, who was Auditor of the *Exchequer* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, in the Year 1577. Here are Memorials alſo of the Name of *Fanſhaw*, in the Year 1668.

HARTY is a ſmall Iſland lying at the *North* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to, and may be accounted Part of the Iſle of *Shepey*; 'tis about Two Miles and a half *Northward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Hundred of *Feverſham*; and therefore the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it: It is alſo in the Deanery of *Oſpringe* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle. 'Tis in the Nature of a Chapel, being appropriated to Mr. *Thornhill*, and he is obliged to find a perpetual Curate with a Stipend of 20 *l. per Ann.* who preaches here once a Month. However 'tis highly rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*

Harty did anciently belong to the Abbot and Convent of *Feverſham*, but in the 10th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *John*, then Abbot, obtained a Licenſe from the Crown to alienate it to *Thomas Colepeper* Eſq; who about the End of that King's Reign ſold it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; and his Son *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſent it the ſame Way to *Richard Thornhill*, Eſq; in whoſe Deſcendants it ſtill continues.

But there was alſo a Place in this Iſland, which in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, had the Reputation of a Manor; for in the 13th Year of that Princeſs, *Simon Low*, and *John Kime* brought a *Writ of Right* againſt *Thomas Paramour*, for a Manor and ſome Lands in *Harty* by *Shepey* in *Kent*: Upon this, *Paramour* offered to defend his Right by Combat; which the Petitioners accepted. Accordingly *Paramour* brings his *Champion*, which was one *George Thorne*, a ſtrong well-ſett Man, and offers him before the Lords Juſtices of the Common Pleas at *Weſtminſter*. The Petitioners brought one *Henry Nailer*, a Fencing Maſter, not very tall and ſtrong, but a clever nimble Fellow. *Thorne* throws down his Iron Gauntlet in Defiance, which *Nailer* took up, and thereby accepted the Duel: And they were both ſworn to fight this Combat in *Tuttle Fields* in *Weſtminſter*, on the *Monday* next after *Cras Trinitatis* next enſuing. Againſt the Day appointed a ſquare Place was marked out in *Tuttle Fields*, of 21 Rods every Way, and fenced in with double Bars or Liſts to include the Combatants, and exclude the Mob. On the *Weſt* Side of this Place of Battel was a Place built up, a Tribunal fix'd for the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas, who were to be the Judges of the Duel; and on the other Three Sides Scaffolds for the Spectators: On the Back-ſide of the Judges Scaffold were Two Tents placed, one for *Thorne*, and another for *Nailer*. On the Morning of the appointed Day *Nailer* appeared clad in red Sattin, with a Kind of Thrum Cap on his Head, adorned with a Band and Plume of Scarlet Feathers; and thus with Drums and Trumpets before him, marched in a very menacing Manner through *London*, and bore on the Point of his Sword, *Thorne*'s Gauntlet; and one of his Gang carried the Club with which he was to fight the Duel, and a ſtrong Leathern Target before him. The Club was about an Ell long, and was armed with Horn at the End. In this pompous Manner he marches into the Field of Battel, and was there received with great Solemnity by Sir *Jerome Bowes*, and conducted to his Tent. *Thorne* alſo had been before him placed in his, by Sir *Henry Cheyney*. About Ten-a-Clock in the Morning comes to the Place the whole Court of Common Pleas, with their Serjeants, *&c.* in their ſolemn Habits: And as ſoon as they were ſeated, the Crier three Times calls the Petitioners to appear: But they not doing ſo, *Nailer*'s Securities were called upon to produce him. Accordingly Sir *Jerome Bowes* leads into the Liſts his Champion *Nailer*, with his Head bare, and bare-legged alſo, from the Knees downwards; Sir *Jerome* carried his Club, and placed him juſt before the Court, where he made his Bows, *&c.* Sir *Henry Cheyney* in like Manner leads in his Champion *Thorne*, and places him over-againſt the other. Then the Crier made Proclamation, that no one ſhould preſume to enter into the Liſts: And thus all Things look'd as if they would have immediately engaged. But one of the Serjeants, who was Council for *Paramour*, upon a new Proclamation, made for the Petitioners to appear in Court, and they not doing ſo, moved that their Non-Appearance might be recorded. After which, the Lord Chief Juſtice ſtated the whole Matter of the Diſpute in Order, and declaring the Petitioners to be Nonſuited for not appearing, adjudged the Land to *Paramour*; diſmiſſed the Combatants, and ordered *Nailer* to return the Gauntlet to *Thorne*, and allowed *Paramour* Coſts. For indeed the Queen had before ordered that they ſhould not fight; but all this Form was adjudged neceſſary to aſcertain the Right of *Paramour*. See *Spelm. Gloſſ.* in the word *Campus*. *Dyer*'s Reports; *Coke*'s Entries, *&c.* And this is the laſt Inſtance of a Duel being prepared upon a *Writ of Right*, which is grown now quite out of Uſe, as indeed all ſuch barbarous Ways of Trial ought to do.

I find by the Pleas of the Crown in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt, before the Judges *Itinerant* in this County, That there was formerly a Bridge leading from this Iſland over into *Shepey*; and then called *Thremſeth-Bridge*. But this was broken down by a violent Inundation of the Sea; and the Chanel thereby made ſo deep, that a new one could not be laid, or the old one repaired: And therefore the Inhabitants of *Shepey*, who were before obliged to repair the ſaid Bridge, did maintain two Ferry Boats (*Bargæ*) to carry Paſſengers to and fro.

HÆSELHOLTE is the Name of a Pariſh, which was in Being when the *Textus Roffenſis* was compiled, and lay within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but whereabouts, I can't diſcover.

HASTINGLIGH, *Haſtingleigh*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Wye*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*; Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. So much of it as is in *Town-Burgh*, is in the Hundred of *Wye*, and within its Liberties; but the reſt is in the Hundred of *Bircholt Barony*: And the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Manor of *Haſtingligh*. 'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Elebam*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Bircholt Barony*, and is called St. *Mary*'s. 'Tis ſmall, conſiſting of only one Iſle; in it is a Memorial of the Interment of *John Halke*, in the Year 1604. In the Windows of the Chancel were painted the ſeven *Romiſh* Sacraments. 'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

The Farm-Houſe by the Church is called,

1. *Court-Lodge*, becauſe no doubt the Manor Court was formerly kept here; and that I conclude to be the Caſe where-ever I find a Houſe ſo called.

2. *Haſtingligh* Manor did anciently belong to the Family of *Haut*: But in the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, *Edward Haut* ſold it to *Robert Poynings* of *Oaſtenhanger*: And in this Name it ſtaid till the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then Sir *Edward Poynings* leaving no Iſſue, it eſcheated to the Crown, and ſtaid there

there till King *Edward* the VIth in his laſt Year gave it to the City of *London*. But the Manor of,

4. *Aldelowe*, which was part of it, was ſettled by that King on the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*.

5. *Kings-Mill Down* was a Seat here, which formerly belonged to the Name of *Beling* or *Belling*: Which Name is preſerved in the Glaſs of the *Weſt* Window of the Church to this Day: But the preſent Poſſeſſor is Mr. *Abraham Jacob* of *Dover*.

HAWKHERST, lies at the *South* ſide of *Kent*, by a Rivulet running into the *Rother*, about Three Miles and a half *Southward* from *Cranbrook*; a ſmall part of it called *Hiſelden*, (*viz.* only Two Houſes and a little Land to each) is in the Hundred of *Shoyſwell*, and County of *Suſſex*: But the reſt is in *Kent*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

So much of it as is in either the Borough of *Hawkeherſt*, otherwiſe *South-borough*, anciently called the Half Hundred of *Barnfeild*; and lately called, but falſly, the whole Hundred; or in the *North-borough*, truly called the Half Hundred; ſo much of it, I ſay, is in the Hundred of *Great Barnfeild*; and here the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Dens of *Ockley*, *Chittenden*, and *Parrock*, in that *North-borough*.

But ſo much of it as is in the *Weſt-borough*, is in the Hundred of *Selbrittenden*.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the following Dens, *viz.* *Foxhole*, *Little Henſell*, *Pipſden*, *Congherſt*, and *Little Riſeden*.

The Borough of *Crothall*, which is but a ſmall part, is in the Hundred of *Cranbrook*.

The Borough of *Hawkeherſt* hath a Court-Leet of its own, where the Borſholder of that Borough is choſen; and its Inhabitants owe no Service to the Court-Leet holden for the Borough of *Great Barnfeild*: But at that Court an Inhabitant of this Borough may be choſe Conſtable of that Hundred. The Liberty of *Wye* claims over this Borough.

The Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Great Barnfeild*, and is Dedicated to St. *Laurence*.

The Rectory which is impropriated to *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, is valued in the King's Books at 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* But in Dr. *Williams*'s Map of *Canterbury*, 'tis marked as a Curacy. The Church is handſome, and hath a good Tower; in it are ſeveral Memorials of the Family of *Bois*, and one of *Humphrey Scot*, Eſq; ; a Monument of *Richard Kilburne*, Eſq;, formerly Principal of *Staples Inn*, and Author of the *Survey of Kent*, Printed in the Year 1656, who had an Eſtate and lived here; and hath given a large Account of this Place. Formerly there was fine Painted Glaſs in the Windows of this Church: In the great Window of the middle Chancel, were Pictures of the good Kings and Prophets of *Iſrael*. In the *North* Windows were alſo the Pictures of Twelve Men and their Wives all kneeling; all which are now nearly defaced and gone, and began to be damaged when *Kilburn* wrote his *Survey*; but the Names of ſome of them were then preſerved; for the Fourth in Order was named *Ockley*, the Fifth *Delmynden*, the Sixth, *Sieſley*; the Seventh, *Cockſhot*; the Eighth and Ninth, *Badcock* and *Bartilt*. 'Tis probable theſe Twelve Men and their Wives were the moſt Eminent Inhabitants at the time of the Foundation of the Church; tho' the common Tradition is, that they were the Owners of the Twelve Dens which are in the Liberty of *Wye*; Seven of which are in this Pariſh, and the other Five near it. In the *South* Chancel was anciently an Image of the Virgin; over the *North* Porch is a Room called formerly the Treaſury; wherein was a Cheſt containing ſeveral Ancient Writings concerning the Bounds, Rights, and Lands of this Pariſh.

This Church was founded by the Abbot of *Battle* in *Suſſex*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId; and from thence to the time of the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, there was a Rector here appointed by the Abbot as Patron. But after that, King *Henry* the VIIIth granted the Patronage and Preſentation of the Rectory to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*: And then again, in his 38th Year, he granted the Parſonage to the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*; appointing them to preſent a Clerk to the Ordinary, who ſhould be named perpetual Vicar of the ſaid Church; ſhould bear all Charges, except Reparation of the Church; ſhould have a Dwelling, and an Annual Penſion of 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* and ſhould pay 25*s.* every Year to the King as Tenths, and be charged with the Firſt Fruits. But all this being done without the Conſent of the Duke of *Suffolk*, no Vicar was ever endowed; but the Office of Curate was given by the Dean and Chapter as a Donative, and no Firſt Fruits were ever paid, but only 11*s.* 8*d.* as a Stipendiary.

Afterwards, in the 2d and 3d Years of Queen *Mary*, the ſaid Dean and Chapter granted to Sir *William Peter* 8*l.* *per Ann.* out of the Parſonage, to be paid by the Church-Wardens to the Curate. Juſt before the Troubles the Dean and Chapter paid the Curate 20*l.* *per Ann.* Salary, and then he had the Advantage of the *Eaſter* Book, ſome Rooms in the Parſonage Houſe, (which were called the *Vicarage Rooms*) a ſmall Croſt, called *Vicarage Croft*, and the Church-yard. But all this was ſo inconſiderable, that upon his being Sequeſtred in 1646, no one would accept the Place, and the People were without a Miniſter for Fourteen Months. After this an Augmentation was obtained from the State; but that was ſoon taken away again, and the former Allowance left only for the Miniſter, which, *Kilburn* ſaith, was not above 24*l.* *per Ann.* What is done ſince I don't know.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hawkherſt* Manor was granted by King *William* the Iſt to, and conſidered as part of, the Manor of *Wye*, which with all its Appendages was to hold of the Abbey of *Battle*: And in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbot claimed to have all Privileges belonging to this Manor; and tho' the Abbey be ſuppreſſed, this Place ſtill holds (ſaith *Philpot*) of that Court.

The Royalty and Rents of this Place, after the Suppreſſion, were in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to Sir *John Baker* of *Siſingherſt*, then Attorney-General and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, as he was likewiſe afterwards in the Two next Reigns. But Differences and Diſputes ariſing between his Deſcendants and the Heirs of Lord *Hundſon*, Lord of the Manor of *Wye*; Sir *Henry Baker*, to prevent all future Suits and Quarrels, in the 17th Year of King *James* the Iſt, ſold his Right to *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdon* and Earl of *Dover*; who in the next Reign paſſed it the ſame way to Sir *Thomas Finch*, Father of the Right Honourable *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelſea*; and here it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Congherſt* is a Place in *Hawkherſt*, adjoining to *Suſſex*, now called *Old Congherſt*, which anciently gave Name to, and was the Seat of a Family ſo called. The Moat about it, and the Site, were viſible in *Kilburn*'s Time. How long

the *Congherſts* had continued here I can't find; but about 150 Years ſince the Name went out in a Daughter, *viz. Mildred*, only Child and Heir of *Thomas Congherſt*, who carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *Thomas Scott*, Eſq; in whoſe Deſcendants it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. The Arms of *Congherſt* were carved on the great Beam at the Top of the *North* Chancel.

In this Pariſh it is the Cuſtom (ſaith *Kilburn*) to pay for the Tithe of an Acre of Graſs (cut in the Land at or near the *Moore*) for fore Paſture, and after Paſture, Two Pence; and in all other Places in the Pariſh but Three Half-pence, and Three Half-pence alſo for the Tithe of every Ten Buſhels of Apples; for the Profit of every Milch Cow One Peny, and a Half-peny for the Calf; and theſe are all payable at *Eaſter*. And there being once a Suit about this *Modus* in the Spiritual Court, commenced by the Farmer of the Parſonage; *Gibſon*, one of the Pariſhioners, obtained a Prohibition in the 5th Year of King *James* the Iſt; and on a Tryal at *Rocheſter* Aſſizes in *Lent* following, he obtained a Verdict and had Judgment given for him.

Moſt of the Lands in this Pariſh are within the Liberty of *Wye*; which of old belonged to the Abbey of *Battle*; and that Convent granted to their *Men of Hawkherſt* (as they are called in the dateleſs Deed) and their Heirs, the *Ville* of *Hawkherſt*; at the Yearly Rent of 10 *l.* 20 Hens, and 250 Eggs.

After this, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, the Convent again granted to them, all their Tenements in the Dens of *Hawkherſt*, *Amboldeſſers*, *Delmynden*, *Seſſele*, *Beratylts*, *Fiſſenden*, *Markden*, *Frechele*, *Wyneſſe*, *Wynchinden*, *Chittenden*, and *Watringhope*, at the ſame Rent; reſerving Suit to their Court at *Wye* from Three Weeks to Three Weeks; and becauſe the Abbot then took into his Hands *Anglingle*, before a part of this Tenancy; he abated them 40 *s. per Ann.* of the Ten Pounds Annual Rent, and compounded with them for the Hens and Eggs at Eight Shillings, and for the Suit of Court at Six Shillings; ſo that ever ſince, their Rent to the Owners of *Wye* is fixed at 8 *l.* 14 *s.* and 8 *d.*

By the preceding Grant they were allowed to have a *Reeve* of their own, and to hold an Annual Court, to raiſe the ſaid Rent, by a due proportion on the Lands, and to chuſe their Reeve; which Court is ſtill kept here, but is now called the Court Baron of the Lord.

In the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IVth, *Henry Parſon*, and *William* his Son, gave a Houſe adjoining to the Church-yard, and uſually called the *Church-houſe*, with an Acre of Land, towards the Repairs of the Church: On part of which Land an Alms-houſe was erected for the Benefit of the Poor; and in the Cloſe belonging to the ſaid Houſe, another Houſe, in which the Sexton of the Pariſh lives.

A. D. 1556, one *Thomas Iddenden* gave ſeveral Houſes and pieces of Land lying in a Place called *Highſtreet* in this Pariſh, to be for ever employed to the uſe of the Poor, *&c.*

And in the 15th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Thomas Gibbon* granted an Annuity of 43 *s.* and 4 *d. per Ann.* out of his Houſe, and Three Pieces of Land at *Amboldherſt* in this Pariſh; which was purchaſed of him by the Pariſh towards the Repair of the Church.

In the 5th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, a *Tueſdays* Market was granted to this Place, to be kept on the Green by the Moor; and *Philpot* ſaith, that within the Memory of Men then living, a Market Croſs was ſtanding there, but this is now diſuſed for many Years paſt. But here is a Fair held *Auguſt* the 10th, which was granted in the ſame Reign, and to hold Three Days. There was alſo another Fair kept here formerly on *February* the 14th, but this hath been down this many Years.

In this Pariſh there ſtood anciently Five Croſſes, *viz. Badcocks-Croſs*, *Cocks-Croſs*, lately called *Philpot's-Croſs*, *Skelcrouch-Croſs*, *Highgate-Croſs*, and *Pipſden-Croſs*.

Hawkherſt was formerly divided from *Saleburſt* in *Suſſex*, by a Bridge called *Kent-Bridge*. And in the Weſt-hedge of a Field here ſtill called *Beacon Field*, ſtood formerly a Beacon and a Watch-Houſe.

HAWKING lies at the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent* near the Sea, about Four Miles and a half *North-Eaſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Folkſtone*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Michael*. 'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Bilcheſter*; which is a ſmall Manor here, formerly belonging to the *Knights Templers*; but as they were ſuppreſſed in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId, this came to the Crown, and was Fifteen Years afterwards ſettled on the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; and here it continued till the great Suppreſſion, and then was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 33d Year, granted to Sir *Anthony Aucher* in Leaſe only; who not long after aſſigned it over to *Thomas Somerſhall*, who ſent it the ſame way to *Richard Simonds*, who was the Occupant in *Philpot*'s Time, but the Fee-ſimple continued in the Crown.

2. *Fleggs-Court* is another little Manor here, which anciently belonged to the Neighbouring Abbey of St. *Rodigunds*; but on the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys came to the Crown, and then was exchanged by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 29th Year, for other Lands with *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and after that, continued in the Poſſeſſion of that See.

HAYES, (*Heyes*) lies at the *Weſt* End of *Kent* near *Surrey*, on the River *Ravensburne*; about Two Miles *Southward* from *Bromley*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Rokeſley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, Weſt Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but being in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, is a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 18 *s. per Ann.*

This Place did formerly belong to the *Squiries*, a Family of great Note in theſe Parts, for many Deſcents; but at laſt the Name went out in Two Daughters Co-heirs, *Margaret* and *Dorothy*, the former was Married to Sir *William Cromer*; but the latter carried this Eſtate to her Husband Mr. *Richard Merwin*; and one of his Deſcendants ſold it into the Name of *Peche*. But Sir *John Peche* dying without Iſſue-Male, his only Daughter, *Elizabeth*, carried it in Marriage to *John Hart*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

HEDCORNE, *Hedecorne*, *Hedycrone*, a Place where *Corn* was heedfully Sown; lies about the middle of *Kent* by the *Medway*, about Five Miles *South-Weſtward* from *Lencham*.

It lies in ſeveral Hundreds: The Burgh of *Stepburſt* is in the Hundred of *Barkley*, and the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds.

The *North Burgh* is in the Hundred of *Cranebrook*, and in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds.

Another part of this Pariſh is in the Hundred and Baliwick of *Eyborne.*

Another part is in the Hundred of *Tenham*, and Bailiwick of *Scray.*

And the reſt is in the Hundred of *Colehill*, and Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge.*

Thoſe Parts of it which are in the Hundreds of *Barkley* and *Cranbrooke*, are in the Lath of *Scray*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County.

That part which lies in the Hundreds of *Tenham* and *Calehill*, is alſo in the Lath of *Scray*, but in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

And ſo much of it as is in the Hundred of *Eyborne*, is in the Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County.

This Pariſh is in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Aylesford.*

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the *Den* of *Habenbury.*

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury.*

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eyborne*, was founded by one of the *Colepepers* (whoſe Monument and Arms are, or were, in the *South* Wall of the ſame; and alſo over the *Bellfrey*) and was Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

This Church was anciently appropriated to the *Maiſon de Dieu* at *Oſpringe.*

A Fair is kept here on the 29th of *June*, St. *Peter*'s Day.

Places of Note here:

1. *Mottenden Priory* in this Pariſh (of which ſee an Account in its proper Place) on the Suppreſſion, was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to Sir *Walter Herley*, by whoſe Daughter it went to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, Eſq; from that Family it was ſold to *Francklyn*, and *George Francklyn* bequeathed it by Will to his Kinſman Sir *William Sydley*; in which Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Kents Chauntry*, is another Place here, which was ſo called from a *Chauntry* founded here by one *John Kent*, in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IVth. On the Suppreſſion in the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was granted by the Crown to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*; whoſe Son Sir *Warham*, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Beresford* of *Weſtram*; from which Name it went the ſame way to *Southland*, and he alienated it to *Belcher*, then Miniſter of *Ulcombe*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Kelſham*, which, tho' now but a Farmhouſe, was once the Reſidence of a good Family of that Name; whoſe Arms were *Sable a Feſs engrailed Argent between Three Garbs Or*; and one of them had his Effigies in the Glaſs Window of the Church, with his Arms on his *Tabard*; but about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Seat was ſold from this Name to *Johnſon*: And about the End of King *Charles* the Iſt, went the ſame way to that of *Stringer*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Riſhford* is another Manor in this Pariſh, which in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family whoſe Name was *Pend*; and there is a good deal of Land in this Pariſh, which *Philpot* ſaith bore the Name of *Pend* Land; and it continued among them till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was ſold to *Dominic* alias *Fullaker*; who about the End of King *Charles* the Iſt, ſent it the ſame way to Mr. *John Hulkes* of *Newenham*, and in his Son was the Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find by the Pleas of the Crown, before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, that Complaint being made againſt the Inhabitants of the Hundred of *Eyborn*, that *Hokinby Bridge*, and another at *Hedcorne*, (which is called the *New Bridge* in the Old Map of *Kent*) being broken down, they ought to Repair part of the *former*, and all the *latter*, except ſuch Tenants as Rented Lands belonging to the *Knights Hoſpitallers*: As to *Hedcorne Bridge* it was determined as above: But as to *Hokinby Bridge* it being alledged, that the Tenants of the Hundred of *Eyborne* were obliged to repair one Pyle or Peer of *Rocheſter Bridge*, &c. the Jury found them liable to repair only one half of it.

HERDEY is a Pariſh mentioned in the *Text. Roffenſis*, f. 221. as lying within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and paying 9 *d.* for the Chriſm, as other Pariſhes did (as a Rent) to the Cathedral; but I can find nothing of it elſewhere.

HEREMANSCIRCE DE HOU, is alſo mentioned and rated there as another Pariſh in *Rocheſter* Dioceſe, of which I find no other Account.

HERNE, probably ſo named (as alſo *Hernehill* was) from the Quantity of Herns which uſed to frequent theſe Parts, lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, near the Sea, about Four Miles and a half *Northward* from *Canterbury*, in the Baliwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; but that of St. *Auſtin* claims alſo not only near the Church, but almoſt over all the Pariſh; becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſt-Bere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church, which was anciently a Chapel to *Reculver*, is dedicated to St. *Martin*; and was made a perpetual Vicarage by *Robert Winchelſey*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and is now rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.* The preſent Church is a large handſome Edifice, in it was formerly an Organ, and there is now a fair Stone Font. Here is a Monument of Sir *Chriſtopher Mills* of *Eddington* in this Pariſh; and another of Sir *William Thornhurſt*. Memorials alſo of the Interment of *Edward Ewell*, Gent. of *Philips* Lord Mayor of *London* 230 Years ſince, and of *Fineux* and *Laverick* about 200 Years ago. A Braſs Plate with the Figure of a Man in Armour over *Peter Hall*, Eſq; without Date, and ſeems ancient; and another over *John* —— B. LL. in a Rich Prieſtly Habit.

In the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, here was a Market obtained to be held on *Monday*; and a Two Days Fair at the Feaſt of St. *Martin*, by the Intereſt of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and in the 38th Year of that Prince, I find by the *Tower Records*, that the Church yard here was much enlarged.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hawhouſe*, which long ſince belonged to the Famous Family of *Apuldrefeild*, and by *Elizabeth*, a Daughter and Heir of that Name, went in Marriage to Sir *John Fineux* or *Phineux*; and here it continued till another Daughter of *John Phineux*, a Deſcendant of this Family, carried it to her Husband Sir *John Smith*, who was Grandfather to *Philip* Viſcount *Strangford*; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Seas* or *At-Seas-Court*, is another Place here, which formerly was accounted a Manor, and belonged to a Family of the Name of *Atſea*, and continued in the Family a great while; but about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was ſold

ſold to *Knowler*; and in this Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time; but it hath loſt its own of *Seas Court*; the Place where the *Knowler*'s live being now called *Strode*.

3. *Underdown* was the Name of a Place here, where *John Sea*, Eſq; formerly inhabited; as appears by his Monument in the Church.

HERNEHILL lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half *South-Eaſt* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Boughton* under *Blean*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is called St. *Michael*, is a handſome one, with a good Tower.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

This Pariſh is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Durgall-Stroude*, which anciently belonged to the *Martins*, a Family of Note, whoſe principal Seat was at *Graveny* hard by; but in Proceſs of Time, by *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of *Matthew Martin*, this Manor went in Marriage to *William Norton* of *Cokesditch* in *Feverſham*; whoſe Heir, *Thomas Norton*, alienated it to Sir *John Wild* of *Canterbury*; in whoſe Heirs General the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Apes-Court* or *Lockley*, is a Place from whence the *Epes* of *Canterbury* ſeem to have taken their Name: And this is the more probable, becauſe they were Tenants to the Church of *Canterbury*, for the Manor of *Seaſalter* adjoining to this Place. But this is moſtly Conjecture. Afterwards the *Nevinſons* were Owners of this Manor, and made this their Seat of Reſidence before they went to *Eaſtry*. But in King *James* the Iſt's Time, Sir *Roger Nevinſon* ſold it to Sir *John Wild* of *Canterbury*, whoſe Son *Dudley Wild* deceaſing without Iſſue in *Philpot*'s Time, left this and *Durgall-Stroude* above-mentioned, to his Heirs General.

HERST, *Hurſt*, i. e. *Wood*, lies about the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about Four Miles *Weſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Streete*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, the Liberty of which claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church was Dedicated to St. *Leonard*, but hath been Demoliſhed ever ſince the Year 1530. It was a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* In ſome of the Printed Values, 'tis called *Fakenerhurſt* for *Fauconerherſt*. The Reaſon of which is, that it once belonged to the Eminent Family of *Falconer*. For *Robert de Fauconer* held Ten Librates of Land here, by the Serjeancy of keeping yearly for the King one Falcon, at his Majeſty's Charge, *Vid. Placit. de Libertat. coram Juſt. Itiner.*

And the ſame Year, being the 21ſt of *Edward* the Iſt, I find that *Robert le Fauconer* claimed to have Freewarren, View of Frank-pledge, Aſſize of Bread and Beer, *&c.* for this Manor of *Hurſt*.

HEVER, lies towards the *South-Weſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Five Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Weſtram*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hme*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower One of Juſtices in that Lath.

Moſt part of it is in the Hundred of *Somerden*, and the reſt, *viz.* the Borough of *Linckhill*, is in the Hundred of *Rokeſley*.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Somerden*.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

The Church is ſmall, but neat, with a fine Steeple. On the Floor of the Belfrey is a Braſs Inſcription in Old *French* of *John de Cobeham* of *Devonſhire*, Eſq; 1399. In the Wall by it is a Tombſtone of another of that Name. (Arms then a *Chevron* between Three *Eagles* diſplayed, with a *Star* in the *Dexter Quarter*). In the Chancel is a Braſs Image with Two Eagles at its Head, on the Tombſtone of *Mary*, Wife of *William Gleyne*, 1419. And under a large Fair Altar Tomb, with his Effigies in Braſs, in his Garter Robes, and with a fair Inſcription, lies buried the Famous Sir *Thomas Boleyn*, Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, Father of *Anna Boleyn*, who was Queen to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Mother of that Mighty Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth*, *A. D.* 1538.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hever-Caſtle*; this Place was Built by one *Thomas de Hever*, as Philpot ſaith, who had Licenſe to Embattel here in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But long before this, *Stephen de Pencheſter* had a Manor here, for which he claimed Freewarren and other Privileges in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, as I find by the *Placita de Libertat*, &c. *coram Juſtic. Itinerant*, at that Time. *William de Hever*, a Deſcendant of the above-named *Thomas*, dying without Iſſue-Male, left Two Daughters Co-Heirs; one of which, *Joan*, was Married to *Reginald Cobham* of *Sterborough*; and the other to *Brocas*: And this Eſtate ſeems to have continued between them, becauſe in the Records (ſaith *Philpot*) this Caſtle is ſometimes called *Hever Brocas*, as well as *Hever Cobham*. From theſe it went by Purchaſe into the Family of *Boleyn*: And Sir *Thomas Boleyn*, the Father of Queen *Anne Boleyn*, lived here, and was buried in *Hever* Church: He was the Grandſon of *Geofrey Boleyn*, the firſt Purchaſer. But his Unfortunate Son, *George* Viſcount *Rochford*, being Attainted for Treaſon in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it was forfeited to the Crown, and here it continued a good while; and Queen *Anne* of *Cleves* reſided here for ſome time after her Repudiation. Here alſo, before that, *Anna Boleyn* lived, when King *Henry* the VIIIth courted her, there being ſeveral Letters of his Extant, which were written to her when ſhe was in this Place.

In the 5th Year of Queen *Mary*, *Hever Caſtle* was granted to Sir *Edward Walgrave*, and in his Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Seyliard* is a Place here, which in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign belonged to a Family of that Name; and which have been Eminent in theſe and other Parts of *Kent*.

HIGHAM, *Heigham*, *Heaham*, *Heyham*, lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, near the *Thames*, about Four Miles *North Weſtward* from *Rocheſter*; in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylsford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* One of Juſtices in the Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is called St. *Mary*'s.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and of the Dean of *Canterbury* claim here.

A Fair yearly on the 29th of *September*, granted by King *Henry* the IIId.

For

For the Nunnery here, ſee the Chapter of Religious Houſes.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Ninth Arch or Peer of the Bridge at *Rocheſter*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Okeley, Great* and *Little*, tho' now made diſtinct by Sale and Partition, were once, *viz.* in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, united in the Poſſeſſion of *John de St. Clere*; who held them as the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee, of the Honour of *Monchenſie*, or of *Swanſcombe Caſtle*. But from this Family they were ſold about the End of King *Edward* the IVth, to *Neile* of *London*; from which Name, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, *Great Okeley* went by Sale to *John Sydley*, Eſq; Anceſtor to Sir *Charles*; who had the Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time. And *Little Okeley* was ſold to *Cholmley* or *Colmeley*; whence, in the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it went the ſame way to *Thompſon*, and thence again by Sale to *Beſt*, who, I ſuppoſe, poſſeſs'd it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Merſton*. This was anciently a Pariſh by it ſelf; its Church Dedicated to St. *Giles*, being viſible in its Ruins in *Philpot*'s Time: But was annexed to *Higham*. It anciently belonged to the *St. Clere* Family; and next, to that of *Smith*; but theſe, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, gave way to the *Fordans*; who held it not till the End of that Reign, before they ſold it to *Anthony Tutſham*; and he ſoon after conveyed it the ſame way to *George* Lord *Brook* of *Cobham*; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Family of *Neal* had once large Poſſeſſions hereabouts. *Vid.* Philpot, *p.* 152.

Thomas Shawe gave Two Dozen of Bread to the Poor of this Pariſh, to be diſpoſed of every *Sunday*; to make good which Gift, he ſettled the *Sun-houſe*, with the Yard, Three Acres and Three Roods of Land.

Here was anciently a Cauſey and Bridge leading down to the *Thames*, in order to give the better and eaſier Paſſage to ſuch Perſons, as would here Ferry over into *Eſſex*. And in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Charge or the Maintenance of the ſaid Bridge and Cauſey, was found to belong to the Prioreſs of the Nunnery of *Heigham*. See the *Placita de Libert.* &c. *coram Juſtic. Itinerant* at that Time.

HINCKSELL, *Hinkxhil*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles *North Eaſt* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick of the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is called St. *Mary*'s. In which is a fair Monument of Sir *Robert Edolph* and his Lady, Owners once of the Manor of *Hinckſell*: She was a *Rowbottom*. Memorials alſo of the Family of *Coveney*. 'Tis a Rectory; and rated in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

There are Quarries of Ragſtone here, and at *Sevington*, *Willesborow*, &c.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hinxhill* was once Part of the Eſtate of the Family of the *Strabolgies*, Earls of *Athol*. *John Strabolgie*, Earl of *Athol*, forfeited it to the Crown in King *Edward* the Iſt's Time; and it was reſtored by King *Edward* the IId, to *David de Strabolgie*, Earl of *Athol*. But his Grandſon dying without Iſſue-Male, in the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it went by *Philippa* his Daughter and Co-heir in Marriage to *John Halſham* of *Suſſex*; whoſe Son (by her) *Hugh Halſham* in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, paſſed it away to Sir *Robert Scott*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*, A. D. 1424, whoſe Daughter *Alice Scott*, carried it in Marriage to *William Kempe*, Nephew to Cardinal *Kempe*: But about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth it was by Sir *William Kempe* ſold to *Browning*; from whence in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it went the ſame Way to Mr. *Robert Edolph*; whoſe Grandſon dying *A. D.* 1632, without Iſſue, left it, (with *Goodchepes*, a Farm in this Pariſh which once had Owners of its own Name for many Deſcents, till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign,) to his Wife; who afterwards married Sir *Francis Knowles* of *Reading*. She paſſed one half of it away to Mr. *Samuel Edolph*, her former Huſband's ſecond Brother; and the other Part was inveſted in Mr. *Thomas Edolph*, another Brother. *Samuel Edolph* bequeathed his Intereſt in *Hinckſhill* to his Brother-in-Law, Mr. *John Angel* of *Crowherſt* in *Surrey*, to diſcharge Debts and Legacies; who ſold the Moiety of *Hinxill* with *Goodchepes* to *Edward Chowte*, of *Surrenden Court* in *Betherſden*, Eſq;.

2. *Waltham* is another Manor here which was once Part of the great Eſtate of the Family of *Criol*; by a Daughter of which Name it went to *Rokeſley*; and by another Daughter of that Family to *Poynings*: But Sir *Edward Poynings* dying without Heirs in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it eſcheated to the Crown; and was by that Prince, 2 Years after, granted to Sir *Richard Damſel*; who not long after ſold it to *Goldbill*; and he to *Edolph*, from whence it went with *Hinxhill*, above-mentioned, to *Angel*, and ſo to *Chowte*.

3. *Godchepes*, now *Goodchepes*, is an Eminent Farm in this Pariſh, which for many Deſcents had Owners of the Name of *Godchepe*; as appears by an Inquiſition taken after the Death of *Thomas Godchepe*, in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. *Rot. Eſc. N.* 47. And it continued in this Family till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then as *Philpot* ſaith, *Thomas Godcheape* ſent for one *John Barrow* an Attorney, to make a Settlement of this Eſtate on Eight ſeveral Perſons, who were to ſucceed one another in the Inheritance of it: And when *Barrow* asked him whether he would have any one elſe named after thoſe Eight, he bid him inſert his own Name; which the Attorney willingly did: And thoſe Eight Perſons dying all without Iſſue, he came to inherit the Premiſes. By *Elizabeth* his Eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir, it went in Marriage to Mr. *Robert Edolph*, who, I ſuppoſe, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

HITHE, *Hethe*, *Hede*, *Hide*, the Haven or Port: *Leland* calls its *Portus Hithinus*. This is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and lies at the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent* near the Sea, about Three Miles and a half *South Weſtward* from *Folkeſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. It was incorporated in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Hithe*; and before that by the Name of Barons of the Town and Port of *Hithe*. The Day of Election for Mayor is *Febr.* 2. It is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of that Corporation; and the Liberties thereof, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over it. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims alſo here: And anciently it was an Hundred by it ſelf. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Leonard*, was anciently and ſtill is a Chapel annexed

to *Saltwood*: And ſo is valued with that in the King's Books, and not apart. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *Button*, *Eastday*, *Knight*, *Bean*, *Collins*, and *Taylour*.

Leland ſaith, That formerly it was a Place of much greater Note and Dimenſions than at preſent; it extended it ſelf once for two Miles in length, along by the Sea Shore, and had then four more Pariſh Churches; *viz.* St. *Bernard*, St. *Nicholas*, St. *Michael*, and of our Lady of *Hithe*, which are now all demoliſhed: He ſuppoſes, and that very probably, that this Place dates its Riſe and Increaſe to the Decay of *Weſthithe* and *Limne*, which of Courſe happened when the Sea left them. And this Town did not hold it very long before the Sea ſerved it in the ſame manner. Beſides, *Kilburn* tells us, that about 300 Years ago it had a very great Loſs both by Peſtilence and Fire. For beſides loſing almoſt all their People they had 200 Houſes burnt, and 5 Ships.

In King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, a Fleet of *French* Ships attempted a Deſcent at this Place; but the Inhabitants gave them ſo warm a Reception, killing all the Men that were landed, that their Deſign was ſoon put by.

Here alſo *Henry Huntingdon* tells us, Earl *Godwine* and his Sons (when they were baniſhed the Kingdom) landed and took away a great many Veſſels, as they did alſo from *Romney*.

Dr. *Wallis* in *Phil. Tranſact. N.* 275. ſaith, here was in our Fathers Time a convenient Harbour for ſmall Veſſels; which is now ſwarved up: Several Attempts have been made to recover it, but without Succeſs: For as ſoon almoſt as it hath been opened (which to effect is a Work of great Labour and Charge) the Sea fills it up again by the Slubb, Beach, and Sand, which it brings in and caſts up here.

Hythe uſed to ſend out 5 Ships in the Service of the Ports, with an Hundred Men, and five Garſons (or Boys) for 15 Days whenever required: But after their dreadful Plague and Fire above-mentioned, King *Henry* the IVth excuſed them by Charter the Performance of that Duty for 5 Turns following, unleſs very great Neceſſity ſhould require their Attendance.

This Town hath two Hoſpitals, and both under the Juriſdiction of the Mayor and Jurats; of which you will find a fuller Account in its proper Place.

A Market is kept here on *Saturdays*, and two Annual Fairs; on the 29th of *June*, and on the 20th of *November*.

On *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter*-Week, being *April* 6. 1580. there was ſo great an Earthquake in this Town, as to ring the Bells in the Steeple; *Kilburn*.

A. D. 849. King *Ælfred* gave *Hithe* to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, *Plegmund* being then Archbiſhop; but afterwards it fell into other Hands. For *An.* 1036, one *Halden*, a Prince, gave it again to the ſame Church. And after this it got ſome how or other into the Crown again: For there it was in King *Henry* the IId's Reign.

Anciently the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* did appoint an Annual Bailiff to govern this Town together with the Jurats: But afterwards his Office was ſuperſeded by that of the Mayor.

The Account of this Place in *Domeſday* ſtands thus:

In Limwardlæd in Hundred de Hede habet Hugo de Monford de Terrâ Monachorum. 1. *Manerium Saltwoode de Archiepiſcopo, &c. & in Burgo de Hede ſunt* 220 *Burgenſes qui pertinent huic Manerio: de quibus non habet Hugo niſi* 3. *forisfacta & eſt appretiatum xxviij. l. vj. s. & iv. d.*

Neither *Philpot* nor *Wever* ſay any Thing about *Hithe*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find by the Records, that a Bridge being broken down between *Hithe* and *Stanford*, the Jury which were ſummoned before the Judges *Itinerants*, found it to belong to *Nicholas de Criell* to repair it.

Dr. *Gale*, in his Comment on *Antony*'s Itinerary, ſaith he read ſomewhere in an Ancient Book *Burgus Hethe pertinet ad Saltwoode.*

In the Charnel-Houſe, or in a Vault under the Church of *Hithe*, there are great Numbers of Human Bones, piled up in Heaps or Stocks: They look white with Age; and the People that ſhew them, pretend to diſtinguiſh Men's Bones from thoſe of Women. It hath been a long and very common Enquiry, how, and on what Occaſion they came there, and perhaps will ſtill continue a Secret; for I can find nothing particularly in Hiſtory about them: And therefore can only offer my Conjectures: Which are theſe Two.

1. That when this Town came into Decay, by the Seas leaving it, *&c.* they might gather the Bones of ſuch Perſons as had been formerly buried in the four other Churches and Churchyards, and pile them up in the Vault of this (perhaps then) new Church built upon the Hill: And this will receive ſome Confirmation, from conſidering that there have been, and are ſtill to be ſeen, ſuch Charnel Houſes in other Churches, which are ſuppoſed to have been made for the ſame Uſe.

But the other Conjecture ſeems to me more probable; which is, That they were collected and piled up here on ſome Eminent Occaſion. And for this, two Tranſactions bid very fair: Firſt, the *French* Invaſion above-mentioned, in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; *viz.* about the Year 1295, as *Knighton* places it: For it is not unnatural to ſuppoſe, that after ſo memorable an Action, as their killing all the *French* that landed here, they might gather up their Bones and place them in the Vault under their Church; in perpetual Memory of ſo great a Deliverance, and ſo gallant an Action.

But I am inclined to think, they have yet an older and a more eminent Original; which is, That I mentioned before (under *Folkſtone*): *viz.* That they are the Bones of the *Saxons* and *Britons*, whoſe Bodies fell hereabouts, and at *Folkſtone*, in the laſt Battle which *Vortimer* had with the *Saxons*; and when the *Saxons* were driven with ſo great a Slaughter back to their Ships, that they troubled us with no Invaſion for five Years after. And this will appear yet more probable, if what Mr. *John Wilkinſon* of *Shelve* in this County kindly informs me of, be true, *viz.* That on digging a Grave in *Folkſtone* Church they found a Vault, where great Quantities of Bones, like theſe, were piled up: For I judge the Battel to have been fought between *Folkſtone* and *Hithe*; and that the *Saxon* Ships lay at *Hithe*, where then might be good riding for them.

WEST-HITHE lies at the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, near the Sea, about a Mile and a half *Weſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is a Member of the Town and Port of *Hithe*, in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of that Town and Port; and the Liberties thereof, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over it: The reſt is in the Hundred of *Worth*, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. The Liberty of *Wye* claims alſo in this Pariſh; 'tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church, which is long ſince demoliſhed, ſtood in the Hundred of *Worth*, and was dedicated to St. *Mary*.

When

When the Sea left the Haven of *Limpne*, below *Stutfall* Caſtle (which moſt Authors think to have been the ancient *Portus Lemanis*); the next Port that the *Romans* had was probably here; for there are good Remains of that great People's Works hereabouts: The whole Arch of the *Weſt* Door of the old demoliſhed Church here is turned with *Roman* Bricks: And there are the Ruins alſo of another Church or Chapel, within a Bow-ſhot of the former; which ſhews this to have been formerly no inconſiderable Place. But by degrees, the Tides which flowed up into the Mouth of the River *Rother* here, falling off, and becoming ſtill ſhorter and ſhorter, Ships and Veſſels could not come up ſo far as this *Weſt Hithe*, but were forced to ſtop ſomewhere ſhort of it. The River *Rother* alſo it ſelf ſeems, as Dr. *Plot* in ſome Manuſcript Papers that I have of his, (and which were kindly communicated to me by Mrs. *Plot* and her Son) obſerves, about this Time to have changed its Courſe, from its former old Channel under the Hills, and where its Track is ſtill viſible; and to have run out into the Sea a Mile more to the *Southward*; probably about *Willupgut*, where a Stone Bridge was built over it, now called *Botolf-Bridge*; one Arch of which ſtill remains above Ground: and bids fair to be the firſt Stone Bridge that ever was made in *England*. And perhaps the Ships might come up no further than this Bridge in *Antoninus* his Time; which if true, will both account for the 16 Miles Diſtance of the *Portus Lemanis* from *Durovernum* in the Itinerary (without venturing boldly as ſome do to correct the Numbers) and alſo to explain that Reading of *Jerome Surita*, who puts *ad Pontem Lemenis*, inſtead of *ad Portum*. But of this more in another Place.

HOLLINGBOURN, *Holingeburn*, (the running Brook) lies about the Middle of *Kent*, and about three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyborne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called *All-Saints*; in the Church are Remains of Painted Glaſs, and the Memorials of the Interment of *Challoner*, *Clapham*, *Goddin*; and a Noble Monument of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Cheyney*, Eſq; of *Gueſtling* in *Suſſex*, and Lady to Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, in the Year 1638. Another of *Philippa*, Sir *John Colepeper*'s Lady: A fair Monument of Sir *Martin Barnham*; another of *Francis Colepeper* of *Greenway-hill* in this Pariſh, Eſq; in the Year 1591. A fair Marble Monument of *John* Lord *Colepeper*, Privy-Counſellor to King *Charles* the Iſt. Another of the Lady *Grace Gethin*, great Grand-Daughter of Sir *Thomas Colepeper*.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Hollingbourn*. Becauſe in the Year 980. it was given by *Athelſtane* Son of *Ethelred*, to that Church: And was continued to it at the Suppreſſion.

King *Henry* the IId did alſo give ſome Lands in this Pariſh upon the Hill, to the ſame Church.

Philpot ſaith, that the Prior and Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* ſurrendred *Hollingbourn* into the King's Hands, in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, who exchanged it that Year with *Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for other Lands.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. when before the Juſtices *Itinerant* the Prior of *Canterbury* claimed all Privileges to this Manor, there is this Exception. *Quod tenentes de prædicto Manerio ſolebant ſolvere Pontagium ad Pontem Roffenſem de ſex Sulingis & Dimidio de Maydeneſtan.*

At this Place the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* had a Gallows, on which they executed ſuch Criminals as had committed Murder, Felony, *&c.* within the Liberties of the Convent; according to their Privilege of *Infangtheof* and *Outfangtheof Furcas*, &c.

Hollingbourn is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 28 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* In the *Valor. Beneficiorum* 'tis falſely put down as a Rectory.

In *Domeſday* is this Note of this Place. *Hollingbourn eſt Manerium Monachorum & T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro vj. Sullingis & nunc ſimiliter; & eſt appretiatum xxx l.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Ripple*, a Manor which once had Owners of this Name; for in the 30th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 91. *Richard de Ripple* held this and other Lands in Leaſe from the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*. From this Name before the End of King *Edward* the IIId, it was gotten into that of *Septvans*; from *William*, Son of Sir *William Septvans*, it went by Sale to the *Gowers*; and ſtaid in that Family till King *Henry* the IVth's Time; and then was alienated to *Brockhull*; a younger Branch of that Ancient Family which flouriſhed at *Calehill*: And here it continued for ſome Deſcents; but in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry Brockhull* dying without Iſſue, *Anne* his only Daughter carried it in Marriage to Sir *John Taylour*; and from thence, at the End of that Queen's Reign, it was transferred to Sir *Martin Barnham*.

2. *Elnothington* is another Manor here, which anciently alſo had Owners of this Name; as appears by old Deeds: But this Family was extinct or gone from hence before the End of King *Edward* the IIId; for in the 42d Year of that Prince's Reign, Sir *Arnold St. Leger* of *Ulcomb* was in Poſſeſſion of it; and in this Family it continued thence down till it came to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*; who in King *James*, or in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Colepeper*.

3. *Pen-Court* was a Seat once belonging to the Family of the Name of *Pen*; but that was here extinct before the End of King *Edward* the IIId, and then this Place went into the Name of *Donet*, but ſtaid not long there; for by an Heir General it went, with much other Land, to the *St. Legers* of *Ulcomb*: and there continued, till with *Elnothington* above-mentioned, it was ſold to Sir *Thomas Colepeper*: And he paſſed it the ſame Way to Mr. *Mark Queſtwood* of *London*; who, on his Deceaſe ſettled it for ever on the Company of Fiſhmongers in that City.

4. *Muſton*, in old Deeds written *Moſton*; which in the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt gave Name to the Family of the *Moſtons*; but theſe about the Time of King *Richard* the IId, were extinct here; and were ſucceeded in this Eſtate by *Wood*. In which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Greenway-Court*, is a Place which anciently was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Atleezes*. But Sir *Richard Atleeze* dying without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1394, gave it to his Brother *Marcellus Atleeze*, by whoſe Daughter and Coheir *Cicely* it went with *Perry-Court* in *Preſton* by *Feverſham*, to Mr. *Valentine Barret*. And he about the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, conveyed it to *Fitzwater*; in which Family it continued till King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, and then was ſold to *St. Leger*, where it continued till King *Charles* the Iſt, and then was ſold to Sir *Alexander Colepeper*; who on his Deceaſe gave it to Sir *John Colepeper* of *Loſenham*.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Cuſſier* of this Place, gave by Will, dated *Sept.* 29th, 1612. 20 *l.* to buy a Piece of Land; out of the Rent of which ſhe ordered

10 *s. per Ann.* ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor of *Hollingbourn*; 5 *s.* to Ten Poor Perſons of *Leeds*; and 5 *s* to Ten of the Pariſh of *Bromfield*, on *Sept.* 22d, the Day of her Deceaſe.

HOO, *How*, *Hou*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Hohg*, ſeems to take its Name from the *Saxon* Ho, *or Hob*; which ſignifies ſometimes a Heel, and ſometimes the Ham of the Leg (whence our word *Hough*, to Hough or Hamſtring) and 'tis likely the Hundred of *Hoo* was ſo called, becauſe it runs out into a kind of a Point like a Heel; or lies in a Bending between the Two Rivers like a Ham.

The Pariſh of *Hoo*, or *Hoo St. Warburgh*, lies towards the *North* Side of the County, by the River *Medway*, about three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it; 'tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Warburgh*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 6. *s.* 0 *d.*

The Church is handſome, with a Spire Steeple, and two good Porches to it. In it are Memorials of *Stephen* and *Richard Carlis*, in the Year 1417. Of *Thomas Cobham* and *Matilda* his Wife in the Year 1465; alſo of *Beddyl*, *Plamley*, *Baily*, and *Holmwood*.

Hoo gives Name to the whole Hundred in which it ſtands: And in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, gave a Noble Title to one *Thomas Hoo*, (perhaps born here) for he was created by that Prince, Baron of *Hoo* and *Haſting*; and by one of his Daughters, who was married to *Geoffrey Boleyn*, ſome of his Blood was derived down into the Veins of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Places of Note here.

1. The Manor or rather the Barony of *Hoo*, for ſo I have ſeen it called in ſome old Records; was in King *Henry* the IId's Time in the Poſſeſſion of *Hugo de Bardolfe*: And it came to him by Exchange for the Honour of *Banton*, with the Crown; and he held it as an entire Knight's Fee: And from him it deſcended down to another *Hugh Bardolfe*, who was rated for it alſo as a whole Knight's Fee in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the Iſt. But his Son *Hugh* Lord *Bardolfe* left only three Daughters, who divided his Eſtate amongſt them. Tho' I find that he gave ſome of it to the Abbot of *Reading*, which was confirmed by King *John*, and by King *Henry* the the IId. For I find him in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, claiming View of *Frank-Pledge*, for his Manor of *Hoo*; as did alſo *Grey* and *Points* at the ſame Time, for their Manors here, and they got the Better of the Crown in a Trial; which had aſſerted a Right to one Moiety of theſe Manors.

For of theſe Three Daughters, the Eldeſt *Maude*, was married to *Hugo Points*; *Margaret*, to *Robert Aguillon*; and *Iſolda*, to *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*. *Points* and *Aguillon* agreed in a joint Sale of their Share (which was half a Knight's Fee) to *John de la Pole*: And he paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But it ſtaid here no longer than King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, and then it came all into the Name of *Grey*; and here continued till the 22d Year of King *Henry* the VIth. But then *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Codnor* dying without Iſſue-Male, by one of his Daughters it went in Marriage to *John* Lord *Zouch*; but his Deſcendant *John* Lord *Zouch* being attainted by King *Henry* the VIIth, for eſpouſing the Cauſe of the Houſe of *York* in the Battel of *Boſworth-field*; this Eſtate was given to Sir *Henry Wyat*, Privy-Counſellor to that Prince: and his unfortunate Grandſon, Sir *Thomas*, being attainted in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary* the Iſt's Reign, it came again to the Crown; and here ſtaid till King *James* the Iſt in his IIId Year granted it to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*; whoſe Son *Robert* alſo Earl of *Salisbury* ſold it to Sir *Edward Hales* Knight and Baronet, and his Grandſon of the ſame Name was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time: But 'tis now come to be the Eſtate of the Earl of *Jerſey*.

2. *Beluncle* is a Seat in *Hoo* of very great Antiquity and Eminence; in King *Henry* the IId's Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Jordanus de Foliot*, and was accounted as a fifth Part of a Knight's Fee: But his Son and Heir *Richard de Foliot*, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. ſold it to *Reginald Cobham*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 33d Year of that King, and for 7 Years after ſucceſſively. This was then reckoned as one of the Principal Seats of that great Family; and in Old Deeds they are frequently written *Cobham*, of *Beluncle*: Of this Family was *Henry de Cobham*, who was ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron in the 7th Year of *Edward* the Iſt; and alſo *Stephen Cobham*, who was likewiſe ſummoned thither as a Peer, in the 18th Year of that King; and *Thomas Cobham*, who ſate alſo in Parliament as a Baron, in the 38th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. In this Name, and afterwards in that of *Brook*, did *Beluncle* continue till *George Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, forfeited it to the Crown, in the 1ſt Year of King *James* the Iſt. However, that Prince reſtored it to *Henry Brook*, Lord *Cobham*; but he dying without Iſſue it devolved to Sir *William*, Son of *George Brook*; but he alſo died without Iſſue-Male, *A. D.* 1643. by which means it deſcended to Sir *John Brook*, then Lord *Cobham* as Reverſioner in Entail. 'Tis now in the Poſſeſſion of Colonel *Charles Cobham*.

3. *Abbeys-Court* in the Borough of *Boxle* is a Place in *Hoo*, where is a Seat now belonging to the Earl of *Jerſey*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, a Complaint was brought againſt *Gilbert*, Earl of *Tunbridge*, that he had encloſed ſome Ground here in *Toxwood*, (and reckoned it within his *Lowy*,) which was common and belonged to the Barony; and had got ſome Tenants, which formerly owed Suit and Service to the Hundred Court at *Hoo*, to be exempt from thence, and to be alſo within the *Lowy*; but they could not make it out, and ſo were caſt. But certain it is that Part of the Hundred of *Hoo*, was then reckoned to be within the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*.

Holling ſhed the Hiſtorian, (who was a *Kentiſh* Man) ſaith, That *Hoo* in his Time was nearly an Iſland: And of the Hundred of *Hoo*, he ſaith the People had this Rhime or Proverb;

He that rideth into the Hundred of Hoo,
Beſides pilfering Seamen ſhall find Dirt enow.

Dr. *Peter Gunning*, who was firſt Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and then of *Ely*, was born in this Pariſh, and left a Service of Communion Plate to the Church, when he died.

HOPE, *Hope-all Saints*, lies about the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, in *Romney Marſh*, about a Mile and an half *North Weſt* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is in the Hundred of St. *Martin*, and the Reſt in that of *Langport*. 'Tis all in the Diviſion of Juſtices and Corporation of *Romney Marſh*. The Liberty whereof claims over it; as alſo doth that of St. *Auſtin* in ſome Places.

'Tis

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*. The Church is called *All-Saints*, and ſtands in the Hundred of *Langport*. 'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 10 *s.* 00 *d.*

Crawthorn is the only Place of Note in this Pariſh; which anciently belonged to the *Cheyneys*; but about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign the *Henleys* had it in Poſſeſſion: Some of whoſe Deſcendants in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, ſold it to *Thomas* Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*, who not long after ſent it the ſame way to *Tooke* of *Bere*, in *Weſtcliffe*; and thence it went again by Sale to Mr. *Edward Chowte*; who dying without Male-Iſſue, ſettled it on his Brother Mr. *George Chowte*.

HORSMONDEN, in *Textus Roffenſis*, *Horſhundinne*, lies towards the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about a Mile and a half *Northweſt* from *Goudherſt*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. So much of it as is in the Hundred of *Brenchly* and *Horſmonden* is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*: Another Part is in the Hundred of *Larkfield*, and Bailiwick of *Hoo*; the Reſt, *viz.* the Borough of *Rugmerhill*, is in the Ancient Demeſne of *Aylesford*, and the Bailiwick of *Hoo*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and ſtands in the Hundred of *Brenchley* and *Horſmonden*. The Church is a good Building: Over the *Weſt* Door are in Stone the Arms of *Poynings*; and probably one of that Family might build the Tower, or that Portal. Sir *Edward Poynings* when he went to the Holy War, gave 24 Acres of Land to maintain Lights in this Church; and this Land ſtill bears the Name of *Torchfield*. On the *South* Side of the Chancel is a fair Altar-Tomb of Stone, but without any Inſcription; and I believe never had any. The like Inſtances I have met with in ſome other Places of this County, as in the Churches of *Maidſtone*, *Feverſham*, *Stroud*, &c. So vain is the Expectation ſometimes of Poſthumous Glory! In the Chancels are Memorials of the *Browns*; of *Spelmonden*; of *Belwick*, *Grovehurſt*, *Wickham*, *Courthope*, *Auſten*, and *Oldſworth*.

This Pariſh is a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Reverend Mr. *Bates*, the preſent Incumbent; who by the bye is but the Fifth here in Succeſſion ſince the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, and therefore this is probably a very healthful Place, as before I obſerved *Cranebrook* in this Neighbourhood to have been: This Gentleman ſhewed me the Roof of the Parſonage Houſe, which is ſo uncommon that I never ſaw the like before. 'Tis framed of huge ſtrong compaſſing or circular Timbers, juſt like the Ribs of a Ship; and really it looks very much like the Hold of a Ship inverted.

A Fair is kept here on *July* the 15th, being St. *Swithin*'s Day.

Places of Note here:

1. *Horſmonden* Manor. In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*, and Lord of *Tunbridge*, claimed to have View of Frank-Pledge, *&c.* for his Manor of *Horſmonden*, and which he held then of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Placita de Libertat. c. I de Berewyke, &c.* So that then the Eſtate was in that Family.

But afterwards, as *Philpot* ſaith, it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Rokeſleys*, who had a large Eſtate hereabouts: By a Daughter of *Richard de Rokeſley* it went in Marriage to *Thomas de Poynings*; from whom it, by a long Deſcent, came to Sir *Edward Poynings*; who dying without any lawful Iſſue, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, all his Eſtate, and this among the reſt, eſcheated to the Crown; and that King 24 Years after granted it to *Richard Darell*, Eſq; whoſe Son, *George Darell*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Richard Paine*, and he parted with it the ſame Way to *Beſwick*, Anceſtor to Mrs. *Mary Beſwick*, who in *Philpot*'s Time had bequeathed it for Life to Mr. —— *Haughton*.

2. *Groveherſt*, with its Appendages *Capell*, *Auguſt-Pits*, *Hoath*, (or *Hothfield*,) and *Sneade*, was anciently in the Poſſeſſion of the *Groveherſts*; one of which Name, *John Groveherſt*, lies buried in the Chancel of this Church, with his Figure in Braſs upon a Stone; and with an Inſcription in *Latin*, expreſſing, That he gave the Manor of *Lewes Hoath* to the Abbey of *Begham*, on Condition that they ſhould find a Prieſt to officiate perpetually in this Church, and in a Chapel which then was in being at *Lewes Hoath*: In Memory of which there is a Field ſtill called *Chapel-Field*. By *Anne*, one of the Heirs of *Richard Groveherſt*, in the latter End of King *Richard* the IId, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *Richard Hextall*, who purchaſed the other Places mentioned above, as Appendages to *Groveherſt*. And his only Grand-Daughter *Anne*, carried them in Marriage to *William Whetenhall*, Eſq; and one of his Deſcendants, of the Family of the *Whetenhalls* of Great *Peckham* in this County, ſold it in *Philpot*'s Time to Mr. *Francis Auſtin*.

3. *Lewes Hoath* above-mentioned, after the Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes came into the Crown, and there remain'd till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Anthony Brown*, Viſcount *Montague*; who ſold it to *Beſwick*, and by that means it went to *Haughton*, with other Lands abovenamed.

4. *Sprivers* is a Manor here, which anciently had Owners of the Name of *Spriver*: For *Robert Spriver* died poſſeſs'd of it, *A. D.* 1447, and ſettled it by Will on his Son of the ſame Name. After it had ſtaid a great while in this Family, it came ſomehow into that of *Vane*; and thence into that of *Bathurſt*; and after that it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Malbert*. And in *Philpot*'s Time, was got into the Name of *Morgan*.

5. *Spelmonden* is a Seat here which alſo had anciently Poſſeſſors of its own Name; there being in old Writings frequent mention made of *John de Spelmonden*; who was Owner of, and Reſided at, this Place. From his Name it went ſome-how into that of *Poynings*: And *Michael Poynings* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; as appears by *Rot. Eſc. Part* 2. *N.* 14. and from him it deſcended down to Sir *Edward Poynings*; who in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IVth ſold it to *John Sampſon*; and his Son *Chriſtopher Sampſon*, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſent it the ſame Way to *Stephen Darell*; whoſe Son *George Darell* ſold it in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* to *Paine*; and he in the 28th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* alienated it to *William Nutbrown*; who the Year after ſold it to *George Cure* of *Surrey*; and he to *Arthur Langworth*; and he to *William Beſwick*, whoſe Father had been Lord Mayor of *London*; and his Grand-Daughter, Mrs. *Mary Beſwick*, ſettled it by Will on Mr. —— *Haughton* for his Life, as ſhe did other Lands abovementioned.

6. *Bidmonden* was a Religious Houſe here: Of which I ſhall ſpeak in another Place.

HORTON-KIRBY, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, upon the River *Darent*, about Three Miles towards the *South-East* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *West* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; the Church is called St. *Mary*'s; a Vicarage valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims here; and that of the Dean of *Canterbury* over the Lands late of Sir *Anthony Roper* in this Pariſh.

It had the Addition to its Name of *Horton*, from one *William Kirby*, ſometime Owner of this Place; whoſe Wife probably lies in the Church in the *North* Iſle, with a Braſs Figure over her.

Places of Note here:

1. *Horton-Caſtle*; this Place, as appears by *Domeſday*, was held by *A. Retellus Rubitonienſis* or *Roſſe*, in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt; and *Alexander Roſſe*, one of this Family, and Owner of *Horton Manor*, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in the 1ſt Year of King *John*. But about the End of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Lora de Roſſe*, an only Daughter of *William de Roſſe*, who held an entire Knight's Fee hereabouts, carried it to her Husband —— *Kirkby*; who left his Ancient Seat of *Kirkby-hall* in *Lancaſhire*, and came and lived here at *Horton*, and new named the Place, *Horton-Kirby*. *Darell*, in his Book *de Caſtellis Cantiæ*, ſaith, that *Horton Caſtle* owns the *Roſſes* for its Founders: And *Philpot* ſaith, *Kirby* Rebuilt it, and Built the Manor Houſe. About the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, by a Daughter of the Name of *Kirby*, this Eſtate went to *Thomas Stoner* of *Stoner* in *Oxfordſhire*; whoſe Great Grandſon, *John Stoner*, forfeited *Horton Caſtle* to the Crown, by being engaged with my Lord *Audley* in his Inſurrection againſt King *Henry* the VIIth. And here it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *Robert Rudſton*, Eſq; and by a Daughter of that Family it went to Mr. — *Michell* of *Richmond*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Franks* is an Eminent Seat in this Pariſh, which in King *Henry* the IIId's Time belonged to a Family of this Name, which came out of *Yorkſhire* and ſettled here; and ſometimes are written *Frankiſh*: From this Name, in King *Henry* the VIth's Time, it went into that of *Martin*, and continued in it till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then was ſold to *Launcelot Bathurſt*, Alderman of *London*; who built here a Noble and Magnificent Seat, which in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Bathurſt*, and continues ſtill in that Name.

In the Church are Memorials of this Family of the *Bathurſts*.

3. *Reynolds* or *Reginalds*, is a Place here which very early had Owners of that Name; and who continued here till about the End of King *Edward* the IVth; but then it was ſold to Sir *John Brown*, Lord Mayor of *London*, *A. D.* 1480; from him it deſcended to *John Brown*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and kept his Shrievalty here; and who Married a *Bathurſt*, and is buried here: But about the End of King *Charles* the Iſt, it was ſold to Sir *John Jacob*; and from him it went ſoon after, and the ſame way, to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton* of *Eſſex*, Baronet, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

MONKS-HORTON, lies towards the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Three Miles *North-Weſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Stowting*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and rated in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Priory here, which gave it this Name, was a Cell to *Lewes*.

See the Chapter of Religious Houſes.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sherford*, alias *Shurfare*, alias *Eaſt Horton*, is a Manor here, which once had Owners of the Name of *Spicer*, derived from the *Spicers* of *Retling* in *Nonnington*; and one of that Name Married *Joan*, Sole Daughter of Sir *Richard de Retling*; and died Poſſeſs'd of it in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId; and here it ſtaid till about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, and then was ſold to *Thomas Morris*, Gent. whoſe Grandſon, *Thomas Morris*, of *Mount Morris*, Eſq; hath Erected in the ſaid Manor, at the Foot of the Hill by which the Old *Roman* Way called *Stone-ſtreet* paſſes, a Fair Brick Houſe, with an handſome Platform of Lead, and a Cupulo, and with Rails and Baniſters round the Top. It ſtands finely on an Eminence, and hath good Avenues to it, Gardens and Offices.

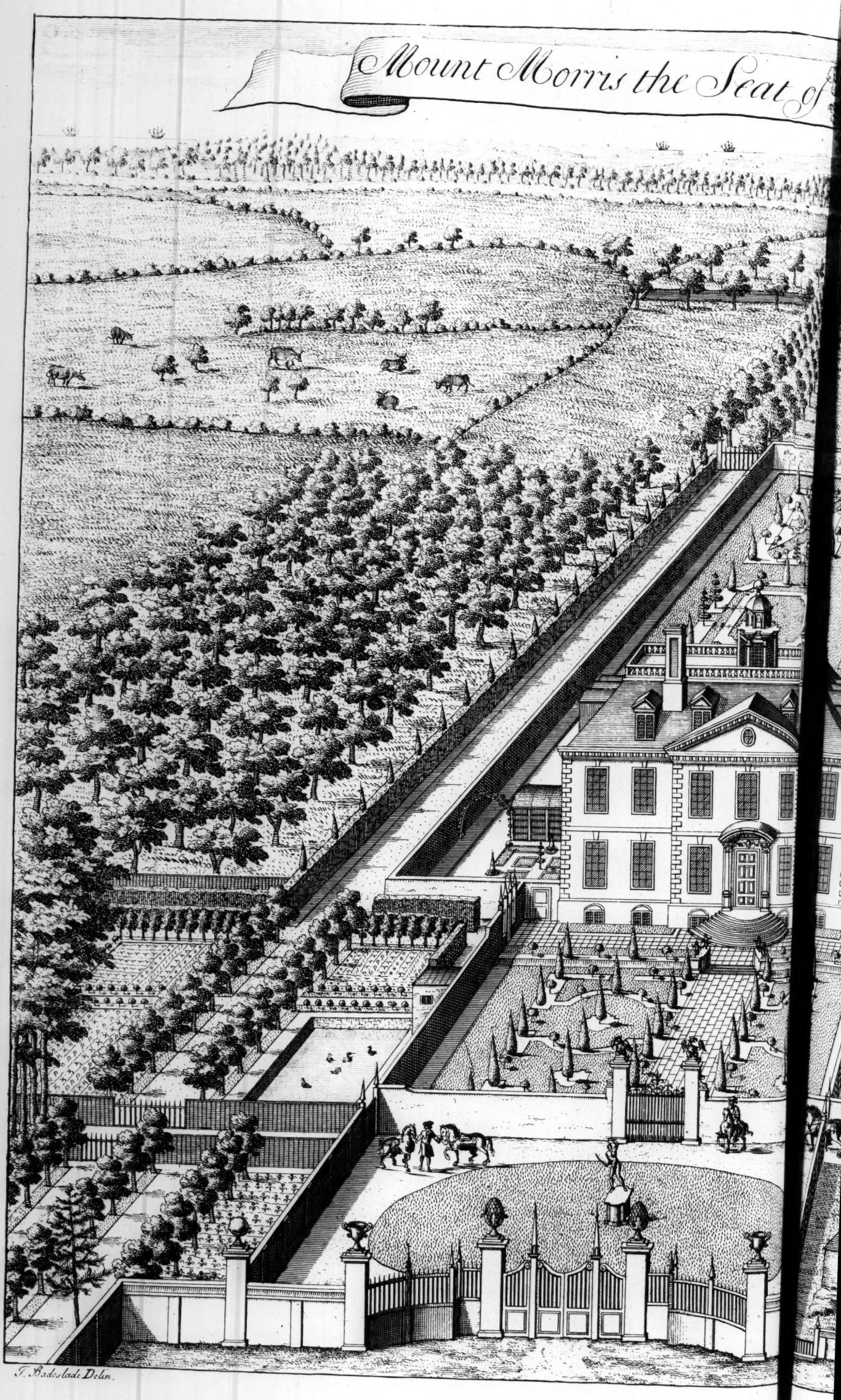
2. The Manor of *Horton* which belonged to the Priory here founded by *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, (the Priory ſee elſewhere). This Manor, on the General Suppreſſion, was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*; and returning to the Crown on his Attainder, ſtaid there till King *Charles* the Iſt granted it to the City of *London*; and they, 1630, conveyed it to *George Rook*, Eſq; Father to Mr. *Laurence Rook*; whoſe Son, *Heyman Rook*, Eſq; ſold it to *Thomas Morris* of *Mount Morris* in this Pariſh, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

But the Abbey Houſe was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to *John Tate* of *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; who in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to *Walter Mantle*, Eſq;; but he being concerned in the unfortunate Attempt of Sir *Thomas Wiat*, forfeited it to the Crown, where it ſtaid till the 13th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was granted, or reſtored, to the ſaid *Walter Mantle*, and continued in his Family in *Philpot*'s Time.

HORTON-PARVA, is a ſmall diſuſed Chapel, (now a Barn) lying on the *Stoure*, in the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*; and is united to *Chartham*.

Philpot ſaith, there was a great Conteſt between *John Beckford*, Vicar of *Chartham*, and *Chriſtopher Shuckborough*, Eſq; Lord of *Horton*, about Celebration of Divine Offices in the Chapel of *Horton*; and there was an Appeal to *William Courtney* then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: who Commiſſioned his Official, *John Barnet*, *A. D.* 1380, to hear and determine this Affair: And the Concluſion was, that all Divine Offices might be Celebrated here; *exceptis tantum Defunctorum Sepulturis & exequiis*; for the Dead were to be buried at *Chartham*.

Horton-parva, was one part of the large Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*; who, in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, to whom he was



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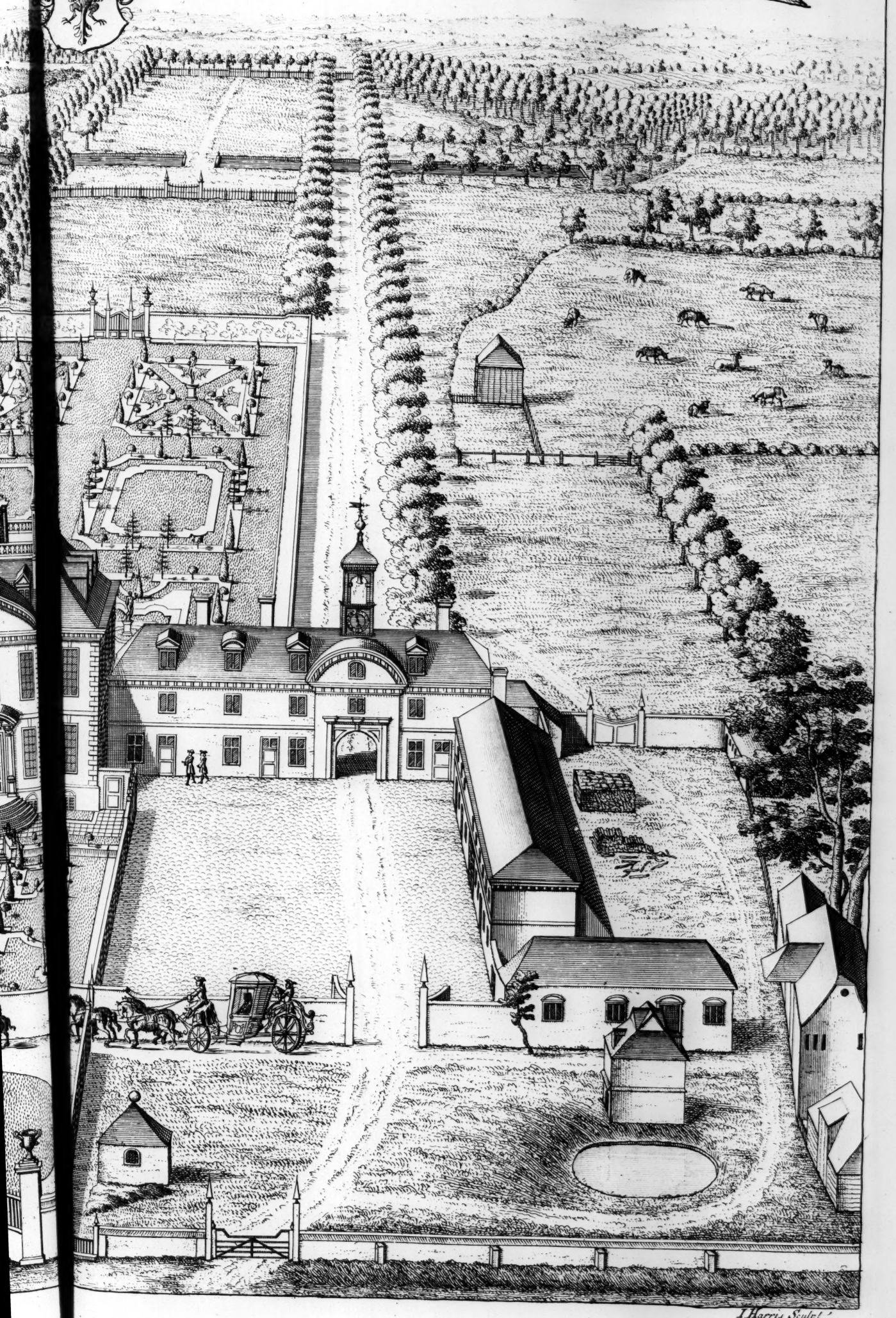
# of Morris Drake Morris Esq^r



I. Harris Sculp^t

Steward of the Houſhold, gave it in Frank-Marriage with his Daughter *Joan*, to *John de Northwood*; whoſe Great Grandſon, *John de Northwood*, did alſo, in the 8th Year of King *Richard* the IId, diſpoſe of it the ſame way with his Daughter, to *Chriſtopher Shuckborough* of *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; and he, in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, ſold it to *George Ballard*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it ſtaid a good while; till *Nicholas Ballard*, in the 4th Year of *Philip* and *Mary*, alienated it to *Roger Trollop*, Eſq;; and he, in the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Edward Warner*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*. This Gentleman, Fourteen Years after, ſold it to Sir *Roger Manwood*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; whoſe Son, Sir *Peter Manwood*, parted with it by Sale to Mr. *Chriſtopher Toldarbye*, who left it to his Son of the ſame Name; but he dying without Iſſue, *Jane*, his only Siſter and Heir, carried it to her Husband Sir *Robert Darell* of *Colehill*; and his ſecond Son, Mr. *Edward Darell*, was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

HOTHE, or *Hoad*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent* near the Sea, about Five Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. It is in the Deanery of *Weſt-Bere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is called St. *Mary Holy Croſs*.

'Tis now called *Hothe* Chapel, and is a ſmall, but neat Place, and annexed to *Reculver*.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claimeth here, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belonged to that Abbey.

In the Chancel is a Braſs Plate over *Iſabella Chakbone*, which ſeems Ancient, but the Date gone.

A Memorial of *Anthony Maggot*, 1535.

Neither *Philpot*, *Wever*, nor *Lambard*, ſay any thing of this Place. Becauſe 'tis a Chapel, 'tis not valued in the King's Books apart from *Reculver*.

Ford, an old Seat of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, lies partly in this Pariſh, and partly in *Chiſtlet*.

This Palace of *Ford* was the moſt Ancient Seat belonging to the See, and given to it by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*; but it was Demoliſhed about the Year 1658, and the Bricks, Timber, and other Materials ſold to any Purchaſer.

Archbiſhop *Cranmer* uſed to reſide much at *Ford*, eſpecially about the End of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign.

There was a Park then about it, and the Houſe was large, but it ſtood ill, the Situation being unhealthy: So that Archbiſhop *Parker* would have pulled it down to improve and repair the Palaces at *Canterbury* and *Bekesbourn*; but he met with ſuch Delays in his Suit to the Queen for leave ſo to do, that it diſcouraged him, and he dropt the Deſign.

HOTHFEILD, vulgo *Hotfeild*, lies towards the middle of the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by the *Stoure*, about Two Miles and a half *Northward* from *Aſhforde*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

Part of it is in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, in which the Church ſtands, and is called St. *Mary*'s; and part is in the Hundred of *Calehill*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Pariſh is a Rectory, and rated in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 5 *s.*

Here *Alexander Eden*, a Gentleman of this County, took and killed in ſingle Fight that famous Rebel *Jack Cade*; for which Service, King *Henry* the VIth gave him 1000 Marks, and Knighted him.

The Hiſtory of this *Jack Cade*'s Rebellion, in ſhort was thus.

Richard Duke of *York*, in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, deſigning at the Sovereignty, thought it proper to begin his Work with ſome Rebellion or Sedition among the People; which would ſound theirs and the Great Mens Affections to his Cauſe; and alſo engage ſome in Crimes too great to be pardoned, and conſequently oblige them to continue in his Intereſt. The Engine he pitch'd upon for this purpoſe, was one *Jack Cade* an *Iriſhman*; a Fellow who had been formerly a Servant to Sir *Thomas Dagre* of *Suſſex*; but having barbarouſly killed a Woman with Child, was forced to fly the Realm into *France*. From which Kingdom he now came, under the Name of Sir *John Mortimer*; and pretending to be Brother to the Earl of *March*, and Couſin to the Duke of *York*, he raiſed a great number of Rebellious People together in this County, and marching at the Head of them, encamped upon *Blackheath*. *Cade* was an Active Stout Fellow, and gave himſelf a good ſwaggering Title, *viz.* Captain of *Kent*; and ſometimes, to ſhew the Goodneſs of his Deſigns, Captain *Mendall*: For his Pretences were all for Reformation, and the Good of the Nation, as thoſe of Rebels uſually are. Accordingly he ſent many Articles of Complaint and Demands to the King; one of which was, that the Duke of *York* ſhould be recalled out of *Ireland*, and be placed at the Head of the Council-Board here; he delivered his Demands in very Inſolent and Threatning Language; ſo that the King judging who were at the Bottom of all this, raiſed an Army of 15000 Men, and Marched in Perſon againſt *Cade* and the Rebels; on which the *Kentiſh* Captain drew his Forces into the Woods by *Sevenoke*; and the King thinking it not ſafe to Attack him there, withdrew back to *London*. But his Courageous Queen *Margaret*, with her uſual Fire and Haſte, ſent the Two *Suffolks*, Sir *Humphrey* and *William*, with as many bold young Gentlemen as could be found about the Court, to follow and Attack the Rebels; theſe bravely attempted it, but with ill Succeſs; for *Cade* received them in ſo good Order, that he ſlew both the Leaders Sir *Humphrey* and his Brother, and put all the reſt to Flight. And *Cade* had ſo managed his Affairs, and perverted the Army, that tho' the King's Troops lay all this while at *Blackheath*, they could neither by Perſuaſion, nor Threatning, be brought to March to Reſcue the Queen's Men; but rather wiſhed that all things might go well for the Rebels: And indeed a great many of them deſerted privately, and got to *Cade*'s Army; which alſo did daily increaſe by Supplies out of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. And now he was got to be ſo conſiderable, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Duke of *Buckingham* were ſent to Treat with the Rebels, and to know their Demands. To theſe Captain *Mendall* vouchſafed indeed to give civil Language, but abſolutely denied to agree to any Ceſſation of Arms, unleſs the King would in Perſon pleaſe to hear their Complaints, and paſs his Royal Word for their Redreſs. The poor-ſpirited King not being ſufficiently aſſured of his Soldiers Fidelity, retired with his Queen to *Kenelworth Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*; committing the Charge of the *Tower* of *London* to the Lord *Scales*, and to one Sir *Matthew Gouge*, (ſome call him *Gough*) a Gentleman of *Wales*, who had been very Famous for his Valour in the Wars againſt *France*, where he had ſerved above Twenty Years; and was equally Celebrated at Home for his Virtue and true Love to his Country. However, the King's

King's Flight ſtruck ſuch a Terror into his Friends, and ſo encouraged the Rebels, that had the Earl of *Warwick* been here, perhaps he might eaſily have gained his Point. For in a few Days Captain *Jack* putting on *Humphrey Stafford*'s Gilded Armour, had the Confidence to March his Men into the Borough of *Southwark*, and to Quarter them upon the People; but he charged them to commit no Outrages, nor Acts of Plunder, which they ſtrictly obſerved; and this got them great Credit. The next Morning, being *July* the 2d, *Cade* Marches to *London-Bridge*; and without any Oppoſition paſſes it, and proceeds at the Head of his Men to *London-Stone*; and ſtriking his Sword upon it, he cryed aloud, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of* London! The Lord Mayor, Sir *Thomas Charlton*, ſtood at his Door; and bid him beware of doing any thing againſt the Peace of the City: To which the Pageant anſwered, *Let the World judge of our honeſt Intentions by our Actions.* And indeed his Men behaved themſelves ſo regularly in the City, that they had all the Mobs good Word. But in ſome time the Fellows Head grew dizzy with Succeſs, ſo that making himſelf Commander in Chief of the City, he ſent out his Letters of Safe Conduct to ſuch as he thought fit to employ; and in particular he wrote to one *Thomas Cock*, a Woollen-draper, to ſend him Horſes and Arms, and 1000 Marks in Money at the Charge of the *Italian* Merchants; honeſtly aſſuring him, that he would take off the Heads of all that denied to furniſh him. *Cock* was forced to do his Errand, and the Foreign Merchants to comply with his Demands: And had he had any one to adviſe or ſupport him, no doubt he had gained the entire Poſſeſſion of the City. But at Night he ſtalks back out of *London* into *Southwark*, where *Robert Poynings*, Eſq; for the Honour of his Family, was pleaſed to be his Sword-Bearer and Carver. The next Morning he returns into the City, and orders the Lord *Scales*, Governor of the *Tower*, to bring thence his Priſoner the Lord *Say*, then Treaſurer of *England*, to appear before him at *Guildhall*, where he had Summoned the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to attend him. After the Lord *Say* was Arraigned, and had deſired to be tried by his Peers, *Cade* ordered him to be immediately Beheaded at the Standard in *Cheapſide*; and carrying his Head on a Pole before him, and ordering his Body to be dragged into *Southwark* and Quartered, went to *Mile-End* to adviſe and concert Meaſures with the *Eſſex* Rebels; and in his way thither meeting, as ſome ſay, with Sir *James Cromer*, then Sheriff of *Kent*, and who had lately Married the Daughter of the Lord *Say*; or, as others ſay, ſending for him out of the *Fleet*-Priſon, he cauſed his Head alſo to be ſtruck off, and born, as the other was, before him, and made them kiſs one another as they were born along, to excite Laughter from the Mob. The next Morning he entred *London* again, and puniſhed ſome of his own Gang, who had diſobeyed his Commands; ſeized upon the Wares and Goods of one Alderman *Malpas*, and fined *Horn*, another Alderman 500 Marks. Theſe Inſolencies and Cruelties a little awakened and rouzed the Spirits of the Citizens; ſo that they ſent to the Lord *Scales* for ſome Aſſiſtance, and ſome Forces actually came to them in the Night, under the Command of the Brave *Matthew Gouge* above-mentioned.

Cade had again wiſely Marched out of the City, and was Quartered in *Southwark*, where having heard that his Paſſage into the City would be diſputed next time, he ran to Arms, and attempted to force the Bridge: But the Citizens defended it gallantly againſt him, tho' with the loſs of many Valiant Men, among whom the Brave *Gouge* himſelf was one, the Conflict holding all Night till Nine the next Morning. This Diſappointment and Defeat of the Rebels, produced a Ceſſation of Arms for ſome time; and then the Succeſs was prudently followed with a Proclamation of Pardon to all ſuch as ſhould now go home: And this being ſhewed them under the Great Seal by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was Lord Chancellor alſo, had its deſired Effect; for the Rebels diſperſed, and all left *Cade*; who ſending his Things down by Water to *Rocheſter*, went by Land himſelf. And, as *Stow* ſaith, attempted to ſeize on *Queenborough* Caſtle; but not being able to effect it with the few Men that he had reaſſembled together, he fled away as faſt as he could, and lurk'd about in the Woods of *Suſſex* and *Kent*. After this a Proclamation was Publiſhed, ſetting forth his Original and former Crimes, and offering 1000 Marks to any one who ſhould take him alive or Dead. Upon which Mr. *Eden*, as is above ſaid, ſlew him at this Place, and carried his Body in a Cart up to *London*; where it was Quartered and ſent into *Kent*, and his Head ſet upon *London-Bridge*. The King cauſed about 26 of the Principal to be Executed in *Kent*, and Pardoned all the reſt, but made them come Naked (almoſt) to *Blackheath*, and beg their Lives.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hothfeild* Manor: This Place anciently belonged to the Family of *Badeleſmere*, being held by them in Grand Serjeanty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. His Service was to hold the Baſon and Towel for the Archbiſhop to waſh his Hands on the Day of his Inthronization; and to be his Chamberlain the Night of his Inſtalment; for which the Baſon and Bed were his Fees. *Bartholomew de Badeleſmere*, Son of *Gunceline*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the IId. But his unhappy Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*, forfeited it to the Crown about Eleven Years after; but by King *Edward* the IIId it was again reſtored to his Son of the ſame Name; who in the 12th Year of that King dying without Iſſue, left Four Siſters Co-heirs; by *Margaret*, one of whom, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *William* Lord *Roſſe* of *Hamlake*: But one of his Deſcendants, *Thomas* Lord *Roſſe*, being taken Priſoner and Beheaded at *Newcaſtle*, for the Cauſe of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, it was forfeited to the Crown again; and by King *Edward* the IVth, in his 4th Year, was granted to Sir *John Fogge* of *Repton* (for Life only); on his Death, in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the 7th, it returned to the Crown, and by King *Henry* the VIIIth was granted to *John Tuſton*, Eſq; Anceſtor to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thanet*; and it is now in the Poſſeſſion, and the Seat of the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Thanet*; a kind Encourager of this Work. The Garden and Grove here is very fine.

2. *Swinfort* is a Manor here, which once belonged to a Family of that Sirname. But in King *Henry* the Vth's Time, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Bridges*, deſcended from *John at Bridg*, (who is one of thoſe Eminent Perſons that is painted kneeling in Armour in the Windows at *Great Chart* Church). And there is a Place in this Pariſh not far hence, which ſtill bears the Name of *Bridge*. In this Family it continued till about the End of King *James* the Iſt; and then it went by Sale from *Bridges* to Sir *Nicholas Tuſton*, Anceſtor to the Earl of *Thanet*, and continues now in that Honourable Family.

3. *Fouſley*, *Fauſley*, anciently *Fauleſley*, is a Place here which once had Owners here of this Name; Sir *John Fauleſley* of this Place being called by Writ to Parliament, in King *Richard* the IId's Reign;

Reign: But about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, this Manor was ſold from this Name to that of *Drury*; and about the End of that Princeſs, went the ſame way to *Paris*, and thence ſoon to *Bull*; and after that to *Paris* again: But at laſt it was alienated to Sir *Nicholas Tufton*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Thanet*, whoſe Eſtate it now is.

The Church is neat but ſmall, with an handſome Altar-Piece, Pewing and Pulpit, given by the preſent Earl of *Thanet*.

In the Chancel is a fair Alabaſter Monument of Sir *John Tufton*, Knight and Baronet, and of his Lady, Daughter of Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*; he was Great Grandfather to the preſent Earl of *Thanet*. He Rebuilt the Two Iſles of this Church after it was Burnt; and gave a Gift to the Poor of this Pariſh, and of *Rainham*, for mending the Highways.

HOUGHAM lies at the *South-Eaſt* ſide of *Kent* adjoining to the Sea, about Two Miles and a half *Southward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lath of St. *Auſtin*: Part of it is in the Town and Port of *Dover*, and Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*: Part is in the Hundred of *Bewsborough*, and Lath alſo of St. *Auſtin*; the reſt in the Hundred of *Folkſtone*, and Lath of *Shipway*. All this Pariſh, except what is within the Liberties of the Ports, is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of St. *Auſtin*: But that is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Town and Port of *Dover*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over ſome part of this Pariſh.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: the Church is in the Hundred of *Bewsborough*, and is Dedicated to St. *Laurence*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Hougham* Manor; this Place was once the Poſſeſſion of a very Ancient Family of the ſame Name: *Robert de Hougham* died ſeized of it in the 41ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and left it to his Son of the ſame Name, who was Governor of *Rocheſter* Caſtle in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign. But in the next Deſcent, this Family ended in Two Daughters, one of which Married *John de Shelving*; and the other *Waretius de Valoigns*, who in Right of his Wife had this Eſtate; and in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, had a Charter of Freewarren for his Manor of *Hougham*; but he alſo leaving only Two Daughters, by the Marriage of one of them, this Place went to *Thomas de Aldon*; and by another Female of this Family, it went, before the End of King *Henry* the IVth, into the Poſſeſſion of *Heron*; who, in ſome Years, ſold it to *Phineux*; in which Eminent Name it continued for many Deſcents; but at length, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, was ſold thence to Mr. *Neview* of *Dover*.

2. *Little Hougham*, is another Manor in this Pariſh, which very anciently was part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Baſing*; *William de Baſing* died Poſſeſs'd of it in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId; and in this Name it continued till the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, and then was ſold to *Clive* or *Cliffe*: But towards the End of that Prince, it was alienated to *Hextall*; hence, about the latter End of King *Edward* the IVth, it went by a Daughter to *Whetenhall*; and he ſold it to *John Bois*, Eſq; Anceſtor to *John Bois* of *Fredville*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Maxton*, is a Place here which anciently was divided between Two Families, called *Madekin* and *Walſham*. A D. 1077, *Stephen de Madekin* was not only Lord of *Madekin* in *Penton*, and had the Moiety of this Place, but alſo had Land at *Canterbury*, as appears by *Somner's Survey* of that Place: And *William de Walſham*, who had the other Moiety, gave Land by Charter to the Parſon or Incumbent of St. *Nicholas* of *Harbledown*. After theſe went out, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it was found in the Poſſeſſion of the *Archers*; but in the 25th Year of King *Richard* the IId, it was ſold by *William Archer* to *John Alkam* of *Alkam*, a Family of Note hereabouts. But before the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, this Name was out of Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate, which was got into that of *Herman*, who was likewiſe Owner of *May-Place* in *Crayford*: And here it ſtaid till near the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was ſold to *Andrews*; who alſo, in ſome Years, parted with it the ſame way to *Pepper*; and he to Sir *Thomas Wilford* of *Ilden*, who in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to *Richards* of *Dover*.

The Priory of St. *Martins* in *Dover* had ſome Intereſt in this Place in the Reign of King *Richard* the IId; as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 129. *p.* 2.

4. *Siberſton* is another Place in *Hugham*, which in elder Times was the Poſſeſſion of a Family of this Name; and from them it was ſold to the *Monins*; in whoſe Name it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, towards the End of which it was ſold to *Pepper*; and from thence, in King *James* the Iſt's Time, it was conveyed to *Molton* of *Rotherhead*, *Rotherhith*, or *Redriff* in *Surrey*; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

HUCKING lies towards the *North* part of the middle of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half *North-Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Margaret*. 'Tis eſteemed only as a Chapel, and ſo not rated in the King's Books.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hucking* is moſt of it contained within the Manor of *Hollingbourn*, and with that was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, A. D. 980.

And there is one Ancient Seat in this Pariſh called,

2. *Rumpſtede*, which did not belong to that Monaſtery; but had once Owners of this Name. Sir *William Rumpſtede* held this, and a Caſtellated Manſion in *Sevenokes* of the ſame Name in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign: And it was his Son, the Owner of both theſe *Rumpſtedes*, that Tradition makes to have given Education to that poor Boy, who afterwards became Lord Mayor of *London*, by the Name of Sir *William Sevenoke*, A. D. 1418. In the IIId Year of King *Henry* the VIth, this Place was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Peverell*; and afterwards it came into that of the *Peckhams*; but in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it was in the Name of *Figge*. About the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, it was the Eſtate of *Thompſon*, who ſold it to *Taylor*, who was Fruiterer to that Prince: And his Deſcendant, about the End of the next Reign, ſent it the ſame way to *Stringer* of *Goudherſt*, and thence by Marriage it went to the late Dr. *Belcher* of *Rocheſter*.

HUN-

HUNTON, Huntington, Huntingdune, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about four Miles *South Weſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

So much of it, as is either in the Hundred of *Larkfield* or Ancient Demeſne of *Aylesford*, is in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*.

But that Part which is in the Hundred of *Maidſtone* is in the Bailiwick of *Eyhorne*; and the Reſt, being in the Borough of *Hunton*, is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*; which Borough hath a Court-Leet by it ſelf; where the Borſholder is choſen; and the Inhabitants thereof owe no Suit nor Service to the Court-Leet of the Hundred: Only at that Court a Conſtable of that Hundred may be choſen out of this Borough.

This Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but 'tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Twiford*: 'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 16*l*. 12*s*. 01*d*.

At the *North* Side of the Chancel is a fair Monument of the *Fanes* of *Burſton* in this Pariſh; and in the *South* Side is a Memorial of the Interment of the Noble Family of the *Clintons*, formerly Lords of *Hunton*: His Seat was near the Church at a Place called the *Court-Lodge*; whereof the Moat and ſome Remains were viſible in *Kilburn*'s Time; and in the *South* Iſle of the Church is a Memorial of the Interment of *Head*; who once alſo was Owner of *Hunton*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hunton* Manor had anciently Proprietors of the Name of *Lenham*. For *Philpot* ſaith, That *Nicholas de Lenham* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here in the 41ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, *Eleanora*, Daughter of *William de Lenham*, carried it in Marriage to *John Gifford* together with,

2. *Benſtede*, another Manor in this Pariſh.

About the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, both were ſold to *John* Lord *Clinton*. And *Philpot* ſaith, the Effigies of this *John*, and of his Grandſon alſo Lord *Clinton* were preſerved in the Glaſs Windows of the Church in his Time: But a Deſcendant of his, another *John* Lord *Clinton* about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, Privy-Conſellor to that Prince; but his unfortunate Grandſon forfeited both his Life and this Eſtate to the Crown in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*; and then it was granted to Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*, that Queen's Attorney-General: And in this Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Burſton* is a Manor here which anciently was the Eſtate of one *John de Burſton*, probably as early as King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; and this Family had then alſo Lands about *Wye* and *Crundale* in this County. For in the 45th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, *Warretius de Valoigns* releaſes his Title to ſome Lands in thoſe Pariſhes, to *John de Burſton*; and in this Name did this Seat continue for many Deſcents; for in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, *William Burſton* of this Place is returned among ſuch as had a Right to bear Arms.

But ſome-how in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign it was got into the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Head*, Alderman of *London*, who reſided at this Place, and added much to the Beauty and Magnificence of the Houſe; which is finely ſituated on a Hill, overlooking all the Wild of *Kent* and *Suſſex*. But he ſeems to have had only a Term of Years in it, notwithſtanding his Expence here: Becauſe about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was ſold by *Burſton* to Sir *Thomas Vane*; and the Widow of his Heir, Sir *George Vane* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time. But it is now Part of the Eſtate of the Honourable Colonel *Fane*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Kent*.

In the Liſt of the Manors belonging to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, extracted out of *Domeſday*, and publiſhed by Mr. *Somner* in the *Appendix* to his *Antiquities of* Canterbury, there is this Note;

Huntindune eſt Manerium Monachorum & de Veſtitu eorum & defendit ſe pro dimidio Sulingæ quod Godefridus Dapifer tenet, & firmam reddit, iſtud dimid. Sull. eſt de vj. Sull. de Fernlege. Which if it relates to this Place of *Hunton*, as I believe it doth, confirms what *Kilburn* ſaith, That the Manor of *Hunton* belonged once to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. But of this *Philpot* takes no Notice.

Hunton had the Grant of a Market on *Tueſdays*, obtained by *Nicholas de Leneham*, which is now diſuſed: And a Five Days Fair, beginning the Day before the Aſſumption of the Virgin *Mary*, as appears by *Pat.* 41. of King *Henry* the IIId, *Membr.* 7.

St. JAMES in the Iſle of *Greane*. This Church and Pariſh is the only one in this Iſland: It lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Three Miles (a-croſs the *Medway*) *North Weſtward* from *Queenborough*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Chatham* and *Gillingham*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, but Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and therefore is a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *James*; is very ſmall, without either Steeple or Tower. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *William Wykes*, in the Year 1499; of *John Cardyſt*, who paved the Chancel, in the Year 1452; and of *Thomas Godfrey* in the Year 1679. A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l*. 11 *s*. 8 *d*. Dr. *Plume*, late Archdeacon of *Rocheſter* gave 5 *l. per Ann.* to teach the Children of this Pariſh to read *Engliſh*.

The Iſland of *Greane, Green, Grain*, or *Greyan*, (for all theſe Ways 'tis written) is about four Miles long, and two broad; and is divided off from the Main Land by a Water which is called the *Dray*, and which at its *Southern* End opens into the River *Medway*; and at its *Northern* one, into the Sea, by a Mouth which is called the *North Yenlet*, of which more below.

The Levels here are well deſcribed in the Draughts or Maps of them, kept by the Clerk of the Commiſſioners of the Sewers; and are called the *South-Weſt* and *North-Weſt* Levels in the Iſle of *Grain*.

There are ſome Salt-Works in this Iſland, and the Houſes ſtand by the Side of the *Medway*.

I can't ſay much of the Healthfulneſs of this Place, nor recommend it for the Society to be found here. Take this Account of it from Mr. *Johnſon*'s little Book of the *Kentiſh* Plants:

'Tis entituled, *Iter Plantarum inveſtigationis ergo ſuſceptum, Julij* 13. 1629. —— Saith he, *Navigiolo relicto quinque vel ſex milliaria ambulamus, nihil, quod aliquid delectationis præberet, viſo. Supar Ripas iter erat in diei Æſtu miſerâ ſiti in mediis aquis Tantali ritu cruciamur (ſalſæ enim erant) nec minus premebat fames in inhumano illo tracta, ubi nec opidum in propinquo erat, neque fumus ad oculos, nec canum lutratus ad aures, villarum ſolita indicia, perveniunt, quo languentes animos in aliquem ſpem erigere poſſumus, — &c.* But I hope this won't diſcourage Gentlemen from going a Simpling.

Phil-

Philpot ſaith this Iſland had always the ſame Owners with the Manor of *Malmains* in *Stoke*, not far diſtant from hence. *Nich. de Malmains* held it at his Death in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But from this Name it went by Sale in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign into that of *Iden*, of *Ripley-Court* in *Weſtwell* in this County. And here it continued till the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was ſold to *John Parks*, Gentleman; and by his only Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* it went in Marriage to *John Roper*, Eſq; of *Bedmancore* in *Lingfield* in this County: And in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant, the Right Honourable *Chriſtopher Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*.

The Church of *Rocheſter* have at preſent ſome Land in this Iſland, which came to them by the Donation of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and did formerly belong to the Priory of St. *Andrews*. In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Prior of *Rocheſter* claimed and was allowed before the Juſtices *Itinerant*, Wrecks of the Sea, *&c.* for a Marſh in the Iſle of *Green*, which came to the Convent by Exchange with *Baldwin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the Manor of *Lambeth* in *Surrey*, together with the Manor of *Darent*, &c. *A. D.* 1197. And in the Famous Manuſcript called the *Textus Roffenſis* is an Account *f.* 182, 183, and 191, of three other Marſhes in this Iſland given to that Priory: *Viz. Robertus Latimer imminente articulo mortis ſuæ* (that was always the Time for the Monks to become ſucceſsful Beggars,) *dedit Eccleſiæ St. Andreæ & Monachis Deo illic ſervientibus unum Mariſcum infra Inſula de Grean. Quod donum conceſſit libenter Archiepiſcopus Anſelmus de quo tenuit illum; & Monachi habent inde ſingulis Annis xxx. Solidos.* By which Grant it appears, as well as by *Baldwin*'s Exchange for *Lambeth* above-mentioned, that the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had formerly Lands in this Iſland: Which I think is not mentioned any where in our printed Books.

Next follows the Gift of a Lady, to the ſaid Priory:

Lyafrun quæ fuit uxor Siwardi de Hoo dedit Eccleſiæ Sancti Andreæ, &c. poſt mortem ipſius viri Siwardi unum Mariſcum infra Inſulam de Grean, eternaliter poſſidendum: & hoc donum fecit in tempore Gundulfi Epiſcopi. After *Gundulf*'s Death, one *Wulfward*, ſirnamed *Henry de Hoo*, claimed this Marſh, as his Inheritance by Conſanguinity: And how it would have gone, the Manuſcript doth not ſay; but the Monks made all ſure by obliging him (in the Hour of Death) to breathe out his laſt in one of their Habits, and then he ſolemnly quitted his Claim for ever: And for this Marſh the Convent received 40 *s. per Ann.* Rent.

Their fourth Marſh in *Grain* came to them thus:

Ælfwine Preoſtes Sunu cum Uxore ſua (here you ſee was Marriage of Prieſts from Generation to Generation) *dederunt Eccleſiæ Sancti Andreæ, &c. unum Mariſcum infra Inſulam de Grean per animabus ſuis in perpetuum. Pro quo Beneficio ipſi Monachi ſervitium in fine promiſerunt facere, ſicut pro Fratre & Sorore.* For there were at that time of Day Siſters admitted into their Fraternity: As I have obſerved before in another Place.

The *North Yenlet* opening into the *Thames*, or rather the Sea, at its Mouth above-mentioned, hath been a Place of Note in this County; and as the Water of *Wantſume*, or the Paſſage anciently from *Sandwich* to *Reculver* by Sea, went out of the latter of thoſe Places by the Mouth which was called by *Bede* the *Genlade*, i. e. the *Ynlade*, or *Inlett*; ſo this Place had the ſame Name of *Yenlade* or *Inlett*; and for the ſame Reaſon: The other *Inlett* of the *Dray* which opens into the *Medway*, was called in *Lambard*'s Time *Colemouth*.

At or about this *North Inlett* was kept formerly a ſtrict Watch and Ward, of which I find this Account in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *p.* 232.

Kanc. *Warda aſſeſſa per Dominum Willielmum de Clynton Com. Huntington. Johannem de Cobeham, & Thomam de Aldon. in Com. Kanc. ſuper Coſteram Maris An. Regni Regis Edw. tertij undecimo. Videlicet: Apud le Yenlede in Hoo.*

Prior Roff. iij. homines ad Arm.
Philip de Pympe Mil. ij. homines ad Arm.
Thom. Malmayns — ij. homines ad Arm.
John de Freningham — ij. homines ad Arm.
Steph. de Dalham —— j. hominem ad Arm.
Thomas Walram —— j. hominem ad Arm.
Johan. Giffard —— ij. homines ad Arm.
Henr. de Greffort vel alio nomine ſuo j. hominem ad Arm.

Hobelers ſuper eandem Wardam.

Rogerus de Eſtcheker.
Johan. Atteford.
Robert. Vyannde.
Henry Komer.
Robert. le Ram.
Johan. Mortemere de Clyre.
Michael Suna de Hieham.

Theſe *Hobelers* were Light Horſe, who were to ride about from Place to Place in the Night, to get and to carry Intelligence of the Landing of any Boats, Men, *&c.* They were probably ſo called from their *Hobbeys*, or ſmall Horſes.

After this, follows an Account of the *Vigiliæ Minutæ* or the Leſſer Watch, which was kept on the whole Sea Coaſt of this County, in Ancient Times.

The Hundred of *Hoo* were to find 9 Men to keep Watch at this *Yenlade*; *viz.* 2 out of *Hoo* Pariſh, one out of *Malling*, five from *Shamele*, and one from *Dartford*.

The Watch of Shepey.

From about *Feverſham* were to come 33 Men, *viz.* from *Milton* and *Marden* xxv, from *Boctton* iii, and from *Feverſham* v, *&c.*

The Guard or Ward of *Shepey* was 5 Men at Arms, and 3 Hobelers, *&c.*

ICKHAM, Ikham, Icham, Jecham, Jicham, Nicham, lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, by the River *Stowre*, about Three Miles and a half *Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Ickham*, and *Brampling* in *Ickham*, being granted to that Church by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 33d Year. But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Pariſh, the ſame being in the Hundred of *Downhamford* which belonged to that Abbey. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *John*. A Rectory, and rated in the King's Books with a Chapel annexed at 29 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* In the *North* and *South* Parts of the Croſs Iſle of the Church, are Figures in Stone of Men in Armour lying under the Wall, perhaps ſome of the Family of *Baa*. In the Chancel are Eighteen Stalls remaining like thoſe in Collegiate Churches; which ſhews that here was formerly ſome Religious Fraternity Eſtabliſhed, tho' I can find nothing any where about them; but I have

before obſerved, that ſuch Stalls are not unuſual in other Churches, where yet we have no Account of any Colleges founded.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ickham* Manor, this was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by King *Offa*, *A. D.* 791. and was then eſteemed at Fifteen Plow-lands. And *A. D.* 958. more Land in *Ickham* was given to the ſame by the Will of one *Athelard*; *Odo* being then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; vid. *Somner's Gavelkind*, p. 13. But in the *Domeſday Survey* it is ſunk down to Four Plow-lands, and was appretiated at 30 *l.* In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Prior of *Canterbury* brought his Claim to the uſual Privileges of a Manor here, and was allowed it. And here it continued till the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was ſettled on the New Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*: They diſpoſed of it by Leaſe to *Edward Iſaack*, a zealous Proteſtant in Queen *Mary*'s Reign; but being then forced abroad by her Perſecution, ſhe ſeized on the Eſtate, and granted it to *George* Lord *Cobham*; whoſe Grandſon, *Henry Brook* Lord *Cobham*, being attainted in King *James* the Iſt's Reign, that Prince gave it to *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, his Brother-in-Law: And his Son *William* Earl of *Salisbury* was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time; though he had ſold ſome Part of it to Mr. *Roger Lukin* of *London*.

2. *Apulton* is another Manor here, which anciently had Poſſeſſors of the Name of *Apylton*. Afterwards it came into the Name of *Denis*; for one *John Denis* of *Apulton* in *Ickham*, was Sheriff of *London*, A. D. 1360, and founded a Chantry here in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign: The Lands which were given to ſupport it, being called, ſaith *Philpot*, to this Day *Denis Lands*. After this it came into the Name of *Oldmeade*, who held it in King *Henry* the Vth and VIth Reigns; but before the End of King *Henry* the VIth, it was ſold to *Bemboe*, and from thence to *Hunt*, thence to *Dormer*, and thence again to *Gaſon*; and ſo flitting was this Place, that after this it became the Purchaſe of *Hodgekin*, *Rutland*, *Winter*, and *Dae*, and thence it went the ſame Way to *Froſtall*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Baa* is another Manor in this Pariſh, which anciently was the Eſtate of a Family of that Name; the Remains of ſome of which were preſerved in the Glaſs Windows of the Church, in *Philpot*'s Time. From this Name it went into that of *Wenderton*, of *Wenderton* in *Wingham*: But about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *William Wenderton* ſold it to *Hugh Warham*, Eſq; Brother to the Archbiſhop of that Name: And he gave it in Dower with his Daughter *Anne*, to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Lord Preſident of *Ireland*: And his Deſcendant, Sir *Warham St. Leger*, ſold it to Mr. — *Denne* of *Dennhill* in *Kingſton*; and his Heir, Mr. *Thomas Denne*, who was Recorder of *Canterbury*, ſold it to Mr. --- *Curling*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

There was one *Peter de Ickham*, who is mentioned by *Pitſeus*, in his Book *de Scriptoribus Eccleſ.* and by *Bale* in his Centuries, as a Man of Eminent Learning, and born in this Pariſh.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Maſter of the Hoſpital of Poor Prieſts in *Canterbury*, defended himſelf againſt the Suit of *William de Wingate*, about Land here belonging to that Houſe, and the Jury gave it for the Hoſpital, and the Judges confirmed their Poſſeſſion.

IFEILD lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Two Miles *South Weſtward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Totlingtrow*, Lath of *Aylesford*, Weſt Diviſion of the County, and *North* One of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 7 *s.* 0 *d.*

One of the ſmalleſt Churches I ever ſaw; and nothing elſe remarkable.

In *Ifield-ſtreet* are two Houſes, which now belong to *Northfleet* Pariſh: Theſe are called *Singlewell*, formerly *Shinglewell*; (ſee *Northfleet.*) And from hence the whole Street and Pariſh is vulgarly called *Singlewell* or *Shinglewell*.

There is a ſtrange but common Report here, that the one (and only) Bell in this Church often rings of it ſelf, to give Notice of the Death not only of the Pariſhioners, but even of ſuch Neighbouring People as frequent this Church of *Ifield*. This Report the Miniſter told me of, and ſaith, that his Daughter hath often heard the Bell, as well as his Neighbours; and come to him to know who was dead. But I ſuppoſe the Ringing is only in their Heads, and not in the Steeple.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

In the *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 232. I find this Note concerning this Place.

Ita convenit inter nos & Dominum Stephanum Ridel de decima de Ifield. Quod nos habebimus dimidium Frumentum & tertiam partem Ordei & Avenæ; Ipſe vero de Piſis, de Fabis, & Veſcis nihil percipiet; ſed nos totum. So that the College had all Tithes, but half the Tithe of the Wheat, and a third Part of the Tithe of Barley and Oats.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, ſome Tenants of this Village in order to avoid attending at the Sheriffs Turns, Law-Days, *&c.* pretended they were within the Lowy of *Tunbridge*; but on due Examination, *Richard* Earl of *Glouceſter* and Lord of *Tunbridge*, diſclaimed them.

IGHTHAM, *Itham*, *Eightham*, *Ehteham*, lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about a Mile and a half *South Weſtward* from *Wroteham*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Wroteham*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of *Wroteham* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, but Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and therefore a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

A Fair is kept here on *Wedneſday* in *Whitſon-Week*, which is uſually called *Coxcombs* Fair.

In the Church are Three fine Monuments: One of Sir *William Selby*, another of his Widow, and the Third of another Sir *William Selby*, Nephew of the former; and who left the Eſtate to the late Sir *Harry Selby*'s Father. There are alſo in the Chancel Memorials of the Interment of Sir *Richard Clement*, above 180 Years ſince, and of *Aſtall* above 160. And in the *North* Side of the Church, under an Arch in the Wall, lies the Figure in Stone of a Knight in Armour; which *Philpot* ſaith was Sir *Thomas Cawne*, originally of *Stafford*, but had ſome Eſtate at *Nulcombe* in *Seale*, which he purchaſed from *John Aſhburnham*, in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But by his Lady, who was *Lora*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Morant* of *Morants*-Court, he had a yet greater Fortune in this County; but he died before her, and probably without Iſſue, and ſhe afterward married a *Peckam*. Some think this to be the Monument of Sir *Richard Haut*, once Owner of the Moat here, and Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*: But becauſe *Philpot* ſaith his Arms were on his Coat-Armour upon his Breaſt,

I judge

Teghtham Court the Seat of William

James Esq. Son of Sr. Demetrius James Kt.

I judge he could not be miſtaken in the Perſon.

Philpot ſaith, This Place ought to be called *Eightham*; and that it took its Name from the Eight Hams or Burghs which lie in it; *viz.* 1. *Eightham.* 2. *Redwell.* 3. *Ivy Hatch.* 4. *Barrow-Green.* 5. *St. Cleres.* 6. The *Moat.* 7. *Beaulies.* 8. *Oldborough.* Which laſt (he ſaith) was of *Roman* Original: And that when *Leland* viſited *Kent*, which was about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, there were ſome Remains of an Ancient Fortification here. And indeed though I can't agree that *Woodcott* in *Surrey* was the *Noviomagus*; nor that the *Roman* Military Way from *Canterbury* ever went over that Place; yet I believe there was once a *Roman* Way from the *Portus Lemanis* directly to *London*, without falling into the *Watling-ſtreet* Way, till it came to *Lambeth-Ferry*: And that this might paſs through or near enough to *Ightham* to account for the Fortification at *Oldborough*: (if it were a Square, as it is a round Form, and ſo not likely to be *Roman*); for then it might be as a Place of Strength, to ſecure the Soldiers in their March to and fro. See *Craford*, which I take to have been the true *Noviomagus*.

This Camp of *Oldborough* is on the Top of a Hill, with an extenſive Proſpect of the Country round about it; it is in a Wood belonging to the Worthy *William James*, Eſq; of this Place; and is now ſo overgrown with Wood, that 'tis difficult to trace its Lines, and to meaſure it; but as Mr. *Puckle*, Bariſter of the *Middle-Temple*, and who married Mr. *James*'s Siſter, informs me, it contains about 8 Acres of Ground; and is of a Circular Form. Juſt on the Brow of the Hill there is an Entrance into a Cave, which is now filled up by the ſinking of the Earth, ſo as to admit a Paſſage but a little Way into it: But in the Memory of, and by the Report of, Ancient People, it went formerly much further in under the Hill. This was probably a Place to lay *Stores* or other Proviſions in, neceſſary for an Encampment.

By this Deſcription of it, I ſhould judge it rather to have been a *Britiſh* than a *Roman* Camp; which perhaps will receive Confirmation from the *Britiſh* Silver Coins which have been found at *Wroteham* in this Neighbourhood, and ſome of which are delineated in *Camden*. Of which more in *Wroteham*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Ightham*, was in the Reign of King *John* in the Poſſeſſion of *Hamon de Crevequer*; and in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, in that of *Simon de Criol*. But in King *Edward* the IId's Time it was come ſome-how to be the Eſtate of *William de Inge*, one of the Judges: He was of *Bedfordſhire*; and his Son of the ſame Name married *Margery* Daughter of *Henry Grapenell*; but by his Daughter *Joan*, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *Eudo* Lord *Zouch* of *Harringworth*: And in this Family it continued till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to Sir *Robert Read*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, who left Four Daughters and Coheirs: Of whom *Dorothy* was married to Sir *Edward Wotton*; *Margaret*, to Sir *John Harcourt* of *Staffordſhire*; *Catherine* to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; and *Elizabeth*, to *Thomas Totihurſt*, Eſq;: And on the Diviſion this Eſtate fell to *Willoughby*; and from this Name, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was ſold to *James*, Anceſtor to *William James*, alias *Haſtrecht*, Eſq;, who in five Years Time was Thrice choſen Knight of the Shire for this County: Whoſe Eldeſt Son and Heir, Sir *Demetrius James*, ſucceeded in the ſaid Eſtate to his ſaid Father; and by *Anne* the only Daughter of the great Phyſician Dr. *George Bate*, had Iſſue as follows: *William*, his Eldeſt Son, who is now living, and ſince his Father's Death in Poſſeſſion of this Manor; *Jane*, Eldeſt Daughter, married to Sir *John Rannen* of *Wroteham* in *Kent*, Bar. who are now both deceaſed: *Elizabeth* now living unmarried; *Anne* married to *Thomas Puckle*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq;: *George*, *Henry*, *Sarah*, and *Haeſtrect*, all dead, unmarried; and *Roger* an Infant dying very young. Which ſaid *William James*, the Eldeſt Son, inter-married with *Anne*, the ſole Daughter and Heir General of Sir *Thomas Windham* of *Trent*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Bar. deceas'd; (who was the Son of Sir *Francis Wyndham*, who both by himſelf and Family was ſo ſignally inſtrumental in the Preſervation of King *Charles* the IId, after the Battel of *Worceſter*;) and by her hath ſeveral Children of both Sexes now living; upon the Eldeſt of which Sons, and ſo upon the others in *Taile Male*, (as I am credibly informed) the real Eſtate of that Branch of the *Wyndham* Family is now ſettled by Sir *Francis Wyndham*, deceas'd, who was the only Brother of Sir *Thomas Wyndham*, in Caſe of Failure of Iſſue by the Grandſon and Granddaughter now living of the ſaid Sir *Francis Wyndham*; they of this Family who ſhall inherit by Virtue of this Settlement, being expreſly directed by the ſame to aſſume the Name and Arms of the *Wyndham*'s Family, in Addition to their own former ones.

This Family of *James* were originally, ſaith *Philpot*, called *Haſtrecht*, as being Lord of a Place of that Name near *Utrecht*: And *Roger* Son of *Jacob van Haeſtrecht* coming over into *England* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and being called after the *Dutch* Manner *Roger Jacobs*; the *Engliſh* at laſt called him *Roger James*; and ſo he and his Deſcendants proceeded to write themſelves *James* alias *Haſtrecht*. This Family of *Haſtrecht* were by Marriage allied to the ancient and eminent Houſe of *Waſſenaer*, and to that of *Waermont* near *Leyden*.

2. *St. Cleres* is another Place of Note here, which formerly was called *Aldham*, and gave Name to a Family who were Poſſeſſors of it: The laſt of which, Sir *Thomas Aldham*, left only three Daughters Coheirs; of which one was married to *Newborough* of *Dorſetſhire*; *Margery* to *Martin de Peckham*; and *Iſolda*, to *John St. Clere*; about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, this Place by Partition fell to *St. Clere*, in Right of his Wife; and for a while was called *Aldham St. Cleres*; but in Time the old Name of *Aldham* was left out: In this Name of *St. Clere* did this Manor continue, till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to the Famous *Richard Empſon*; but he with his Collegue *Dudley*, being executed for Treaſon in the firſt Year of the next Reign, this Place became forfeited to the Crown; and was not long after granted to Sir *Thomas Boleign*, Knight of the Garter, and who was created Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, A. D. 1529. But his unlucky Son, *George* Viſcount *Rochford*, forfeited it with his Life to the Crown again: And ſome Years after it was granted, by King *Henry* the VIIIth, to *George Moulton*, or *Multon*, Eſq; of *Moulton* in *Hadloe*: And his Grandſon *Robert Moulton*, Eſq; ſold it to Sir *John Sydley*, Knight and Baronet; who on the old Foundation built a noble Houſe here; and in this Family I ſuppoſe the Poſſeſſion ſtill continues.

3. *The Moat.* This Place was formerly the Inheritance of *Ivo de Haut*, who flouriſhed here in the Reign of King *John*, and *Henry* the IIId. His Deſcendant *Henry de Haut* died poſſeſſed of it in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. His Son *Nicholas Haut* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the

19th Year of *Richard* the IId ; and his Grandſon *Richard Haut* held the ſame Office in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IVth ; and again in his 22d Year. But having together with ſeveral other Gentlemen of this County, as *John Fogg*, *John Guldford*, *John Dante*, *James Horne* of *Weſtwell*, *William Clifford*, *Reginald Pympe*, *John Pympe*, and *Edward Poynings* of *Merſham*, engaging unſucceſsfully then in the Cauſe of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, againſt King *Richard* the IIId, this Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, and was by that Uſurper granted to Sir *Robert Brakenbury*, Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*. But not long after, on King *Henry* the VIIth's Acceſſion to the Crown, this Eſtate was reſtored again to *Richard Haut*, Eſq; ; and here it continued all that Reign : But ſome time after it went probably by Purchaſe into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Richard Clement*, Knight, and who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, but died without Iſſue, and lies buried in this Church. *John Clement* his Brother was his Heir ; whoſe Daughter *Anne* carried it in Marriage to *Hugh Pakenham*, Eſq; : And this Gentleman in Conſort with Sir *William Sydley*, who had married *Anne* her only Child, alienated it to Sir *John Allen*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1526, and again in 1536. He left it to his Son Sir *Chriſtopher Allen* ; who about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to Sir *William Selby* ; and his Nephew, Sir *William Selby*, having no Iſſue, gave it (to continue the Name) to Mr. *George Selby* of *London* ; whoſe Son, *William Selby* lately deceas'd, left it to his Son *John Selby*, Eſq; , who now lives here, and is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

King *Edward* the IId, in his 9th Year, at the Requeſt of *William de Inge*, granted him Licenſe to ſet up a *Monday*'s Market at this Place ; and to keep a Fair here for Three Days following one another, and beginning on the Vigil of St. *Peter* and *Paul*.

St. JOHN's in *Canterbury*, now called *St. John's the Poor* ; and probably never was of any great Extent ; it ſtood in the upper End of the Lane leading from *Caſtle-ſtreet*, now called the *Back Lane*, but anciently *St. John's Lane*. It is now come into private Hands, and is uſed for a Malt-houſe : It was long ago united to St. *Mary-Caſtle* ; and ſince their being deſolate, they are both devolved to St. *Mildred*'s, and for a good while were reckoned in that Pariſh ; but of late St. *Mary-Caſtle* hath begun to have an Incumbent of her own. In the Inquiſition which was made to eſtabliſh the Union of this Church, and St. *Mary-Caſtle* together, it was found that the Profits of St. *John*'s amounted to but 40 *s. per An.* (*a*).

(*a*) Somn. Cant.

St. JOHN-BAPTIST's Church adjoining to *Chriſt-Church* Cathedral in *Canterbury*.

There ſeems plainly to have been formerly ſuch a Church ; and that as long ago as Archbiſhop *Cuthbert* who built it ; and he petitioned King *Egbert*, that for the Future all the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* might be buried in it. This Church ſtood ſo near the Cathedral that it was burnt to the Ground with it, and never rebuilt afterwards. *Capgrave*, as cited in the *Antiq. Britan.* in *Cuthbert*'s Life, ſaith, it ſtood almoſt contiguous to the Cathedral. *Battely* ſaith it ſtood near the *Eaſt* End of it, and probably near the Place where the Chapel of the Infirmary was. Which he had from *Osborn* (as is ſuppoſed) in his Life of *Bregwine* : *Angl. Sacr.* Vol. 2. p. 75, 76. who ſaith, *Cuthbertus Eccleſiam in orientali parte Majoris Eccleſiæ eidem penè contiguam in honorem Johannis Baptiſtæ fabricavit.* And then he acquaints us for what Purpoſe and Uſes it was built, in theſe Words : *Ut & Baptiſtena & examinationes Judiciorum pro diverſis Cauſis ad correctionem Scelerum inibi celebrarentur : Et ut Archiepiſcoporum corpora in ed ſepelirentur, &c.* And there was *Cuthbert* buried himſelf : As was alſo his Succeſſor *Bregowine*.

St. JOHN's near *Margate*, lies at the *North-Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, adjoining to the Sea, about ſix Miles *Northward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

'Tis a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover* ; and within the Diviſion of its Juſtices ; and within its Liberty, and that of the *Cinque Ports*.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* alſo claims over the Vicarage of St. *John*'s and *Margate*. Which ſaid Vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſt Bere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt* : In it there is a handſome Veſtry with a Chimney.

In the Church are ſome Ancient Memorials : As of *H. Petit*, in the Year 1599. Of *Elizabeth* Wife of *Thomas Thwaits* in the Year 1382 ; of *Richard Cautrys*, in the Year 1431 ; of *John Dandelyon* in 1445, Arms 3 *Lions between* 2 *Bars Dancettè* : Of *Peter Stone* in 1442 ; *John Stowell* in 1475 ; *Alexander Norwood* in 1557 ; *Thomas Smith* Vicar here in 1433 ; *John Parker* in 1441 ; *Richard Notfield* in 1446 ; of *Etheldred Barrow* in 1513, who gave 15½ Acres of Land to the Uſe of the Poor here. *Tho. Tady* left Money to purchaſe 13 Acres for the Uſe of the Poor. *Francis Butler*, Eſq; in 1673, gave about 5 *l. per Ann.* in Houſes to the ſame Uſe.

The Font here is ancient, and of Stone, and matted round at the Foot for the Convenience of Kneeling.

Places of Note here :

1. *Mergate*, which was the Ancient Entrance from the Sea there ; and was a Member of *Dover* in the Time of King *Edward* the Iſt. And the Juſtices of the County aſſeſſing the Reſt of this Pariſh as lying in the foreign ; King *Henry* the VIIIth united it to *Dover* by his Letters-Patents.

2. *Dendelion* was, as appears by ſeveral Old Deeds, the Seat once of a Family anciently called *Dent de Lyon* ; and that in the Time of King *Edward* the Iſt. But about the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth they came to be called *Dendelion* : There being extant ſeveral Deeds of *John Dendelion* in that King's Reign : His Son of the ſame Name about the beginning of King *Edward* the IVth, had an only Daughter who was married to *Petit* of *Shalmesford* near *Chartham* : And this *John Dendelion* lies buried under a fair Marble in St. *John*'s Church, *A. D.* 1445. and in this Family of *Petit* did the Eſtate remain in *Philpot*'s Time.

There is a ſtrong and large *Gate-Houſe* of the ancient Seat of the *Dendelions* yet ſtanding, like that of a Caſtle, with Loop-holes for Arrows or Muskets : Over it I took notice of this Coat of Arms of the *Dendelions* in Stone, *On a Feſs indented* 3 *Lions Rampant*. Mrs. *Giles* the Gentleman's Wife that lives there, told us, the Houſe was very ancient ; and at *Margate* they report, that it was the Abode once of a famous Pirate.

3. *Naſhcourt* was anciently and a good while the Eſtate of the *Garwintons*, whoſe Seat was at *Bekesbourn* : But *William Garwington* dying without Iſſue in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, bequeathed this with much other Land to *Richard Haut*, who had married *Joan* his near Kinſwoman ; his Son *Richard Haut* left only a

Daughter *Margery*, who carried this Eſtate to her Husband *William Iſaac*: The Arms of *Haut* and *Iſaac* are in ſeveral Panes of the Glaſs at *Naſh-Court*, ſaith *Philpot*. And near them are thoſe of *William Warham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of whom this Manſion held. About the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign. The *Lincolns* came by Purchaſe into this Eſtate; and held it till the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then it went by Sale to Sir *Roger Manwood*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; whoſe Son Sir *Peter* alienated it to *Cleybrook*: In the Church is buried *William Cleybrook*, Eſq; in the Year 1628. whoſe Son Mr. *William Cleybrook*'s Widow was married again to Mr. *George Somner*, who was killed at *Wyebridge*, *An.* 1648. after which ſhe was married again to Mr. *James Newman*: And after his Deceaſe the Reverſion was to Mr. *Alexander Northwood* and his Heirs.

4. *Dene*, 5. *Hengrove*, are two Manors in this Pariſh, that of old belonged to the Family of *Leybourn*; and were left by the Famous *Juliana*, ſole Heir of *Roger de Leybourn*, to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, together with *Weſtgate* in *Birchington*: See *Birchington*. Which Donation of hers was confirmed by King *Edward* the IIId, in the Year 1363.

And *Philpot* judges it probable, that theſe Two Chapels at *Dene* and *Hengrove*, which the common Tradition of the Iſland ſays were erected by two *Virgins*, were built by this *Juliana de Leybourn* (who had no Iſſue) for two Chantry Prieſts, to ſay Maſſes for the Souls of her two deceaſed Husbands, the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Huntington*. On the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries theſe two Manors came to the Crown, and ſtaid there till King *James* the Iſt gave them to Mr. *William Salter*, who ſold them to Mr. *Manaſſes Northwood*; and whoſe Grandſon Mr. *Alexander Northwood*, as *Philpot* thinks, had the Poſſeſſion of them in his Time.

6. *Salmeſton*, now *Sampſons*, and *Sampſons Grange*, is a Place here, that (as appears by *Thorne*'s Chronicle) did *An.* 1362, belong to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, where it remained till the Diſſolution; and then was in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and in *Philpot*'s Time, was in Leaſe for Life held by the Lady *Mary St. Leger*, Widow of Sir *Warham St. Leger*, who had it in Exchange, when he paſſed away the Manors of *Berſted* and *Leed*'s Caſtle, to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Hollingbourn*. 'Tis very likely that it was a Cell or Countrey Retirement for ſome of the Monks of St. *Auſtin*'s in Caſe of Sickneſs, *&c.* There being now plain Remains of a *Chapel* and *Refectory*, as appears to me.

7. *Fleet*, partly in this, and partly in St. *Peter*'s Pariſh, was the Eſtate very early of a Family, which in *Latin* Records are called *de Fleta*; and lived here about the Time of King *John*, or *Henry* the IIId. Their Coat of Arms being *Chequee, on a Canton a Lion Rampant. Philpot* ſaith, in his Father's Memory one of this Name ended in a Daughter which married a *Philpot*; and another of the ſame Name ended in Two Daughters; one of which married *Smith*, and the other *Pomflete*.

Two Fairs are kept here; on *June* the 14*th*, and *Auguſt* the 24th.

In my Way from *Minſter* to *St. John*'s, on the Right Hand I ſaw the Ruins of an old Building, which is called *Danes* Chapel; and by its Poſition and Form no doubt was a Religious Place.

IVECHURCH lies towards the *South East* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles *North Weſtward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

That Part of it which lies on the *Ree-Wall* is in the Liberty of the Town and Port of *New Romney*; Another Part of it is in the Hundred of *Aloes Bridge*; and the reſt is in the Hundred of St. *Martin*; and in the Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. But the Reſidue is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*; The Liberty whereof claims over it. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims alſo in this Pariſh; and that of the Dean of *Canterbury* over ſo much of it as is in the Manor of *Ickham*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 44 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*

'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of St. *Martin*, within the Liberty of *Romney Marſh*, and is dedicated to St. *George*; in which are or were Memorials of the Interment of the *At-Capells* alias *Capells* of an ancient Knightly Family.

Places of Note here:

1. *Capells-Court*, the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Capell*; they had a good Eſtate about *Linton* and *Boxley*, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and they had this Place, and *Capells-Court* in *Wereborne* in the 15th Year of *Richard* the IId: Not long after which it expired in a female Heir, who was married to *Harlackenden* of the Burgh of that Name in *Wood-Church*: And in this Family *Capells-Court* continued till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt; and then *Deborah* only Daughter of *Walter Harlackenden*, carried it in Marriage to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*, in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time; being then in the Poſſeſſion of his Grandſon Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*, Baronet.

2. *Cheyne-Court* is another Place here which 'tis probable did very anciently belong to the Family of *Cheyneys*; for *Alexander de Cheyney*, who was famous in the Reigns of King *Henry* the IIId, and King *Edward* the Iſt, died poſſeſs'd of Lands in this Pariſh, as appears by *Kirby*'s Inqueſt of *Kent* kept in the *Exchequer*. But ſome how or other it came to belong to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and that pretty early; and was exchanged by *Cranmer* in the 29th Year of *Henry* the VIIIth, for other Lands with the Crown; whence not long after it was granted to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whoſe extravagant Son, *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, ſold it to *Caroll*, *Bird*, and *Alderſey*, who alienated the Manor to *Roberts* of *Glaſſenbury* in *Cranbrooke*: But the Demeſne was ſold to *Knatchbull*, and was in *Philpot*'s Time in the Poſſeſſion of that Learned Gentleman Sir *Norton Knatchbull*.

3. *Morecourt* is a third Place here, which once was the Seat of the *Moors*, (in *Philpot*'s Time) Barons of *Mellifont* in *Ireland*, before they went to *More-Place* in *Benenden*, and matched with the Heir General of Sir *William Brenchley*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench* in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign. About the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIth it went from hence into the Name of *Taylor*, where it ſtaid till King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and then was divided between *William* and *John Taylor*, Gent. who joined in a Sale to Mr. *Peter Godfrey*; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Godfrey* of *Hepington* in *Nether Hardreſs*, Great Grandſon of that Mr. *Peter Godfrey* the Purchaſer.

IWADE lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about two Miles *North Weſtward* from *Milton*, in the Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*; and the Reſt in the Hundred of *Tenham*, and

and Bailiwick of *Scray*. The Liberty of the Church of *Canterbury* claims here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Diocese of *Canterbury*. The Church which is esteemed but as a Chapel, and so not valued in the King's Books, stands in the Hundred of *Milton*, and is dedicated to *All-Saints*: In it there is no Inscriptions, but Remains of good Painted Glass in the Windows; in which were the Pictures of Christ on the Cross, and of the Virgin *Mary*, very well done.

It lies near the *Swalle*, in a marshy and unhealthful Soil; and yet had one Eminent Family which resided here for many Generations, as you will find below.

The only Place of Note in this Parish is,

Colstill, which in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign had Possessors of its own Name; after that it came into the Name of *Alefs* or *Alephs*; and some of this Family built the old Seat here, as appeared in *Philpot*'s Time, by an *A*, and the Figure of a Leafe, by way of *Rebus*, in Allusion to the Name of *Alefe*, fix'd up in many Places of the Hall, and seemed to be as old (by the Character) as the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId. And in this Family did this Place continue till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then *Margaret*, only Daughter of *Thomas Aleph*, carried it in Marriage to *John Monins*, Esq;. But it staid not long here; for either in that, or the Beginning of the next Reign, it was sold to *Lewin*; by a Daughter of which Name it went in Marriage to Mr. *Rogers* of *Brianson* in the *West*: But Mr. *Rogers* leaving only a Daughter *Elizabeth*, by her it passed in Marriage to *Charles Cavendish* Lord *Mansfield*; and he was the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

KEDBROOK, *Kedbroke*. This Place which is now united to *Charlton*, was once a distinct Parish by it self. See an Account of it under *Charlton*.

KEMSING, lies about the Middle of the *West* Side of *Kent*, about three Miles *Northward* from *Sevenoke*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Codsheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *West* Division of the County, and Lower one of Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rochester*, but Deanery of *Shoreham*; and so a Peculiar of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Church was dedicated to St. *Edith*, who was Daughter to King *Edgar*, and Prioress of *Wilton*.

'Tis said in the *Val. Benefic.* that *Kemsing* is the Mother Church to which *Seale* is but a Chapel of Ease: And there 'tis placed in the Deanery of *Malling*: Is a Vicarage, and with the Chapel of *Seale* annexed, is valued at 19 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Liberty of *Sevenoke* claims here; and that of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* over the Manor of *Kemsing*.

By a Grant from King *Henry* IIId, *Falcatius de Brent* obtained a Market to be kept here on *Mondays*; but it hath been long disused: However, here is a Fair on *Easter-Monday*.

In the Church-yard stood formerly a Famous Image of St. *Edith*, which was much frequented by the poor ignorant People to preserve their Corn from Blasting, Mildew, *&c.*

The Way was to bring a Peck or two, or a Bushel of Corn which was better, and to offer it before the Image; of which the Priest took a handful and sprinkling it with Holy Water, and then saying a few Prayers over it to the Image, he gave it back to the Offerer, (reserving all the Remainder to himself): And this consecrated Handful, if mingled with never so much Corn, as they were made to believe, would preserve it from producing any Smutty, Blasted, or Mildewed Crop, when sown in the Ground.

This Piece of advantageous Superstition, as *Lambard* shews(*a*), the *Romish* Priests learned from their Predecessors in Idolatry the old *Romans*, who had a Deity (from *Robigo* the Canker of Corn, called *Robigus*) to whom they used to apply by Sacrifice on the like Occasions: And indeed the Papists are but the Apes of *Gentiles*.

(*a*) Peramb. p. 561.

O! Imitatores servum Pecus! ut mihi sæpè
Bilem, sæpe Jocum movere! ——

The Manor of *Kemsing*, once belonged to a Family of this Name, whose Coat of Arms was *a Fess and Chevron interlaced*; and which is now quartered by Mr. *Hart* of *Lullingston*, in Right of *Peche*, who married the Heir General of *Kemsing*. But in the Reign of King *Henry* the IId it was in the Possession of *Falcatius de Brent*, who was also Castellan of *Kemsing-Castle*; a Place then of Note and Strength, though now long since run to Ruin. His Son of the same Name by his wild Extravagances, incurred the Displeasure of King *Henry* the IIId, who seized on all his Estate as a Traytor; and in the 6th Year of his Reign granted this Part of it, with the Manor of *Sawters* in *Sutton-at-Hone*, to *Baldwin de Betun*, Earl of *Albemarle*; whose Eldest Daughter and Coheir *Hawis*, carried *Kemsing* and *Sawters* to her Husband *William le Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*; whose Son, *Anselm le Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, dying without Issue, *Robert Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk* (in Right of *Maud* his Mother, who was an Heiress of that Family, and Sister to *Gilbert* Earl of *Pembroke*) had the Possession of this Estate at *Kemsing*; and he sold it to *Otho de Grandison*, together with the *Advowson of the Church* in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the Ist.

But in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, this Manor was got into the Possession of *Geoffrey de Say*; and by *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of this Family, went to Sir *William Fiennes*: But in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IVth, *William* Lord *Fiennes* sold it to Sir *Geoffrey Boleign*, Great Grandfather to that Viscount *Rochfort* who was beheaded in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and neither his Father, nor himself, leaving any Issue Male, King *Henry* the VIIIth seized on it in Right of Queen *Anne* of *Boleign*: And so it continued in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to her Kinsman *Henry Cary* Lord *Hunsdown*; whose Grandson, *Henry* Earl of *Dover*, sold it to *Richard* Earl of *Dorset*; and he to Mr. *Henry Smith*; who on his Decease settled in on St. *Thomas*'s Hospital in *Southwark*, with Lands in Eleven Parishes more in *Surrey*.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Ist, *Roger Bigod*, Duke of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and Marshal of *England*, claimed before the Justices *Itinerant*, very large Privileges for this Manor: As *Otho de Grandison* did afterwards for the same in the 21st Year of that King. And this *Otho de Grandison* engaging personally in the Holy War, King *Edward* the Ist did that Year give him this Grant.

Edwardus Dei Gr. &c. Omnibus Balivis, &c. Salutem, &c. Sciatis quod suscepimus in Protectionem nostrum Otonem de Grandison, qui de Licentiâ nostrâ profectus est in Terram Sanctam, Homines, Terras, Res, Reditus, & omnes Possessiones suas; & ideo vobis mandamus, &c. In cujus Rei Testimonio has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes per Triennium duraturas. Volumus etiam quod idem Oto interim sit quietus de omnibus Placitis & Querelis, exceptis Placitis de Dote, unde nihil habet, & quare Impedit, & Assis. novæ Disses. *& ultimæ Presentationis presenti-*

ſentibus minimè valetur poſt Adventum ipſius Otonis in Angliam ſi contingat ipſum interim venire ad partes iſtas. T. meipſo apud Weſtmonaſt. xxiv. die Maij An. Reg. 21*mo.*

Theſe Protections, if uſual, muſt be prodigious Encouragements for Gentlemen to undertake the *Cruſado*: And perhaps there were many more ſuch which are not recorded; As this is *In Placit. de Jur. & Aſſiſ. coram I de Berewyke, &c. Juſt. Itinerant apud Cantuar.* 21. *K. E.* 1. The Reaſon of which was, that *Otho* was ſued before them on the King's Account, and then his Attorney produced this Protection.

KENARTON, *Kennardington*, *Kynardeton* in ſeveral old Manuſcripts; lies towards the *South Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about five Miles *South Weſtward* from *Tenterden*: Moſt Part of it is in the Hundred of *Blackborne*, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in that Lath: The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it.

The reſt is in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Ham*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, in which Liberty it lies. But the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over ſo much of this Pariſh as is within the Mannor of *Appledre*.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Blackborne*, and is dedicated to St. *Mary*: It was formerly a much larger Building than it is at preſent; being about 150 Years ago burnt by Lightning: But the Foundations of the old large Church ſtill are viſible. This little one which is now ſtanding, was built out of the Ruins of the Former. And to its Erection one Mr. *Horne*, then of this Pariſh, was a good Benefactor.

'Tis a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 00 *s.* 11 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Kenarton* Manor did as long ſince as the Reign of King *John* belong to one *William de Normannia*; and his Grandſon *Thomas de Normannia*, or *Normanville*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt: And afterwards in the 21ſt Year of that Prince the Jury preſented before the Juſtices Itinerants, that the late *Thomas de Normanville* held this Manor of the King in *Capite*, by the Service of 10 *s. per Ann.* towards the Guard of *Dover-Caſtle*; that the Manor was worth 40 Marks *per Ann.* and was then held by *John de Lovetot*, to whom the King had granted the Wardſhip of *Normanville's* Daughter, and the Rents of his Eſtate till ſhe came of Age, or married (*a*). *Philpot* omits all this, but ſaith, that this *Thomas's* only Daughter and Heir carried this Eſtate in Marriage to Sir *William de Baſing*, together alſo with the Manor of *Cockridge*. This Gentleman was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Knights that attended on King *Edward* the Firſt, in his 28th Year, when he undertook the Conqueſt of *Scotland*. *William de Baſing* his Son (as I ſuppoſe) was poſſeſſed of this Manor, and was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IId, and died in that Year; ſo that his Widow *Margaret* accounted for the Profits of the County; as appears by the Records of the *Pipe-Office*. His Son, Sir *Thomas de Baſing*, died ſeized of it in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; his Son *John* ſucceeded him, who was Knighted; but his Grandſon *Thomas* dying without Iſſue, the Eſtate went to his Uncle *John de Baſing*; but he alſo died Childleſs in the 24th Year of King *Henry* the VIth; and his Siſter and Heir *Alice*, carried it in Marriage to Mr. *Thomas Mackworth*. But in this Name it continued no longer than the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to *Horn* of *Hornes-Place* in this Pariſh.

(*a*) Plac. Coron. 21. K. 1. in M.S.

2. *Hornes-Place*, which had been the Seat of a Family of this Name very early; for one *Ralph de Horne* of *Kenarton*, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in King *John's* Reign; and in this Name did both *Kenarton* and *Hornes-Place* continue till about the 12th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then by *Benet*, a Daughter of this Family, they went in Marriage into that of *Guildford*; but her Husband being a Papiſt, and deſerting the Kingdom with his Wife, the Queen ſeized upon their Eſtate; and granted that Part of it here to *Walter Moyle* of *Buckwell*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant Mr. *Robert Moyle* was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot's* Time. But his Son *John* leaving only a Daughter, ſhe carried it in Marriage to *Robert Breton*, Eſq;; and his Son, *Moyle Breton*, Eſq; is now the Proprietor.

The Place called *Baſinghall* in *London* owes its Name to the *Baſings* above-mentioned: Some of which Families have been Sheriffs and Lord Mayors of *London* before they came to ſettle at at this Place.

Dr. *Plot* in ſome Manuſcript Papers I have of his, ſaith he was told of ſome old Works here, which were formerly to be ſeen under the Hill: Perhaps here it was that the *Danes* ſtopt a while before they went to *Appledore*.

KENNINTON lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent* by the River *Stoure* about a Mile and a half *Northward* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor and the Parſonage of *Kennington*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. 'Tis a large Building with an handſome Tower: In the Church were Memorials of the Interments of *Brent* and *Walkeſly* very ancient; but now there is nothing remarkable in it; but the Situation of it is very fine, on the Side of a Pleaſant Common called *Kennington Lees*, from the *Saxon* Ley, which ſignifies *Terra inculta*, Waſte Ground. A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 01. 0*d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Kennington* Manor, *Philpot* ſaith did always belong to the Crown: But he muſt of Neceſſity be miſtaken, for I find that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbot of St. *Auſtin's* being ſummoned to ſhew by what Warrant he claimed the uſual Privileges of Manors at this and other Places; the Jury gave it for him, that he had a Right to them here as well as at other Places: And he acquainted the Court, that *Kenningbrooke*, as 'tis now called, or as there, *Coningbroke* and *Kennington*, were one and the ſame *Villa*. But undoubtedly both theſe Names of *Kennington* (or *Kingſton*), and *Coning* or *Kenningbroke*, do ſufficiently ſhew, that once this Place did belong to the Crown; as they came thither again on the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries: For after that, it remained in the Crown till the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was by her granted, as was alſo the Manor of *Wye*, to her Kinſman *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunſdown*; and his Grandſon *Henry* Earl of *Dover*, ſold it to Sir *Thomas*, Father of *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, who was the Proprietor in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Bibroke* is a Place here, which in King *James*, and King *Henry* the IIId's Reigns was the

the Eſtate of one *Godwin*, and ſtaid in this Name till the 32dYear of K. *Edward* the IIId; but then it went ſome how into the Name of *Belknap*: On Sir *Robert Belknap*'s Baniſhment and Attainder in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId it came to the Crown; and three Years after was granted to *William Ellys* of *Burton* in this Pariſh, then one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County. But in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign it was gotten by Purchaſe into the Poſſeſſion of *Shelley*; and by a Daughter of his, went in Marriage to *May*; and from this Name was ſold to *Tilden*; and thence in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it paſſed the ſame Way to *Beſt*; and about the End of her Reign was ſold to *Hall*, whoſe Deſcendant *Nevil Hall* was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time. But,

3. *Burton* continued in the Name of *Ellys*, till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, or perhaps till King *James* the Iſt's Time, and then was ſold to *Hall*: And in *Philpot*'s Time was alſo in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Nevil Hall*, that Purchaſer's Deſcendant.

4. I was informed alſo that there was another very ancient Seat in this Pariſh, which is long ſince demoliſhed; and which they will have to have been the Reſidence formerly of ſome of the Kings of *Kent*; and that from thence this Pariſh had its Name. But of this I can trace out nothing in our Hiſtories.

Near this Place I ſaw a little Well, called *Crooksford-Well*, which they told me did ſometimes run over ſo exceſſively, as to overflow a good Part of the Common below.

KESTON, *Cheſton*; *Keſtune*, lies towards the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *South Weſtward* from St. *Mary Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* 00 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Keſton* Manor. This Place as appears by *Domeſday* Book, did in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt belong to *Gilbert de Magminot*; and is there written *Cheſton*: The ſound of the *Saxon* C being often expreſs'd by the Letters *Ch*. And in this Name it continued till about the End of King *John*'s Reign, and then went by a Daughter into the Family of *Say* of *Says*-Court in *Deptford*. But it ſtaid not long here; for in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find by the Records, that *Richard*, Son of *John de Eſthalle*, with *John* and *Reginald* his Brethren, claimed before the Judges *Itinerant*, the Privileges of a Manor here; the two latter being then under Age. How in three Years after this, *Alexander de Cheyney* came to dye poſſeſs'd of it, I don't know: But *Philpot* ſaith, ſo it appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 26. From this Name he ſaith it went by Sale to *Stephen de Aſhway*, who had a Charter of Freewarren for it in the 38th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. In the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth it was ſold with,

2. *Baſton*, to *Squerry* of *Squerry*'s-Court in *Weſtram*: But in the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign it went by *Dorothy*, Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Squerry*, to *Richard Mervin* of *Fountell* in *Wiltſhire*; and he paſſed away both *Keſton* and *Baſton* to his Truſtees, *Philip Reynolds* and *Thomas Tregarthen*; and they in the 8th Year of *Edward* the IVth, conveyed them both to *Richard* and *Stephen Scroope*; from whom (ſaith *Philpot*) about the latter End of that Reign they went to *Henry Heydon*, Eſq; who, as appears by the Rolls, held a Court here, in the 1ſt Year of King *Richard* the IIId, and in this Family it continued till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; when Sir *Chriſtopher Heydon* ſold all his Intereſt in both theſe Places to Sir *Samuel Lennard*; and his Grandſon of the ſame Name, Baronet, is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

3. *Keſton-Camp*. I went to ſee the famous Camp in this Pariſh, mentioned by Dr. *Holland* in his Notes on *Camden*, p. 187. and by *Philpot*, *&c.* It is indeed a very large and ſtrong Place, with a triple *Vallum* round it, and the Banks very ſtrong and high. I meaſured one Side of the innermoſt *Vallum*, and found it above 700 Yards in length from the Brow of the Hill to the *Eaſt* End, juſt beyond Mr. *Perch*'s Houſe. The *North Weſt* is very much longer; but was ſo over-grown with Buſhes, Brambles, *&c.* that I could by no means come to meaſure it; having indeed much ado to walk along it, but with Difficulty I did; and found all the *North Eaſt* Side to be without any *Vallum* at all; the Steepneſs of the Hill there pretty well ſupplying the Want of a Line. But the Depth of the other Trenches, and Height of the Banks, eſpecially on the *South* and *South Weſt* Sides were very eminent. It hath a very large Proſpect from it every Way; ſo that an Enemy could make no Motions hereabouts, but they would be diſcovered from this Camp; and that to a ſufficient Diſtance. I believe it is near two Miles in Compaſs; and muſt have been the Work of ſo much Time, and ſo many Hands, that I agree entirely with the Editor of the laſt Edition of *Camden's Britannia*, that it could not be formed in *Julius Cæſar*'s Time; not even in his ſecond Expedition hither; and much leſs in his Firſt. But however, I am fully perſuaded it is *Roman*; not only from its Form, but alſo from the *Roman* Bricks, Tiles, and other ancient Remains which have been turned up hereabouts by the Plow. And I am informed that about the Windmill, the Ruins of Houſes, or ſome other ancient Buildings, have been diſcovered. Out of this Camp is the Remains of a plain Way made down to the Spring-head of the River *Ravensbourn*; from whence the Soldiers were, as they might very well be, ſupplied with Water.

It is a Matter of too much Difficulty for me to undertake, to aſſign the Time when this famous Entrenchment was made, and on what Occaſion. I once was inclined to think this might have been the Place where *Aulus Plautius* lay with his Army encamp'd, while he expected the Emperor *Claudius* to come to him: I know no Place that will bid fairer for it: But becauſe 'tis ſaid that the Emperor went directly to his Forces, *which expected him at the* Thames; I dare not adhere to that Notion, having not *Data* enough to aſſert it.

Perhaps it was formed much later, after the *Romans* had left Landing at *Sandwich*, and at *Dover*; and had brought the *Portus Lemanis* into Uſe; And as they made *Royal* or *Conſular Ways*, from thoſe Two Ports, which met at *Canterbury*; as well as from *Canterbury* to the *Portus Lemanis*; So 'tis very natural to ſuppoſe that they made at laſt a *new One* from the *Portus Lemanis* to *London*; (of which more in another Place). Such a *Roman* Way as that, would run very near this Camp; and therefore 'tis not improbable that after they had made ſuch a Way whereon to march and remarch their Soldiery between their Landing Port and *London*, they might pitch on this Place as one by its Situation and Diſtance from *London*, very proper for a Camp; and one where their Troops might lie in Safety, till Occaſion ſhould call them to any particular Attempt on the *Britons*, or Defence of themſelves.

And

And I hope to ſhew in its proper Place, that the tracing out ſuch a new and undeſcribed *Roman* Way as this, may ſerve to rectify ſome Miſtakes in *Camden*; and ſuch others as had rather *Errare cum Magiſtro*, than purſue Truth contrary to the Dictates of Great Men.

I don't think there is any Probability in their Conjecture, who make the Name of this Town to be derived from *Cæſar*: But as in *Domeſday* 'tis written *Cheſton*, ſo no doubt it was called *Cheſton* or *Keſton*, *quaſi Cheſterton*; *i. e.* the Town where the Camp, Caſtle, or Fortification was; *i. e.* from this very Camp.

But becauſe I can trace the *Roman Watling-ſtreet* Way directly through *Rocheſter* to *Canterbury*, I can't allow this to be the *Noviomagus* of *Antonine*; or the *Neomagus* of *Ptolomy*, as the Right Reverend Author of the Additions to *Camden's Britannia* ſeems willing to believe.

KINGSDOWN near *Sittingbourn*, lies towards the Middle of the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *South Eaſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of that Name, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Pariſh is a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 9. *s.* 2 *d.* The Church is Dedicated to St. *Catherine*, which was founded by *Roger* of *Chicheſter*, who was Abbot of St. *Auſtin's* in the Year 1252.

This Place was given by *Hubert de Burgh* to the *Maiſon Dieu* at *Dover*, which he had newly erected there as a Houſe of Convenience for the Knights Templers, when they viſited their Manors and Eſtates at *Temple Ewell*, and other adjacent Parts. And I find in the 21ſt Year of *Edward* the Iſt, that the Maſter of the *Maiſon Dieu* at *Dover* claimed before the Juſtices *Itinerant*, then ſitting at *Canterbury*, to have Freewarren, *&c.* at this Manor. Upon the Aboliſhment of the Order of Knights Templers here, which was in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId, this Manor was united to the Revenue of the Knights Hoſpitallers; and there continued till the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; but then was granted by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; who in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to Mr. *Thomas Finch*; and his Deſcendant, Mr. *Thomas Finch* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

KINGSDOWN by *Wrotham*, lies towards the Middle of the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Edmund the King*; and as *Kilburn* ſaith, was anciently a Chapel, and given by King *Henry* the Iſt to the Church of *Rocheſter*. As indeed appears by *Textus Roffenſis*, where 'tis called a Chapel. But 'tis now accounted a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Northcourt*, and 2. *Southcourt*, are Two Manors here, which together, make up the Manor of *Kingſdown*, and which anciently were part of the Eſtate of the *Fitzbernards*, who flouriſhed here under the Title of *Barons*, and had theſe by Grant from King *Henry* the Iſt; and with them the Privileges of *Toll* and *Theam*, *Sac* and *Soc*, *Infang-theof* and *Outfang-theof*, Tumbril and Pillory, and Aſſize of Bread and Bear, *&c.* And all theſe were allowed to *Ralph Fitzbernard* by the Juſtices *Itinerant*, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. His Father *John Fitzbernard* was rated for his Manor of *Kingſdown*, after the Value of a whole Knights Fee, as appears by *Teſta de Nevil*, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, at the Marriage of *Iſabel* that King's Siſter. Another *John Fitzbernard* dying without Iſſue in the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, the Four Daughters of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, who were married to *Roſſe*, *Vere*, *Mortimer*, and *Tiptoft*, entred on the Poſſeſſion of all the Eſtate, as Heirs to their Mother, who was Siſter and Heir to *John Fitzbernard*. And on the Partition, this Eſtate fell to *William Roſſe* of *Hemlake*, in Right of his Wife *Margaret*, who was alſo Coheir to her Two Brothers *Bartholomew* and *Giles*, Lords *Badleſmere*, and who both died without Iſſue. *John Roſſe*, this Man's Son, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 17th Year of King *Richard* the IId: But his Grandſon *Thomas* Lord *Roſſe* being attainted and beheaded at *Newcaſtle* in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, for endeavouring at the Regal Promotion of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, it was forfeited to the Crown; and in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, that Prince gave it for Life to *Margaret*, Wife of *Roger* Lord *Wentworth*, the Widow of the Lord *Roſſe* above named: But after her Death returning to the Crown again, it ſtaid there till King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *John Wilkinſon*; from which Name towards the End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it was ſold to *Richard Lovelace*; who dying without Iſſue-Male, his only Daughter *Margaret*, married to *Henry Cook* of *Lanham* in *Suffolk* Eſq; carried *Kingſdown* Manor into that Family, who were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Hever* is another Manor in *Kingſdown*, which anciently belonged to the *Hevers* of *Hever-Caſtle* in this County. *William de Hever* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, which was renewed to *Thomas de Hever*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But he enjoyed it not long; and dying without Iſſue, this Eſtate went by *Joan*, his Siſter and Coheir, to her Husband *Reginald* Lord *Cobham*, who in her Right died poſſeſs'd of it in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but before the End of King *Richard* the IId, this Family was extinct here, and then *Hever* went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Urbans*: And *John Urban* held it at his Death, in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the Vth, and left it to his Siſter and Heir, *Emma Penhale*, who enjoyed it at her Deceaſe, in the 5th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. But after this, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Lovelaces*: *Richard Lovelace* bequeathing by his Will, made *A. D.* 1465, this Manor to his Daughter *Catherine*; and in caſe of her dying without Iſſue (which ſhe did) to *John Lovelace* his Son; from whence it deſcended to *Richard Lovelace* above-mentioned in *Northcourt*, and *Southcourt*, and by his only Daughter *Margaret* it went to *Henry Cook* of *Lanham* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; in whoſe Name it was in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Chipſted* is a third Manor here, which certainly did once belong to a Family of the ſame Name. For it appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 16. that *Adam de Chipſted* died poſſeſſed of it, in the 41ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId; after this Family went off here, it went into that of *Mowbray*, who continued in Poſſeſſion of it from the End of King *Richard* the IId, till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, when it was ſold to *Thomas Martin*, Juſtice of the Common Pleas; whoſe Son *John Martin* in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the VIth, alienated it to *Thomas Underdown* of *Dertford*; who not long after gave it to *Richard Thetcher* of *Warbleton* in *Suſſex*: And he in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, ſold it to *William Atwood*; whoſe Son *Robert* in the

14th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, demiſed one Moiety of it to *Nicholas Taylor*; and in the 22d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, he ſold the other Half to *Sibil* of *Littlemoat* in *Eynsford*. And in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary*, both *Taylor* and *Atwood* ſold their Part of it to Sir *John Champneys*; whoſe Son *Juſtinian*, not long after, alienated it to *Lovelace*; and by *Margaret*, his Heir General, this Part went to Mr. *Cook* of *Suffolk*, above-mentioned. The other Part, by *Anne* ſole Heir of *Lancelot Sibil*, came into the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *John Hope*; but from that Name it paſſed by Sale to Mr. *Hodſoll*, of *Hodſoll* in *Aſh*, the next Pariſh, who was poſſeſs'd of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Woodland* is another Manor here, where anciently was a Chapel of Eaſe to *Kingsdown*; and continued ſo till *A. D.* 1557. and then was by Cardinal *Pool*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, united to *Wrotham*. But the Manor continued ſtill in this Pariſh. It formerly belonged to the Ancient Family of the *Crevequers*; Baron *Hamon de Crevequer* dying poſſeſs'd of it in the 47th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But about the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it was gone out of that Name, being then in the Poſſeſſion of *John* Son of *John St. Clere*: In this Family it ſtaid till about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to *Pett* of *Petthouſe* in *Sevenoke*. But *John Pett* his Succeſſor, in the 17th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to *William Rowe* of *London*; by whoſe Daughter and Heir it went to —— *Fenny* of *Norfolk*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

KINGSNOTH, or *Kingſnode*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, or rather a little to the *South Eaſt* Part, about a Mile and a half *Southward* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over it.

Places of Note here:

1. *Kingſnoth* Manor. This Place anciently belonged to a Family of this Name, whoſe Arms were *Erm. on a Bend* 5 *Chevrons*: And *John de Kingſnoth* flouriſhed here in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign. But *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*, who was attainted in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId, had ſome Eſtate here; which by King *Richard* the IId was granted to Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge; and who had before purchaſed *Kingſnoth*'s Portion: But on his Attainder and Exile, the Crown ſeized it all; and there it remained till King *Henry* the VIth in his 27th Year granted ſome Part of it to Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Beckworth* in *Surrey*, with a Charter to encloſe a Park, and Liberty of a Freewarren: And a Fair was granted to the Pariſh to be held on *Michaelmas* Day. But the principal Part of it was granted to Cardinal *Kemp*, who in the 28th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, ſettled it on the College of *Wye*. I find by the *Tower Records* that this Manor was claimed by the Abbot of *Battell* in the 21ſt of Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; ſo that how it came into private Hands I can't tell; nor whether *Philpot* mean the Manor of *Kingſnoth*, or ſome other Land in that Pariſh. But on the Suppreſſion in King *Henry* the VIIIth it was granted to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; and on his Attainder in the 32d Year of that Prince, coming again to the Crown, one half of it was in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to Sir *John Baker*, whoſe Succeſſor Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*, ſold it in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign to Mr. *Nathanael Powell* of *Ewhurſt* in *Suſſex*. The other Moiety continued in the Crown till the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was granted by that Princeſs to her Kinſman Mr. *Henry Cary*, after Baron *Hunſdown*; whoſe Deſcendant *Henry Cary*, Earl of *Dover*, conveyed it to Sir *Thomas Finch*, afterwards made Earl of *Winchelſea*; in which Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Munſidde* in this Pariſh, was anciently the Seat of the *Le Clere's*; but about the End of King *Edward* the IIId, *Henry le Clere* left only a Daughter *Suſan*, who carried this Manor in Marriage to Sir *Simon Woodchurch*; and he on this Account wrote himſelf *Clere* alias *Woodchurch*; and in this Family it continued till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then it was ſold to *Taylor* of *Shadoxherſt*; and from thence in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, it went the ſame Way to *Whitwick*.

3. *Weſt-Halks* is a Place here which anciently belonged to a Family of the Name of *Halks* (whoſe Arms was 3 *Hawks* or Falcons on a *Feſs*.) *Sampſon de Halk* died poſſeſs'd of this, and much other Land hereabouts in *A. D.* 1360; But about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth, the Property of this Place was from that Family paſſed to *Taylor* of *Great Chart*; in which Name it continued till the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to *Clere*; and from that Family about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it went the ſame Way to *Robert Honeywood* of *Charing*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time; being in the Poſſeſſion of Colonel *Honeywood*, Fourth Son by a Second Wife to *Robert Honeywood* above-named.

KINGSTON lies towards the Middle of the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent* by the *Stoure*, about Three Miles and a half *North Eaſt* from *Elcham*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Kinghamford*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is called St. *Giles*. In which are Memorials of *John Netherſol* of *Netherſol* in the Year 1627; of *Robert Denne* in 1594; of *Turner* and *Taverner*.

'Tis a Rectory; and rated in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Kingſton* Manor. This Place was one of thoſe Knights Fees which was aſſigned to *Fulbert de Dover*, for his Aſſiſtance to *John de Fiennes* in the Guard of *Dover-Caſtle*. *William de Dover* was a Witneſs to the Charter of *Maud* the Empreſs, when ſhe created *Miles* of *Glouceſter*, Earl of *Hereford*: From him it went to *Richard de Dover*, who was baſe Son to King *John*; and who took that Name becauſe he had married *Roſe de Dover*, Heir General of that Family. He dying in the Beginning of King *Henry* the IIId, left it to *Iſabel* his Co-heir, who was married to *David de Strabolgy* Earl of *Athol*; whoſe Son, *John* Earl of *Athol*, was hanged on a Gibbet 50 Foot high, at *London*, ſaith *Daniel*, but rather at *Canterbury*, as it is in an Old Manuſcript in the Hands of Sir *Dudley Digs*, which *Philpot* ſaw.

And now the Manor being forfeited to the Crown, was in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the IId, granted to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badleſmere*; who unluckily forfeiting it again to the Crown, that Prince granted it for Life to *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*: And after his Death (which was in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId) it was granted again to *Bartholomew Badleſmere*; who dying Childleſs, left it to his Brother *Giles*;

Knowlton Court y Seat of S.r Thomas

1 North Foreland 2 Sandwich 3 Eastry 4 Northborn

Dr Harris's Hist: of Kent Vol. I. P. 171.

D.r Aeth Bar.t & Dame Elizabeth his Wife

5 Tilmanstone 6 Waldershare Parke

I. Kip Sculp.

and he dying alſo without Iſſue, it was divided between his Two Siſters, *Margaret*, who married *William* Lord *Roſſe* of *Hemlake*; and *Margery*, who was wedded to *John Tiptoft*: But before the End of King *Edward* the IIId, the entire Poſſeſſion was ſurrendred to *Roſſe*; but his Succeſſor *Thomas* Lord *Roſſe*, being attainted in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, it came to the Crown; and was granted by the ſaid King to *Roger* Lord *Wentworth*; from whom it deſcended to *Richard* Lord *Wentworth*, who in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to *Thomas Colepeper*, Eſq: And from thence, in the 24th Year of that King, it was ſold to Sir *Anthony Aucher*; whoſe Succeſſor Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Bourn*, Bar. alienated it to Mr. *Gibbons* of *Weſtcliff*; in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

From him it went by Sale to Dr. *Primroſe* of *London*; and thence the ſame Way to Dr. *John Peters*, Phyſician in *Canterbury*; whoſe Widow —— is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

2. *Ilden* is a Place here which very anciently belonged to the *Garwingtons* of *Bekesbourn*: And *Thomas de Garwington* was poſſeſſed of it in the 2d Year of King *John*, after a long Diſpute between him and *Theobald de Twitham*; which was ended by making 14 *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* for that Purpoſe, and whoſe Names you have in *Philpot*, *p.* 206. as follows: *Henry de Cobham*, *Geoffrey de Say*, *Hugh de St. Leger*, *Ralph de St. Leger*, *Giles de Badeleſmere*, *Fulk de Peyforer*, *Robert de Malewill*, *Alexander de Roſſe*, *Robert de Gatton*, *Robert de Campania*, *Richard de Bere*, *Henry de Sorne*, *Henry de Enbroke*, *Alured de Corton*; who on a thorough Hearing gave it for *Garwington*. At length by *Joan* a Daughter of *Thomas Garwington*, in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, it went to *Richard Haut*; and by his Grand-Daughter *Margery* it went the ſame Way to *Iſaack*; but tarried there no longer than the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth; and then was ſold to *Diggs* of *Diggs-Court* in *Berham*, where it ſtaid till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and then went by Sale to *Wilford*: And in *Philpot*'s Time was Part of the Dower of Sir *Thomas Wilford*'s Widow; and from her it deſcended to her Son Sir *James Wilford*, who with Concurrence of Truſtees ſold it to Sir *Robert Faunce*: And he afterwards transferred it by Sale to *John Caſon*, Eſq; who after a Poſſeſſion of 12 Years, parted with it the ſame Way to *Thomas Turner*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

N. B. This Eſtate was particularly diſgavelled by the Act of Parliament of of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

The Situation is very fine, and the Proſpect exceeding pleaſant for 20 Miles in Length towards the Sea: For, from thence you may ſee the Sea at *Ramſgate*; and again off of *Swaycliffe* and *Reculver*, and at the Entrance into the *Eaſt Swale*, by the *Eaſt* End of the Iſle of *Sheppey*.

3. *Parmeſted* was of old the Eſtate of a Family of that Name; but before the End of King *Edward* the IId, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Garwington* above-mentioned; and went along with *Ilden* to *Haut*, and thence to *Iſaack*; but about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was ſold to *Edward Knevet* of *Newington Bellhouſe*, Eſq; whoſe Daughters by joint Conſent ſold it to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; and he in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, paſſed it the ſame Way to *Chriſtopher Hales*, Eſq; who was firſt Attorney-General, and then Maſter of the Rolls to that Prince. His Son Sir *James Hales* ſold it to *Thomas Alphew* alias *Alphy*, Yeoman; and he to *Wiliam Downe* of *Maidſtone*, Draper; and he to Dr. *Vincent Denne*, Grandfather to *Vincent Denne* of *Grays-Inn*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: But by a Daughter of that Mr. Serjeant *Denne*, it went by Deſcent to *Beke* of *Denhill*.

4. *Denhill* was a Seat here, which anciently belonged to the Family of *Denne*: One of which Name was Butler or Sewer to King *Edward the Confeſſor*. Sir *Alured de Denne* was famous in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, for aſſiſting the Judge *Henry de Bath* in making the Laws about *Romney Marſh*; and ſealed with 3 *Leopards Heads couped*, the preſent Arms of this Family. And which is very Remarkable, there hath been no Gap in the Succeſſion of this Family between *Ralph de Denne*, who had this Eſtate in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt, and *Thomas Denne*, Eſq; whoſe youngeſt Daughter *Mary*, marrying *Vincent Denne* of *Grays-Inn*, Eſq; kept this Place in the ſame Name in *Philpot*'s Time. But on his Death it went at laſt by his Daughter *Anne* in Marriage to *Beke*; and her Husband being dead, ſhe is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

KNOWLTON, Cnolleton, i. e. The Town on the Top of the Hill; lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Rectory, ſaith the late Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Map of *Canterbury* Dioceſe; but the *Valor Beneficiorum* puts it down as a Vicarage; and 'tis there rated at 6*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

Kilburn ſaith, that the Church (which is ſmall, but in good Repair) is ſuppoſed to have been Founded, or at leaſt Re-edified, by one of the *Langleys*, an Ancient Family here; whoſe Arms were in *Wever*'s Time, and are ſtill, over the Door, on the Font, and in the Windows of this Church. There were alſo then very ancient Memorials of the Interment of the *Ringleys*; one of whom was Kneeling in compleat Armour, with his Arms fix'd on the Monument in *Wever*'s Time, but now gone. There are now ſeveral Monuments of the Family of *Peyton*: and an Altar Tomb over the famous Sir *John Narborough*; and a very fine Marble Monument of his Two Sons, who were unhappily drowned in the ſame Ship with that Valiant and Faithful Admiral Sir *Cloudleſley Shovell*, who had married Sir *John Narborough*'s Relict.

Places of Note here:

1. *Knowlton* Manor was once Part of the Eſtate of the great Family of *St. Leger*: For *Hugh de St. Leger* held this Place in the 4th Year of King *John*; and was then one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* for this County. His Son *John de St. Leger* in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IIId exchanged it for other Lands, with *Reginald de Cornhill*; and he Thirteen Years after ſold it to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; and they (probably not long after) exchanged it with *Ralph Perot*: For in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find him claiming the Liberty of Freewarren for his Lands in *Knowlton*: So that the *Thomas Perot* mentioned by *Philpot*, was probably the Son or Grandſon of this *Ralph Perot*. By a Daughter of this Gentleman it went in Marriage to *Langley*, deſcended from an eminent Family of that Name in *Warwickſhire*: And ſeveral of this Name who were Poſſeſſors of this Manor and Seat, were very Eminent Men; as *William*, Son of *William de Langley*, who was Sheriff of this County in the 21ſt, 23d, 24th, and 25th Years of King *Edward* the IIId; another *William Langley* of *Knowlton* held the ſame Office in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the 5th, and was alſo Juſtice of the Peace for this County. *John Langley* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth; and his Son *Edward*

Langley, Eſq; married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Peyton*, Eſq; of *Peyton-Hall* in *Cambridgeſhire*; but he dying without Iſſue about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, his Wife's Brother, Sir *Robert Peyton*, on the Account of a former Match in King *Henry* the Vth's Time between *Peyton* and a Daughter of the *Langley* Family, was found to be Heir at Law; and he aſſigned this Place to his Second Son Sir *John Peyton*; who was the Grandfather of that Sir *Thomas Peyton*, that was made the firſt Baronet in this County. And he parted with it by Sale to Sir *John Narborough*, one of the Admirals of the Navy Royal and Commander in Chief for ſeveral Years in the *Straits*. But his Son, Sir *John Narborough*, Baronet, with his Brother *James*, being both loſt at Sea, with their Father-in-Law Sir *Cloudleſly Shovel*, this Eſtate went to their only Siſter *Elizabeth*, the preſent Wife of the Worthy Sir *Thomas D'aeth*, Bar. who now reſides here, and is handſomely rebuilding the Ancient Seat of *Knowlton*; which indeed is finely and moſt heathfully ſituated, with all the Advantages of good Ground round it for Sports and Riding; and with a very fine Grove of Trees behind it.

LABORNE, *Leibourn*, *Leybourn* (*i. e.* the Paſture Land by the River or Brook,) lies about the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about a Mile *Northward* from *Weſt-Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. And the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. It is ſmall, and hath nothing now remarkable in it. The Pariſh is a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* And it ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

Places of Note here:

1. *Labourne-Caſtle.* Of which ſee an Account in the Chapter of Caſtles.

2. *The Grange* in this Pariſh, is a Houſe which for many Deſcents hath been in the Name of *Oliver*; whoſe Original Sirname was *Quintin*: For they are deſcended from *Anſelinus* or *Anſelmus de Quintin*, who paid Aid for his Manor of *Woodfield* in *Yalding*, at making the Black Prince Knight. And thus came the Name to be changed into *Oliver*: One *William*, the Son of *Oliver Quintin*, in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, purchaſed Lands called *Hilks*, in the Pariſh of *Seale*: And in that Deed was often ſtiled *William* the Son of *Oliver*, without the Addition of *Quintin*; and from hence the common People would and did call him *Oliver*; and his Deſcendants wrote themſelves *Oliver* alias *Quintin*.

Juliana the laſt of the Name of *Oliver* here, was married to *Edward Covert* of *Suſſex*; and her only Daughter by him being married to Mr. *Henry Saxby*, carried the *Grange* into that Family: Which pleaſant Seat is now in the Poſſeſſion of Captain *William Saxby* his Son.

There is a ſmall Rivulet here, which as it runs near the Mill makes a very pretty Caſcade; which at firſt Sight one would really judge to have been Artificial.

LAMBERHURST, *Philpot* ſaith it was ſometime written *Lambertſhurſt*, from *Lambert* a *Saxon*, who was formerly Owner of it; but the ancient Spelling of it in the *Textus Roſenſis* is *Lamberherſte*, in which there is no Regard to the Name of *Lambert*: And perhaps its Name *there* and at preſent may be a Corruption from *Lamburſt*; that is, a Wood in the Clay, or in a *Loamy*-Soil, which agrees very well with the Situation and Nature of the Place. And I can't find it called *Lambertſhurſt* any where but in *Philpot*. And to confirm this Conjecture about the Derivation of its Name, I find it written *Lambherſt* often in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; which allowing for the uſual Interſertion of the *b* in ſuch Pronunciations by the Vulgar, will make the very Word *Lam-herſt*.

This Place lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to *Suſſex*; from which it is parted by a little Rivulet, which hereabouts joining with the *Tey* or *Theyſe* coming down from *Tiſeherſt* in *Suſſex*, runs by *Gafford-Bridge* into the *Twiſt*, and ſo into the *Medway*. A conſiderable Part of *Lamberherſt* is in *Suſſex*; viz. All of it that lies from *Lamberherſt* Bridge to *Beale* Bridge.

That Part of it which is in *Kent* is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Hundred of *Brenchley* and *Horſmonden*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; a Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*; in which are Memorials of the Interment of *Bathurſt* and *Thomas*: And in the Church Porch lies buried one *Lindrige*, who was born *A. D.* 1566, and lived in a Houſe adjacent. He built the handſome and moſt uſeful Stone Cauſey here; which from him was formerly called *Lindrige*'s Cauſey.

Lamberhurſt lies about Two Miles and a half, or Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Goudherſt*.

A Fair is kept here annually on *Lady-Day*. The Place of it is Part of the Land which formerly belonged to the Neighbouring Abbey of *Begham* or *Bayham*; which Land in the Main is in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Juſtice *Pratt*, by Purchaſe from *Ambroſe Brown*, Eſq; of *Surrey*. But the particular Field on which the Fair is kept, and the Benefit of the ſaid Fair, is now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Francis Butler*, Sen. Prothonotary of the *Exchequer* Office: Whoſe only Daughter is the Wife of my very good Friend *William Dewe*, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace for this County, who reſides at the Parſonage of *Lamberhurſt*, and hath much improved the Houſe and Gardens; and to whom I have been much obliged for his Company in my Travels about *Kent*.

There is an eminent Furnace for ſmelting of Iron Ore in this Pariſh, of which I ſhall give a full and particular Account in its proper Place; as alſo of the ſeveral Kinds of Iron Ore found in this County.

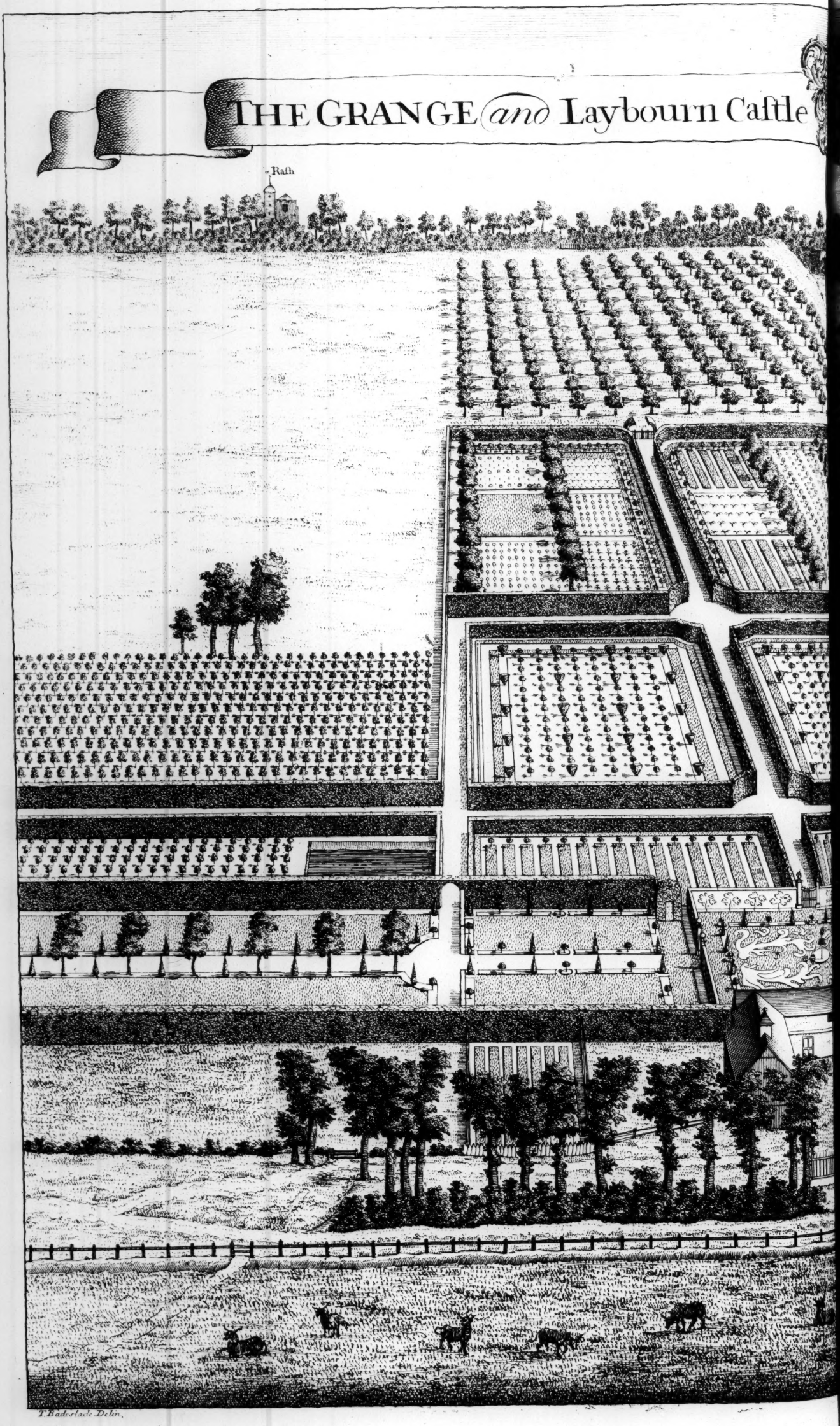
Places of Note here.

1. The Abbey of *Beyham* or *Begham*; which lies partly in this County, and partly in *Suſſex*; of which you will find a full Account in the Chapter of *Religious Houſes*, &c.

2. *Hodleigh.* This was Part of the Eſtate which formerly belonged to the College of *Lingfield* in *Surrey*. And after the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to *Thomas Cardan*, from which Name it went by Purchaſe to *Edward Filmer*, Eſq; Anceſtor of Sir *Edward*, Eldeſt Son of the then lately deceaſed Sir *Robert Filmer*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion this Place was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Scotney*, which *Philpot* ſaith took its Name from the low Situation and ſhooting down of the Water upon it; as if it were derived from the *Saxon*, *Scotian*, to ſhoot or ſend forth, and *ea* Water. But for all that, it hath been a Houſe of Note and Antiquity; and is now a handſome Seat, moated, walled, and embattled round, with

THE GRANGE *and* Laybourn Caſtle



T. Badeslade Delin.

the Seats of William Saxby Esqr.

Town Malling

LAYBOURN CASTLE

This Avenue is continued to a Road half a Mile further

I. Harris Sculp.

Stone Macheocollated Towers to defend the Gate. It had very early, Proprietors of its own Name: And in the Year 1259, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Walter de Scotney*: But indeed the Character of this Owner of *Scotney* is very infamous, if what *Philpot* ſaith be true; *viz.* That he poyſoned *Richard Clare*, the Earl of *Glouceſter*, and his Brother; of which the Latter died, and the former narrowly eſcaped. But *Mat. Paris* ſaith this Fact was laid to the Charge of the *Poictovines*, the great Favourites of King *Henry* the IIId at this Time; and who being Strangers were univerſally hated; and that the Poiſon was ſuppoſed to be prepared in the Houſe of one *Elias*, a baptized *Jew*. *Daniel* ſaith, The Man that gave the Poiſon to the Duke was one *Walter Scoyney*, his Steward, and that he was executed for it. Whether he were the Perſon that *Philpot* charges with this vile Act, I muſt leave undetermined. But he goes on and ſaith, that after this Family of *Scotney* had mouldred away at this Place, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Aſhburnhams* of *Aſhburnham* in *Suſſex*: *Roger Aſhburnham*, who was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for *Suſſex* in the 1ſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, reſided here, and perhaps embattled and fortified this Place. But his Deſcendant ſold it to *Henry Chichley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who ſettled it on his Niece *Florence Chichley*, on her Marriage with *John Darrell* of *Colehill*, Eſq; and he gave it to his Second Son, whoſe Deſcendants have ever ſince enjoyed it, and are now in Poſſeſſion of this Place.

4. The Seat of the *Chitcrofts*, a Family, ſaith *Philpot*, of eminent Degree and Worth, was formerly in this Pariſh; whoſe Arms he ſaith were preciſely the ſame with thoſe of the *Colepepers* of *Bay-hall* in *Pembury* Pariſh, adjoining to *Lamberhurſt*. And on this Occaſion, it being in the Way of his Profeſſion, he gives many Inſtances of the Coat-Armour of Two Families, being the very ſame; as of *St. Nicholas*, a Family formerly in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and *Peckham* in *Weſt Kent*, becauſe they held Land of the Lord *Say*, ſaith he, and ſo made both their Arms like his. Heraldry being not my Profeſſion, I ſhall not undetake to contradict him in this; but in 8 or 10 ſeveral Books of Arms of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, and of ſeveral Dates, I can find no ſuch Thing; but the Arms of *St. Nicholas* and *Peckham* are as different as 'tis almoſt poſſible for any two Coats to be. But he goes on and ſaith, *Tutſham* of *Tutſham-Hall* in *Weſt Farleigh*, and *Eaſton Grave* of *Eaſton Grave* in *Edenbridge*, bear alſo both alike: As do likewiſe *Brenley* of *Brenley* in *Boughton* under *Blean*, and *Ratling* of *Ratling* in *Nonnington*; and the ſame is the Caſe of *Peyforer* of *Northcourt* in *Eſeling*, and *Lenham* of *Lenham*; and the ſame Arms he ſaith alſo were born by *Watringbury* of *Watringbury*, as by the *Savages* of *Bobbing Court*. The Reaſon of which he ſaith was to preſerve the Memory of thoſe who though of different Families, had yet given them Education, or Lands; or to acknowledge their holding Lands, or paying Rent, Service, or Homage to ſome Principal Manor, of which they whoſe Coat Armour they aſſumed, were the Proprietors: Thus *Philpot*. But Mr. *Camden* in his Remains ſpeaking of the ſame Thing of Families in this very County (as of *Hardreſs*, &c.) if I remember right, ſaith, there was always ſome Difference in the Imitator's Coat to diſtinguiſh it from the Original.

Philpot ſaith nothing at all of,

5. *Lamberhurſt* Manor properly ſo called; and yet that there was ſuch a Manor, and ſo named too, is plain from the Records in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt, where I find that *Nicholas Kevy* held ¼ of a Knight's Fee in *Lamberhurſt*, of the Anceſtors of *Robert de Crevequer*, who held the ſame of the King *in Capite*: And that this Land was then in the Poſſeſſion of the Abbot of *Roberts-Bridge*, who claimed View of Frank-Pledge, *&c.* and other Privileges of a Manor as belonging to it. Againſt this Claim of the Abbot the King brought a *Writ of Right*, claiming the Manor as belonging to the Crown. The Abbot appeared to defend his Title, and produced a Charter of this very King *Edward* the Iſt, whereby it was found that his Predeceſſors had held this Manor of *Lamberhurſt* with its Appurtenances, from the Crown as Part of the Barony of *Leeds*, which *Robert de Crevequer* had given to the Crown; and that before this, the Abbey had held this Manor of the ſaid *Robert* and his Anceſtors *in puram & perpetuam Elemoſynam*; and without paying any Homage for it, *&c.* And that after this Manor was come to the Crown, the ſaid King had remitted to the Abbot all Homage, *&c.* for him and his Succeſſors for ever. And therefore the Abbots Claim was allowed as good before *I. de Berewyke*, and the other Juſtices *Itinerants* at that Time.

But what became of this Manor afterwards; or whether it were granted away from the Crown upon the general Diſſolution, to any particular Perſons, I am not able to determine. But wonder it ſhould totally eſcape *Philpot's* Enquiry.

EAST-LANGDON, lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is dedicated to St. *Auſtin*.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Eaſt Langdon*.

In the Church are Memorials of *Marſh*, *Paramour*, *Culmer*, and *Maſters*. A Rectory; and rated in the Kings Books at 7*l.* 0*s.* 0*d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Eaſt-Langdon* Manor. This Place anciently belonged to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. But *A. D.* 824, *Wilfred* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* exchanged this Manor and *Eytborn* with the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, for the Manor of *Berham*. And in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Priory of *Canterbury* claimed all Privileges of a Manor here, and was allowed them.

On the Suppreſſion of all the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, this Place was granted by that Prince in his 30th Year to Mr. *John* and *Thomas Maſters* of *Sandwich*; and their Deſcendant Mr. *Richard Maſters* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Marton*, or *Marton-ſtreet*, or anciently, more truly, *Marſh-Town*, is a Burgh which lies in this Pariſh of *Eaſt Langdon*; and gave Name to the Family of the *Marſhes*, which anciently were written *de Mariſco*. This Family had been in Poſſeſſion of this Burgh above 300 Years, and continued ſo in *Philpot's* Time: And in the Chancel of the Church is a Monument of *Thomas Marſh*, of this Place of *Marſton*, Eſq; in the Year 1634.

WEST-LANGDON lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *Northward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church was dedicated to St. *Mary*, but is now deſolate: And

I ſup-

I ſuppoſe was originally only a Chapel, for 'tis not rated in the King's Books.

As to the Abbey here, you will find an Account of it in the Chapter of *Religious Houſes, &c.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Weſt-Langdon* Manor did anciently belong to the Abbey here; and on the general Diſſolution of all the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, came to the Crown, and ſtaid there till Queen *Elizabeth* in her 33d Year granted it with all its Privileges to *Samuel Thornebill* of *London*, Eſq; and his Son Sir *Timothy Thornebill* ſettled it in Jointure on his Lady; where it ſeems to have remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

LANGLEY, *Langele*, *Langelegh*, the *Long-Place*, lies near the Middle of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. In it are no Monuments or Inſcriptions. 'Tis a Rectory; and rated in the King's Books at 6*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Langley* Manor. This Place was in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Aſhway*, as appears by the Book called *Teſta de Nevil*, in the *Exchequer*: Next it came into the Poſſeſſion of the great Family of *Leybourn*: For *William de Leybourn* claimed, and was allowed the uſual Privileges for this Manor in the 21ſt Year of K. *Edward* the Iſt. And by *Juliana de Leybourn*, the great Heireſs of *Roger de Leybourn*, Lord of *Leybourn* Caſtle, it went in Marriage to her Husband *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but as ſhe outlived him, and conſequently had it in Poſſeſſion after him; ſo ſhe died Childleſs, and without any Heir that could be found; and therefore it eſcheated to the Crown; where it ſtaid till King *Richard* the IId, in the Beginning of his Reign, granted it to Sir *Simon de Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*; but on his Attainder in the 10th Year of that Prince it came to the Crown again; and then this Manor was ſettled on the Dean and Chapter of the Church of St. *Stephen* in *Weſtminſter*, where it ſtaid till the general Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, and then was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to *Leven Buffkin*, deſcended from an ancient Family in *Suſſex* of that Name. His Deſcendant ſold it to *Nathanael Powel*, Eſq;; and he not long after parted with it the ſame Way to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet: And in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tonſtall*, Barcnet: From whom it went the ſame Way, with *Sutton Valence*, firſt to *Drake*, and thence to the preſent Poſſeſſor, Sir *Chriſtopher Desbouverie* of *London*, Merchant.

But the Cuſtody of the Park here, which in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign had been enlarged by taking in 200 Acres of Land, was in King *Richard* the IId's Reign granted to *William* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: And afterwards in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, this Park was granted to *Thomas Kent*, and *Iſabella* his Wife, as appears by the *Tower* Records, *Patent. Part.* 2. *Membr.* 18.

2. *Briſing*, *Briſhing*, or *Biſing*, is a Manor here, which in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, had Owners of the Name of *Riſing*. For *Surin de Riſing* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. In King *Edward* the IVth's Time, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Aſtry*; and here it ſtaid till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then went by Purchaſe to *Leven Buffkin*, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for this County: And from this Name in King *James* the Iſt's Reign it went by Sale into that of *Powell*; and thence the ſame Way back again into the Family of *Buffkin*; being in *Philpot*'s Time in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Ralph Buffkin*: And in his Deſcendants it ſtill continues.

In our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 184. I find this Entry;

Robertus de Langleia cum Uxore ſuâ habuit ſocietatem noſtram & dedit nobis ſuam Decimam de Langeleia. Et quando obierint ſepelimus eos & habebimus partem ſuæ ſubſtantiæ quantum cuique pertinet.

Near the Park and *Hoth* (a Heath) of *Langley*, riſes a ſmall Spring, which about a Mile off at *Briſhing* above-mentioned, is uſually ſuppoſed to fall into the Ground, and hides it ſelf under the Earth for about half a Mile near *Cooks-Hoth*: And then at the great Pit of the Stone Quarrey there diſcovers it ſelf again, and runs above Ground to *Looſe*; between which Place and its Mouth, where it pours it ſelf into the *Medway*, as it doth at *Touelle* between *Maidſtone* and *Eaſt-Farley*, in which Courſe it doth not exceed Two Miles in Length; it bore in *Lambard*'s Time 13 Fulling Mills, and one for Grinding Corn; and brought in thereby 1400 *l. per Ann.* Profit. So much greater was the Manufacture of *Kent* at that Time hereabouts than it is now.

Kilburn ſaith, The Spring or Bourn here in the Park did newly break out of the Earth in the Year 1472: As did another the ſame Year in *Leweſham*. I ſuppoſe he means ſuch an one, as in this County they call an *Eylebourn*; (or vulgarly a *Nailbourn*,) which is a Spring that riſes all of a ſudden out of the Ground, runs a while like a Torrent, and then diſappears. Of theſe I ſhall ſpeak more particularly in the Natural Hiſtory Part of this Book.

St. *LAWRENCE* in *Thanet*, lies towards the *North-Eaſt* ſide of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, about Four Miles and a half *North-Eaſtward* diſtant from *Sandwich*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Laurence*, ſtands in the Hundred of *Ringſlow*; and is ſuppoſed to be founded by the Family of the *Maunſtons*; as alſo by that of St. *Nicholas*; which Families married into one another; of both which there are ſeveral ancient Memorials in this Church; as of *Sayen Nicholas*, Eſq; 1489; *Nicholas Maunſton*, Eſq; of *Maunſton-Court*, 1464. Several Memorials of the *Spracklyns*, as of *Robert Spracklyn*, 1590; Sir *Adam Spracklyn*, 1610. As alſo of *Gillon*, *Johnſon*, *Wilſon*, *Skinner*, and of *Parker* of *Ramſgate*, a Benefactor to this Pariſh.

The Church is large and handſome; with a Tower in the middle, and ſeveral Galleries in it.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7*l.*

Part of St. *Lawrence*, which is called *Ramſgate*, (and the People will have it to be *Romans-Gate*) is a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, and within the Diviſion of the Juſtices thereof; and the Liberties of that Town and Port, and of the Cinque Ports claim over it.

The reſt is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims

claims over the ſame; becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Ringſlow* which belonged to that Abbey.

The Juſtices of the Foreign attempting to Aſſeſs *Ramſgate*; *Henry* the VIIIth by Letters Patents united it to *Sandwich*, as he did many other Places hereabouts to *That* and *Dover* about the ſame time.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ellington*, once the Seat of a Family of this Name; ſome of which lie buried in the Church, ſaith *Philpot*, but the Memorials are gone. But about the End of King *Edward* the IVth this Family was extinct, and then *Ellington* came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Thatchers*, where it ſtaid till the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then went to the *Spracklins*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Manſton*, is another Ancient Seat of a Family call'd *Manſton* in this Pariſh: *Richard de Manſton* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* for *Kent*, in King *John*'s Reign, as appears by the Rolls in the Pipe-Office. *William Manſton* was Sheriff of this County in the 14th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, and held his Shrivalty at this Place: His Son *Nicholas Manſton*, married *Eleanor*, only Daughter of *Edmond Haut*, Eſq; by by whom he alſo had an only Daughter *Juliana*, who was married to *Thomas St. Nicholas* of *Thorn*, in the Pariſh of *Minſter* in *Thanet*, a Seat which came to his Grandfather by Marrying the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Goſhall*. This Gentleman died *A. D.* 1474; and his Son *Roger* left but one Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth*, who married *John Dynley* of *Worceſterſhire*; and one of his Deſcendants, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold this Eſtate at *Manſton*, together with *Powcies* and *Thorn*, to Sir *John Roper*, who was afterwards made Baron of *Tenham* by King *James* the Iſt; and in that Family, I ſuppoſe, *Manſton* and *Thorn* continue ſtill; but *Powcies* was ſold to Sir *Edward Monins* of *Walderſhare*, Baronet.

3. *Upper-Court*, is a Place here which once was part of the Eſtate of the Eminent Family of *Crioll*; and continued ſo till the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and then Sir *Thomas Crioll* ſold it to *John White*, Eſq;: From this Family it went by Sale to that of *Bere*; and from thence, about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Johnſon*; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Nether-Court*, a Place anciently in the Inheritance of the Knightly Family of the *Goſhals* of *Goſhall* in *Aſh*; and continued ſo till the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth, and then went by a Daughter to the Family of *St. Nicholas*: but in the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, it went by *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of this Family, together with *Manſton*, into the Poſſeſſion of *John Dynley* of *Worceſterſhire*; and from hence, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was ſold to *Maycott*; and from thence, not long after, it went the ſame way to *Lucas*; hence it was ſold to one *John Anthony*, and from thence was alienated to *Johnſon*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Hugo de Souden* claimed the Poſſeſſion, and the uſual Liberties of a Manor in this Pariſh; but 'tis ſaid in the Record, that the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury* claimed the ſame Right and Privileges in this Manor, and it was adjudged for the Abbot. *Vid. MS. Placit. de Libertat. coram J. de Reggate & aliis Juſtic. Itinerant.*

As *Philpot* makes no mention of this Manor, I can't tell what to call it; unleſs it be the *Manor of St. Lawrence*, properly ſo named.

LAYSDOWN, *Leyſdon*, lies at the *North-Weſt* Side of *Kent*, in the Iſland of *Shepey*, adjoining to the Sea, about four Miles *Northward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick of *Milton*, Hundred of the Iſland of *Shepey*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 10*s. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Clement*; the Body of which is fallen down, and only a Shed built up for the preſent Celebration of Divine Offices.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the Manors of *Layſdown* and *Boyeton* in and near this Pariſh; as being given to that Church by King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 33d Year, on its new Foundation.

Places of Note here:

1. *Layſdon* Manor; this Place, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, was claimed with all Privileges belonging to it by the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, as appears by the Records; and after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, was ſettled on the new Collegiate and Cathedral Church of *Canterbury* by King *Henry* the VIIIth. It appears alſo by the Donations to the Church of *Canterbury*, printed by *Somner* in his Appendix, *N.* xxxvi, that King *Henry* the IId gave the Rent of 25 Librates of Land in *Leyſdown* to the Priory of *Canterbury*. The Eſtate therefore which *Philpot* mentions as lying in this Pariſh, and which he calls *Layſdown* Manor, cannot be properly ſo; and therefore muſt be ſome other Land in *Leyſdown*.

But he ſaith that which he calls *Layſdown* Manor, was anciently belonging to the Family of *Grey* of *Rotherfield* in *Suſſex*: *John de Grey* was called to Parliament as a Baron in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and in his 43d Year died poſſeſs'd of this Manor; as did his Deſcendant *Robert Grey* in the IId Year of King *Henry* the IVth: About the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, it came by Purchaſe into the Name of *Lovell*, and Sir *William Lovell* held it at his Death in the 26th Year of King *Henry* the VIth; from hence it went to the *Cheyneys* of *Shurland*, and there continued till *Henry* Lord *Cheyney* exchanged it with Queen *Elizabeth*; but what came of it after its being in the Crown, I know not.

2. *Nutts*, as 'tis uſually called, but in the old Court-Rolls 'tis *Notts*; is a ſmall Manor here, which anciently had Owners of the Name of *Nott*; but about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, it went thence by Sale to *Bartholomew*, a Family which then had much Land about *Linſted*, *Throuley*, and other Places thereabouts; from this Name in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign it went by Sale to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; and his Son Sir *Henry Cheyney*, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Sampſon*, a Family which had reſided at *Sampſon's Court*, not far diſtant, for many Hundreds of Years; and Deſcended from *William Sampſon*, who often ſat in Parliament as a Baron in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign. But from this Name in King *James* the Iſt's Reign it was alienated to *Osborne*, in whoſe Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Tower of this dilapidate Church is a very good one; but the Ground is ſo ſunk under it to the *Weſtward*, that it leans and hangs over that way, as the People told me, above Seven Foot; and indeed it doth lean ſo terribly that way, that it looks as if it were juſt tumbling; and yet it hath continued in this oblique Poſture a good while, and I ſuppoſe doth ſtill.

LEEDS,

LEEDS, Ledes, Lodanum, Ledanum Caſtrum, lies in the middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about three Miles and a half *South-Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylsford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Sutton*; the Church is called St. *Nicholas*. 'Tis large and hath three Iſles, a low Tower, and ſmall Steeple. The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over that part of it which is in the Manor of *Hollingborn*. A Curacy, with the Chapel of *Bromfeild* annexed to it, and ſo not rated in the *Valor Beneficiorum*: But in Biſhop *Williams*'s Map 'tis valued at 9 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.*

As to the *Caſtle* and *Priory* here, ſee an Account of them under the Chapters of Caſtles and Religious Houſes.

In the Church is a Braſs Inſcription of *William Marden*, 1509: A Stone over Sir *John Smith* of *Leeds Caſtle*, married a *Franklyn* of *Eſſex*.

A fair Marble Monument of *Jane* Counteſs Dowager of *Carbery*, and Daughter to Sir *Thomas Wingham*; ſhe was firſt married to Sir *William Meredith* of *Derbyſhire*, and after that to the Earl of *Carbery*.

Several Memorials of the *Mereditbs* of *Leed's Abbey*: Which Family have now there a very handſome Seat.

Remains of good Painted Glaſs in the Windows of the Church.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Leeds* you will have a full Account of in the Chapter of *Caſtles* under *Leed's Caſtle*.

Only I may add here, that at the Court-Leet for this Manor are yearly choſen three *Borſeholders*, one of which is for *Berſted*, for ſo much of that Place as is in the Hundred of *Eythorne*: And this Manor is divided into ſeveral Parts which are called *Yokes*.

2. *Battel-Hall*, near the Church here is a Houſe called now *Battel-Hall*, the Habitation of Mr. *Worth*; and which ſeems to have been ſome Religious Place. It was ſold to Mr. *Harſnett* by Sir *John Covert*, as part of the Lands belonging to *Leeds Priory*. There is ſtill ſtanding a large Stone Arch, (like thoſe in the Iſles of Churches) ſupported by two *Gothick* Images, and which goes clear up to the Top of the Roof of the Houſe. There is alſo a Door-place of Stone, where there hath formerly been a *Portcluſe* or *Portcullis*, and it ſeems to have led into ſome Place for a Treaſury. There is a very fair Place for Holy Water on the other ſide the Houſe, with good Conveyances of the Water to and from it; ſo that I can't but think the preſent Building to have been part of the Chapel of ſome Religious Houſe: Some think it to have been a Cell belonging to *Battel-Abbey*; I ſuppoſe from the Name of *Battel-Hall*.

But more probably it was built by ſome of the *Crevequers*: For I find by a Paper called the *Michel Manuſcript*, and which is often cited in ſome other Manuſcripts which I have peruſed, that *Hugh de Crevequer*, who built this Caſtle, founded alſo a Chapel on the *North-Weſt* part of it, where he placed Three Canons; which Canons by *Robert de Crevequer* his Son, were removed to the next Town: Now 'tis very likely, that this was the Place above-mentioned called *Battel-Hall*.

And here perhaps they ſtaid awhile till the larger Priory of *Leeds* might be built for a greater Number of Canons.

LEE, Leigh, (Laga in old *Latin)*, lies near the *North-Weſt* End of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *South-Weſtward* from *Woolwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*

It is in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is called St. *Margaret*'s.

In the Church are Memorials of *Nicholas Anneſly*, Serjeant of the Exchequer to Queen *Elizabeth*, A. D. 1593; and of *Brian Anneſly*, 32 Years Penſioner to Queen *Elizabeth*, Died 1604; of *Henry Byrde*, 1545; *Elizabeth Cornhill*, 1513.

Here Mr. *Chriſtopher Boon* of *London*, Merchant, founded an Hoſpital: And here the Famous Mr. *Purchas* wrote a good Part of that Collection of Travels, which is called his *Pilgrim*.

This Place was anciently the Reſidence of a Family called *Bankwell*: And there is a Place ſtill here called *Bankers*, by corruption from *Bankwells*. In the 31ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, *John de Bankwell* had a Charter of Freewarren for all his Lands in *Lee*, *Leveſham*, and *Bromley*; and in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId, *John de Shelving*, then High-Sheriff of *Kent*, returns *William de Bankwell* in the ſecond Degree of Knights, or Men at Arms, in this County. His Son *Thomas Bankwell*, who had a very great Eſtate in *Lee*, *Bromley*, *Eltham*, and many other Places hereabouts, left three Sons who Inherited according to the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind*: *John*, *William*, and *Robert*: This Eſtate was the Portion of *John Bankwell*, in whoſe Family it continued, till at length it went by a Daughter in Marriage to *John Arrapon*: After this, ſomehow, it came to be in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Woodvill* Earl *Rivers*; whoſe Son being beheaded at *Pomfret* by King *Richard* the IIId, it came to and ſtaid in the Crown till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then it was granted to Sir *Thomas Wrotely*; and afterwards it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Sackville* Lord *Buckhurſt*, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; tho' how it came thither, *Philpot* could not find: His Grandſon, *Richard Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*, exchanged this Eſtate with King *James* the Iſt; and King *Charles* the Iſt ſold the Royalty and Fee-ſimple of it to Sir *Ralph Freeman*, Lord Mayor of *London*; who gave it in Marriage with his Daughter and Heir, to Sir *George Sands* of *Lees Court* in *Shelvich*, and Knight of the *Bath*.

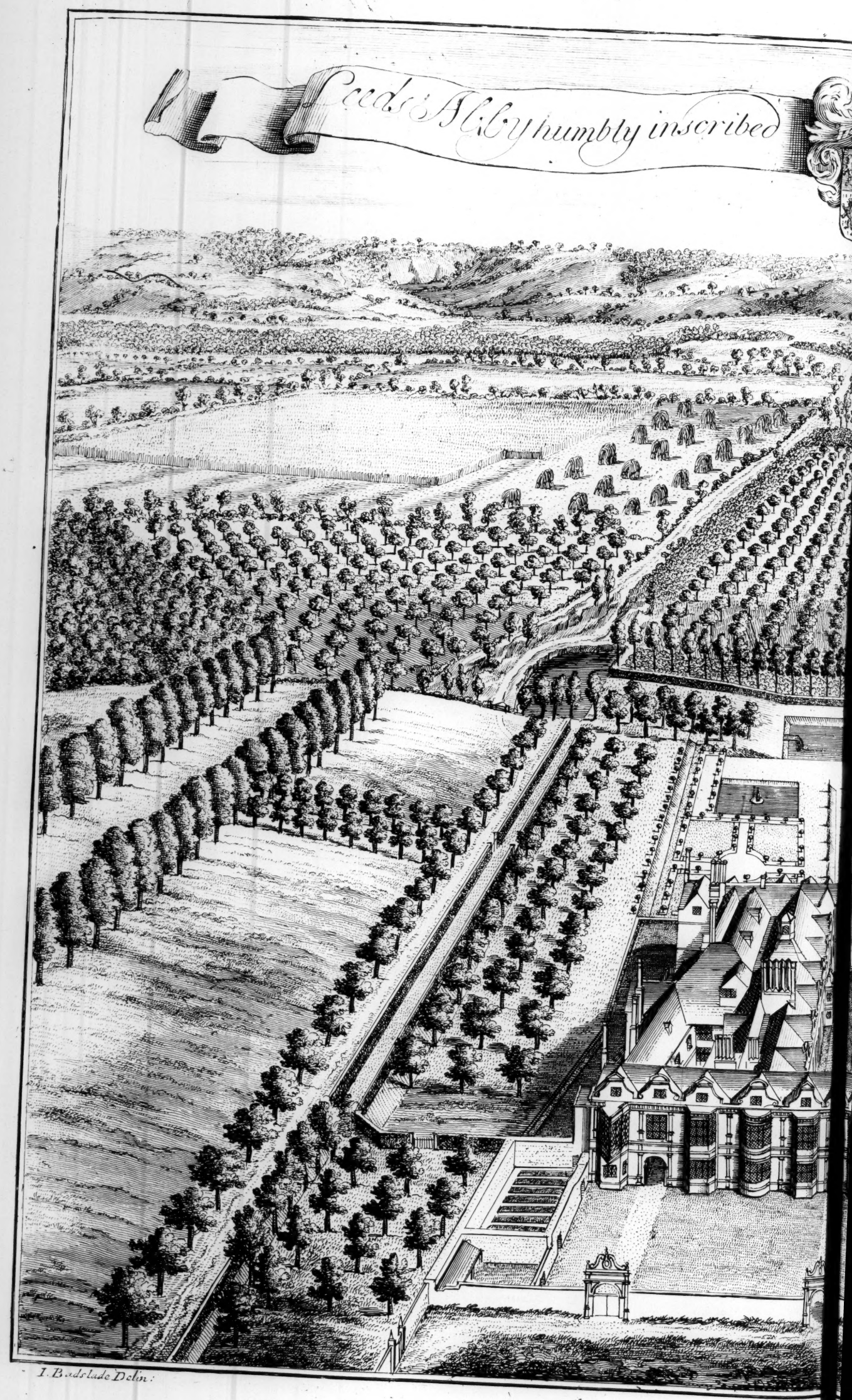
The Manor of *Leigh* belongs now to the Earl of *Rokingham*'s Son and Heir, *Edward* Lord *Sondes* of *Lees-Court*, and came the ſame way as that Manor and noble Seat did. See *Lees-Court*.

The Meadow Land here in the Valley is very rich; being worth about 40 *s. per* Acre; lying along the ſides of a little Bourn or Brook, which ſometimes on ſudden Rains ſwells ſo as to riſe near as high as the Tops of the Rails of the Bridge by *Lee-Green*, which is about Ten Foot; it empties it ſelf into the *Ravensbourn* at *Leweſham*; running firſt along by the Wall of the old Seat of the *Anneſlies*, now quite ruined; about the *Southſide* of which it ſeems to have made a kind of *Moat*.

This Pariſh of *Lee* is finely ſituated, at a due diſtance from *London*, and juſt by *Blackheath*; and 'tis as well inhabited, by Perſons of Faſhion only; who as they are all to a Man hearty Friends to King *George*, the Church of *England*, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion; ſo they live in an entire Friendſhip and good Correſpondence one with another.

Kilburn ſaith, that in the Morning of *Aug.* 4. 1585, the Ground ſunk ſo in a Lane at *Modingham* in this Pariſh, that Three great Elms, their Tops falling downward, ſunk out of ſight; the Hole

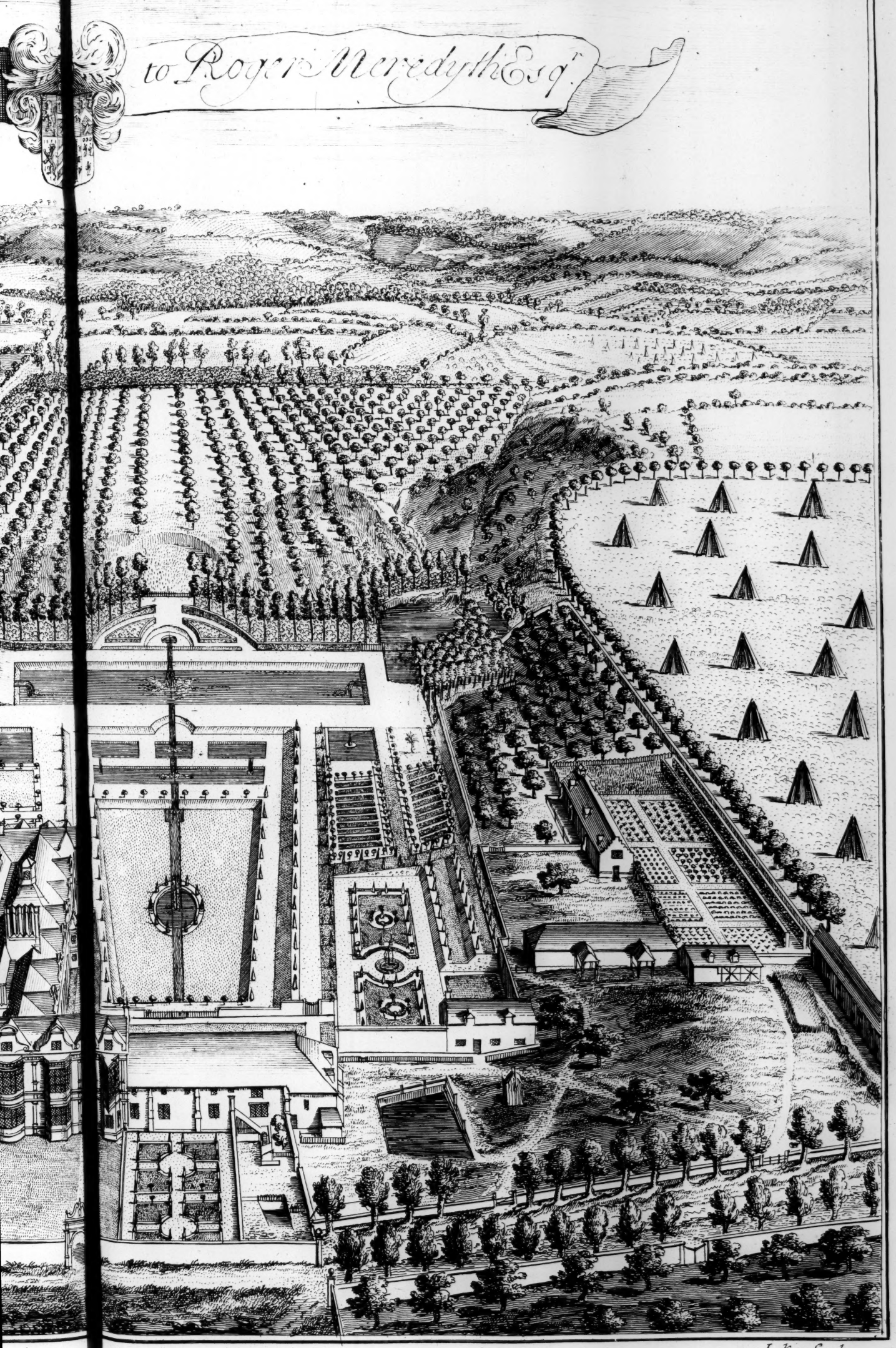
Leeds's Abby humbly inscribed



I. Badslade Delin:

D.r Harris's Hist.: of Kent Vol. I. p. 176.

to Roger Meredyth Esq.r



I. Kip Sculp.

Hole was Eighty Yards about, and above Fifty Fathom deep. Others placing this *Hole* in *Eltham* Pariſh, I did mention it there alſo.

LENHAM, Leanham, Leneham, (i. e.) the Place of the Farm: (Tho' *Camden* thinks it ſo called from the Brook *Len*, which riſes ſomewhere in this Pariſh, but I can find no ſuch Name as *Len*; It lies near the middle of *Kent*, about Seven Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Aylesford*. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County; and the reſt, called *Eaſt Lenham*, is in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Calehill*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims there, and that of St. *Auſtin* over the Manor of *Lenham*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eyhorne*, and is dedicated to St. *Mary*. 'Tis a large and fair Building; in the Windows are Remains of good painted Glaſs; a Clock with Quarters, Chimes, *&c.* In the Chancel are Stalls as in our Collegiate Churches; ſo that formerly there was ſome Religious Fraternity here: A Stone Confeſſional Chair alſo is ſtill remaining. *Kilburn* ſaith there were Memorials here of the Interment of ſome of the famous Family of *Apuldrefeild* of above 500 Years ſtanding; their Seat was at *Linſtede*; and this *Apuldrefeild* was Eminent for his Services againſt the *Turks* in the Holy War; and of *Barret*, *Moris*, and *Horn*, of about 250 Years ſince. An old Altar Tomb without any Inſcription upon it, but ſeveral Coats of Arms are remaining: A fair Monument of *Henry Thompſon* of *Royton* Chapel, Eſq;; and a Memorial of *Robert Thompſon*, Grandſon of the Famous Mrs. *Mary Honeywood*, who is alſo buried in this Church: She was the Wife of *Robert Honeywood* of *Charing*, Eſq;, and had, at her Deceaſe, 367 Children, Sixteen of her own Body, 114 Grand-Children, 228 Great Grand-Children, and Nine of the Fourth Generation. Her Picture is at Mr. *Nutt*'s at *Nuckington* near *Canterbury*; and at Mr. *Criſp*'s of *Roydon* Chapel in this Pariſh; and her Monument at *Marks-Hall* in *Eſſex*.

A Market is kept here on *Tueſdays*, in a large ſpacious Place; and another for Bullocks at *Sandway* in this Pariſh, on every *Tueſday* after *November* the firſt, till *Chriſtmas*.

A Fair yearly on *May* 26.

Places of Note here:

1. *Lenham* Manor, the Donations to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, publiſhed by *Somner* in his Appendix, *N.* xxxvi. expreſly mention *Lenham*, as given to that Church by Queen *Ediva* or *Edgiva*, the Mother of the Kings *Edmund* and *Edred*. And in *Domeſday* 'tis ſaid; *Lenham eſt Manerium Monachorum quod Godfridus de Mellinges tenet ab Archiepiſcopo in Feodo: & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro ij Sullingis, & nunc ſimiliter, valet viij l. & tamen reddit xij l. & x s. de firmâ.*

The Account of the 21 Plowlands therefore mentioned by *Philpot* and *Kilburn* to be given to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, by *Kenulf* King of *Mercia*, and *Cuthred* King of *Kent*, and which is ſaid by *Lambert* to have been confirmed afterwards by *Ethelwulfe* King of *Kent* and *Weſt-ſex*, and to have been Ratified by *Edgiva*, is not ſo clear and conſiſtent as I could wiſh; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh how much Land each Convent had here, and which was which: But that both had Land here, appears plain by both their Liberties claiming in this Pariſh to this Day.

However, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s claiming Freewarren, and the other uſual Privileges of a Manor here, before the Juſtices Itinerant: The moſt eaſy Solution of this Difficulty I think will be, that there were formerly two Manors in this Pariſh, which were both in old Times called by the Name of *Lenham*, as there is now, one being called *Lenham*, and the other *Eaſt-Lenham*.

The Manor of *Lenham* which belonged to St. *Auſtin*'s, *Philpot* ſaith, on the Diſſolution, was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Henry Wilford*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Thomas Wilford* in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to *Anthony Brown*, Viſcount *Montague*, who was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Eaſt-Lenham* was formerly the Seat of the *Huſſeys*, of whom mention has been made before in *Boughton Malherbe*. *Henry Huſſey* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands at *Eaſt-Lenham*, *Chilſton*, and *Stourmouth*, in the 55th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; and in this Name it continued till his Deſcendant *Henry Huſſey*, about the 26th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to Mr. *John Parkhurſt*, Anceſtor to Sir *William Parkhurſt*, who in *Philpot*'s Time had parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *Wood*, Merchant in *London*. Afterwards it was purchaſed by the Honourable Mrs. *Hamilton*, and is by her ſettled on her Grandſon *John*, Son of *William Hamilton*, Eſq; of *Chilſton* in *Bocton Malherbe*.

3. *Royton* is an Eminent Place here which once had Proprietors of this Name; and here was a free Chapel founded by *Robert de Royton*, about the latter End of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, and from hence took the Name of *Royton* Chapel: By a Daughter and Heir of one of this Family, this Eſtate went to *James Dryland* of *Davington*; but not long after it went thence by another Daughter, *viz. Conſtance*, his ſole Heir, who carried it in Marriage to *Walſingham* of *Chiſelhurſt*, whoſe Son *James Walſingham* alienated it to *Robert Atwater* of *Putwood* in *Otteringden*; and by *Mary* his Daughter it went to *Robert Honywood*, Eſq; a younger Branch of the *Honywoods* of *Elmſted*; and this Gentleman's Son, Mr. *Robert Honywood*, gave it in Dower with his Daughter to Mr. *Thompſon*, deſcended from the *Thompſons* of *Petham*.

4. *Shelve-Cobham*, is another Manor here, which anciently was part of the Eſtate of the Lords *Cobham* of *Sterborough* Caſtle; of which Family was *Richard de Cobham*, who was made a Knight Banneret by King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Pat.* 15. *Edw.* 3. *pat.* 2. *Membr.* 22. After many Deſcents here, by *Anne* only Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough*, it paſſed in Marriage to *Edward* Lord *Borough* of *Gainsborough*; whoſe Grandſon, *Thomas* Lord *Borough*, ſold it to Mr. *John Pakenham* in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; and Ten Years after this he alienated it to *Boteler*, in which Name it ſtaid till the 6th Year of King *Charles* the Iſt, and then went the ſame way to Sir *John Molton*; whoſe Son *John Molton*, Eſq; in *Philpot*'s Time, ſold it to Mr. *Solomon Adye*.

5. *Weſt-Shelve*, ſometimes written *Middle-Shelve*, is another Manor in *Lenham*, which formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of *Bertram de Criol*, and by *Joan* his Daughter, went in Marriage to Sir *Richard de Rokeſly*, and thence by another Female Heir, to *Thomas de Poynings*, ; and in this Family it ſtaid till the 14th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then Sir *Edward Poynings* dying without Iſſue or Heirs, it eſcheated to the Crown; and Three Years after was granted by that Prince to *John Mills*; from which Name it went by Sale into that of *Darel*; and by a

Daughter of that Name, was, in *Philpot*'s Time, become the Eſtate of *Wilkinſon*.

6. *Sindal*, is a Place here which in the Reigns of King *John*, and King *Henry* the IIId, had Proprietors of its own Name; and ſuch as were Men of good Figure in this County; but about the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it came ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of *Fulk de Peyforer*; but tarried not long in that Name before it paſſed into that of *Henman*; and in that Family it lineally deſcended down to a Poſſeſſor of that Name in *Philpot*'s Time; *viz. A. D.* 1658.

Mr. *Camden*, *Lambard*, and Dr. *Gale*, conclude this Place to have been the *Durolevum* mentioned by *Antoninus*, in his ſecond *Iter*. The firſt of theſe learned Gentlemen ſtrains a Point to begin his Conjecture, (which I much wonder Mr. *Lambard* ſhould call a *Strong Proof*) and ſaith, that 'tis falſely written *Durolevum* inſtead of *Durolenum*, in ſome Copies of the Itinerary. Whereas 'tis allowed by every Body, that by far the greateſt Number of Copies have *Durolevum*: And Dr. *Gale* mentions only *Anonymus Ravennus*, for its being written *Durolanum*; though he eſpouſe *Camden*'s Opinion: And he owns, that if this Opinion hold good, the Numbers are tranſpoſed, *p.* 76.

The next ſtrong Argument brought by Mr. *Camden*, is, That it takes its Name from the *Britiſh Dur* and *Lenum*, and ſo ſignifies the Water of *Lenham*. But as neither of the little Brooks which run different Ways out of this Pariſh, was ever called the *Len*, as I can find; ſo neither of them are conſiderable enough to give Name to this Place. There is a little Spring indeed ariſing in the Town; which the People, becauſe it riſes in the *Street*, call *Street-Well*; and this they will have to be the Head of the River *Stoure*; and I believe it is the remoteſt Spring from the Mouth of that River. But *Camden* therefore is groſsly miſtaken in ſaying this runs into the *Medway*. The other Spring, which *Lambard* ſaith riſes at *Bigon*, and whoſe Water is called *Ewell*, i. e. *Ea-well*, the Spring of Water, flows from a little Wood about a Mile *Weſtward* from *Lenham*; this the People ſay is the Head of the *Medway*; but that is not ſo; there being a much remoter Head at *Goldwell*; and this being only one of the Sources of that Brook, which runs by *Leeds* to *Maidſtone*.

As to his Argument from the Diſtance, the Learned Dr. *Gale* owns it to be a Miſtake; for *Surita* makes it but 13 Miles from *Durobrovis* (or *Rocheſter*) to *Durolevum*: The *Pewtingerian* Tables but 7; in ſomes Copies but 9, as in that uſed by *Somner*; in others 8; and Dr. *Gale* himſelf ſets it but 9; which will agree much better with *Newington*, where (with Mr. *Somner*) I find the beſt Reaſons to place this Station. *Vid. Som. Cant. p.* 12. And as to what he produces from *Higden*, that the *Roman Conſular Way run through the Middle of* Kent; I ſhall have Occaſion hereafter to ſhew 'tis in a good Meaſure true; but he doth not ſay it was the *Watling-Street Way*; of which Mr. *Camden* is ſuppoſed to ſpeak: For that there did go a *Roman Conſular Way* from the *Portus Lemanis* towards *London*, through or near this Place, I doubt not. But as *Twine* in his *Lib.* 2. *p.* 152. *de Rebus Albionicis* ſaith very truly, that the *Roman* Ways went *ſummâ rectitudine tanquam protenſâ lineâ, per quæcunque Locorum incommoda, & tantâ latitudine, &c.* So it is very unlikely that they ſhould make their *Watling-ſtreet Way* with ſuch in-and-out Turnings, as that the Traveller muſt go firſt 8 or 10 Miles out of his Way to *Woodcote* Common, and thence to *Maidſtone*, in his Way to *Rocheſter*; and after that to make *Lenham* his Road to *Canterbury*. But indeed (as I ſhall ſhew in the Chapter of the *Roman Ways*, *&c.*) we can actually trace the *Roman Watling-ſtreet* Way, running not to *Woodcote* in *Surrey*, but over *Blackheath* to *Shooters-Hill*; over *Bexley Heath* and *Dartford Brent*, and thence over the *Medway* at *Chatham*, and ſo by *Rainham*, *Green-ſtreet*, and over the *Blean* directly to *Canterbury*; which is a ſufficient Confutation of all this imaginary round-about Paſſage. As to the Notion which the Author of the Additions to *Camden* hath, of *Bapchilds* being the *Durolevum*, 'tis certainly much nearer the Truth, than to fix it at *Lenham*; but then it's utterly irreconcileable with making *Maidſtone* to be the *Vagniacæ* of *Antonine*, which yet his Author aſſerts; as well as that *Woodcote* is the *Noviomagus*; in which he himſelf thinks him in the wrong. I think *Newington* to be the *Durolevum*, as I ſhall ſhew when I come to that Place.

LEVELAND, *Liveland*, lies towards the *Eaſt* Side of the Middle of *Kent*, about four Miles *South Weſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*; the Building of which is ſmall and mean, with a poor low Spire. Againſt the Chancel-Wall is a Monument of Mrs. *Catherine Rooper*, Relict of Mr. *Edward Rooper*, her Maiden Name was *Whiteborne*, but ſhe had been before married to *Herdſon*. The Pariſh is a Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Leveland* Manor. This Place once had Owners of its own Name, who reſided here. In the 40th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, as appears by the Patents, *Giles Badeleſmere* of *Badeleſmere*, was pardoned by that Prince for marrying *Margaret de Leveland*, Heir of this Place, without the King's Licenſe; but he dying before her, ſhe was again married to *Fulk de Peyforer*, who in her Right died poſſeſſed of this Place in the 5th Year of *Edward* the Iſt. But neither of theſe eminent Men having Iſſue by her, one *Ralph de Leveland* became Heir to this Manor; who had then alſo the Wardenſhip of the *Fleet*, and the Cuſtody of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*: And after him his Brother *Stephen de Leveland* held this Eſtate, and both theſe Places as his Heir: He left one Daughter, *Joan*, who was firſt married to *John Shench*, and then afterwards to *Edward de Cheyney*; and her ſecond Husband in her Right enjoyed both the Places above-mentioned: But her Son and Heir *John Shench*, after his Death, held them both till that of his own, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and his Daughter *Margaret* was Heir both to the Land and the Places.

Roger de Northwood alſo in the 24th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, enjoyed a conſiderable Eſtate in this Pariſh. But before the End of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, both theſe Families ſold their Eſtate here at *Leveland* to *Richard* Lord *Poynings*, who dying poſſeſs'd of it in the 12th Year of King *Richard* the IId, left it to his Kinſman Mr. *Robert Poynings*; and from him it deſcended in this Name and Family down to Sir *Edward Poynings*: But he dying without Iſſue or Heirs in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, all this Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown; and ſtaid there till that Prince granted it to Sir *Robert Southwell*; who in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, and he long after ſent it the ſame Way to Sir *Anthony*, Grandfather to Sir *George Sonds*; by whoſe younger Daughter the Lady *Catherine*, it went in Marriage to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rokingham*; and is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of his

his worthy Son and Heir, *Edward* Lord *Sonds* of *Lees-Court*, who with his good Father, the Lord Lieutenant of this County, hath been a very kind Encourager of this Work.

LEUSHAM, *Leveſham*, lies at the *North Weſt* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to *Surrey*, on the River *Ravensbourn*, about three Miles and a half *North Weſt* from *Bromley*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford* and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

A Vicarage; and rated in the King's Books at 23 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.*

The Reverend Mr. *Abraham Calf*, Miniſter of this Pariſh, did in his Life-Time Found here *Two Free-Schools*; one for *Engliſh*, and the other for *Latin*; with good Annual Allowances to the Maſters: As alſo ſome Yearly Penſions to maintain ſome of the ſaid Scholars in the Univerſities: And he committed the Care and Viſitation of theſe Schools to the Leatherſellers Company of *London*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Lewſham*, belonged to the Priory or rather Cell of *Benedictines*, of this Place, and ſtaid here till King *Henry* the Vth diſſolving the Priors Aliens, appropriated the Revenue of this Houſe to that ſtately Monaſtery which he erected at *Shene* in *Surrey*. And here this Manor ſtaid till the general Suppreſſion in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then it came to the Crown, and remained there till the 5th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, who then granted it to *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*: And he, not long after, exchanged it again with that Queen for other Lands: And ſhe, *A. D.* 1575, leaſed it out for 40 Years to Sir *Nicholas Stodard* of *Modingham*. At the Expiration of which Leaſe, *A. D.* 1605, King *James* the Iſt, granted a new one for the ſame Term of Years to Sir *Francis Knolls*, and the Fee-Simple in Reverſion to *John Ramſey*, Earl of *Holderneſs*, who dying before the Leaſe was run out, left it to his Brother Sir *George Ramſey*, whoſe Son *John Ramſey*, about the Year 1645, ſold the Fee-ſimple to Mr. *Reginald Grime*.

2. *Catford* in this Pariſh was a Manor which anciently was Part of the Inheritance of the *Abells* of *Herring-Hill* in *Erith*. *John Abell* had a Charter of a Freewarren for theſe and his other Lands in *Lewſham*, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. From this Family this Eſtate went to the Lord *Montacute*; for *William de Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, had a Charter of Freewarren for his Manor of *Catford*, in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: And in this Noble Family it ſtaid, till *Eleanor*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Earl of *Salisbury*, carried this Manor and that Earldom to her Husband *Richard de Nevil*; whoſe Arms were in many Glaſs Windows in *Lewſham*. This Gentleman eſpouſing the Cauſe of the Houſe of *York*, was killed in the Battel between *Sandall* and *Wakefield*. His Two Sons alſo *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, and *John Nevil*, created Marquis of *Montacute*, by King *Edward* the IVth, *An.* 1479, were both ſlain in the Battel of *Barnet*, warring againſt that Prince. On which probably this Eſtate eſcheating to the Crown, was given by King *Edward* the IVth to his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*: And he eſpouſed *Iſabell*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*: For in a Great Houſe in *Philpot*'s Time belonging to Mr. *Street* of this Place, the Arms of the Duke of *Clarence* ſtood impaled in the Glaſs Window with thoſe of *Nevill*. Afterwards *Catford* came into the Family of the *Polſteds*, who were of great Antiquity in *Surrey*. And *Francis Polſted*, Couſin and Heir to *Richard* of that Name, ſold this Manor to *Brian Anneſley*, Eſq; in Reverſion after the Deceaſe of *Elizabeth* Wife of *John Woolley*, and Widow of the ſaid *Richard Polſted*; and this was done in the 20th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. But he afterwards dying without Iſſue-Male, his Two Daughters were married; one to Sir *William Harvey*, afterwards Lord *Harvey* of *Kidbroke* in *Kent*; and the other to Sir *John Wildgooſe*; between which Two Families this Eſtate was divided.

In the Church are Memorials of a Lord Treaſurer of *Ireland*, *George Hatcliff*, Eſq; 1514, who left 10 *s.* for a Sermon on *New-Years-Day* to the Miniſter, 10 *s.* to the Church-Wardens, and 10 *s.* to the Poor for ever.

Between *Lewſham* and *Dullidge*, and in this Pariſh, is a Hill with an Oak on it, which was called the *Oak of Honour*; becauſe that mighty Princeſs Queen *Elizabeth* once dined under it: Indeed the Old Tree is now gone, but a new one is planted in its Room; and another planted alſo juſt by it, to ſupply its defect. So that what *Quinctus* ſaith in the Beginning of *Cicero*'s Book *de Legibus*, of the *Quercus Mariana*, may be very true of this:

Dum Anglicanæ loquentur Literæ quercus huic loco non deerit quæ Elizana dicatur —— eaque caneſcet ſæclis innumerabilibus —— quare glandifera illa Quercus ex quâ olim evolavit,

Nuntia fulva Jovis miranda viſa Figura;

Nunc ſit hæc; ſed cum eam tempeſtas vetuſtas ve conſumpſerit, tamen erit his in locis quam Eliſanam Quercum vocent.

Kilburn ſaith, that *A. D.* 1472, here newly broke out of the Earth a great Spring: By which I ſuppoſe he means an *Eylebourn* or *Nailbourn*, as the Vulgar call it; ſuch an one as that which he takes notice of to have appeared the ſame Year in *Langley* before-mentioned.

As to the Priory and Two Chantreys here, ſee the Chapter of *Religious Houſes*.

LID, *Lydd*, *Hlyda*, and *Lyden*, in old Charters: probably from the *Saxon* Hlŷdan, which ſignifies to roar or make a Noiſe or Tumult, becauſe of the Noiſe or Roaring of the Sea here: and 'tis likely that this was the Occaſion of the Name of the little River *Lid* in *Devonſhire*, which *Camden* in his *Britannia*, *p.* 26, ſaith runs into the *Tamar*, and falling down from the Rocks makes a very great murmuring Noiſe: And hence alſo I believe came the Name of *Lidford* in the ſame County.

There was formerly another Place near *Sandwich* in this County which was called *Lyd*, or *Hlyden*; which in the Year 774, was given by King *Offa* to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and this probably took its Name from the ſame Original. In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* claimed Wreck of the Sea there: And 'tis called in the Record a Member of *Eaſtry*.

This Pariſh of *Lid* lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Two Miles and a half *South Weſtward* from *New Romney*, of which Town and Port it is a Member; being incorporated by the Name of the Bailiff, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Lid*; and before this, by the Name of the Barons of the Town of *Lid*: The Day of Election for their Bailiff is on *July* 22. 'Tis within the Liberties of the Corporation, and of the *Cinque Ports*. But the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*

claims here alſo, as doth that of *Wye* over the Borough of *Dengemarſh*; which in the Time of King *William* the Iſt, *Kilburn* ſaith, was a Member of *Wye*.

'Tis all in the Bailiwick of *Shipway*, and in that Lath; in the Hundred of *Langport*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of its own Corporation. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*. The Church is a large handſome Building, and in it are ſeveral Monumental Memorials and Inſcriptions of great Antiquity. *Wever* ſaith, that formerly there were Two Grave-Stones here, over *Richard Dering*, who died in the Reign of King *Richard* the IId, and of *Thomas* his Son; but Time which hath robbed his Tomb-Stone of its braſs Ornaments and Inſcriptions, hath alſo deprived it of its proper Memorials; for latterly it hath had another Name ſuperſcribed upon it: He ſaith alſo that there were in his Time Memorials of the *Septvans*; which Family with that of the *Derings*, were then of moſt Note here. Here alſo lie interred ſeveral of the Ancient and Eminent Family of the *Godfreys*; as *Thomas Godfrey* of *Old Romney*, *A. D.* 1430, who lies in the Middle of the Church. A Tomb in the Church-Yard of *Peter Godfrey* of *Old Romney*, with Five Sons, and Four Daughters, in the Year 1556; *Peter Godfrey* in 1566; *Mary*, Wife of *Thomas Godfrey*, and Daughter of *Thomas Partridge* of *Iden* in 1580; *Catherine*, Wife of *John Benie*, and Daughter of *Peter Godfrey* of *Lid* in 1613, under a Tomb in the Church-yard. *Thomas Briggs* in 1442; who, as appeared by his Epitaph, made the Roof of the Church as far as 45 Couplings for ſo many Marks; which will help us to gueſs at the Price of Work in thoſe Days. Here are alſo Memorials of the Interment of *John Thomas* in 1429; and of *Hart*, *Motelfont*, *Stupney*, *Bate*, *Wilford*, *Wilcocks*, Sir *Walter Merrill*, Kt. Sir *John Hund*, &c.

The Pariſh is a Vicarage; and valued very high in the King's Book; *viz.* at 55 *l.* 12 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

There is a Market at this Place on *Thurſdays*, and a Fair on the 13th of *July*.

The *Urtica Romana buccifera*, or the Berry bearing *Roman* Nettle grows in the Church-yard very plentifully.

In the *Sea Beach* here, near a Place called *Stone-End*; or as it is in a Charter of King *Offa*'s to the Church of *Canterbury*, *Juxta Lapidem appoſitum in ultimo Terræ*, are a great Heap of Stones, which the People call the Tomb of St. *Criſpin* and *Criſpianus*, whom they report to have been Shipwreckt, and then buried here. Dr. *Batteley* in his *Antiq. Rutupin. p.* 14. Conjectures, that they might anciently bear ſomething of the Name of, or by Tradition be reported to have been ſet up in Memory of ſome of the Family of the *Criſpini* among the *Romans*, who had Command here in *Britain*; but that in Proceſs of Time by the Ignorant and Superſtitious *Saxons*, (who had heard of ſome Martyrs or Saints of this Name) they might have the Memory of *Criſpin* and *Criſpianus* annexed to them.

Near the Sea alſo, at the *South* Side of this Pariſh, is a Place called *Holmſtone*. The Ground appears to be nothing in a Manner but Stones, Beach, and Pebbles; and yet *Holm* or Holly Trees grow there very plentifully.

Lambard ſaith, that this Town did formerly ſend out 7 Ships in the Service of the Ports.

It ſeems by the Charter above-mentioned, which was granted to *Lambert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by King *Offa*, that the Sea then ran in with a large Arm or *Eſtuary*, between this Place and *Romney*. The Words as cited by *Somner* in his *R. Port*, p. 50. are theſe:

Offa, &c. Dabo & concedo aliquam partem trium Aratrorum quod Cantianitè dicitur Three Sullinge *in Occidentali parte Regionis quæ dicitur* Merſware, *ubi nominatur ad* Lyden: *Et hujus Terræ ſunt hæc Territoria: Mare in Oriente, in Aquilone; & ab Auſtro Terra Regis Edwy —— nominant* Dengemere *uſque ad Lapidem appoſitum in ultimo Terræ; & in Occidente & Aquilone confinia Regni de Bleechinge: Et hoc prædictum Donum, &c.*

By this it appears that about the Year 774, when this Charter bore Date, *Lid* did upon the *Northern*, as well as the *Eaſtern* Part of it, border upon the Sea: And indeed 'tis highly probable, as I ſhall more fully ſhew in its proper Place, that after the *Limen* or River *Rother*, had left going out into the Sea at *Limne*; and inſtead of running along under the Hills towards *Appledre*, had made it ſelf a new Way, along by what is now called the *Rhee-Wall*, out into the Sea at *New Romney*; that then it opened into the Sea with a very large and ſpatious Mouth, which there rather had the Appearance of an *Eſtuary* or Arm of the Sea, than that of a freſh River: For we find that in the Year 893, as *Somner* obſerves very juſtly, it was large enough to admit a Fleet of 250 Sail of *Daniſh* Pirates; who towing their Veſſels four Miles up within the Land, even as far as to the *Weald*, did there caſt Anchor, and deſtroying and burning a Fort or Caſtle which they found there, (perhaps at the Bottom of *Kennington* Hills) built a new one at *Appledore*. But of the Courſe of the *Rother*, and of the *Portus Lemanis*, I ſhall ſpeak more fully in another Place.

In this Pariſh, ſaith *Philpot*, was anciently a Water-Courſe, called *Gueſtling*; which in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId, was by an Inquiſition taken here, contrived to be altered: But I believe it is a Miſtake for the other *Lid* or *Hlyden* above-mentioned, which lies near *Sandwich*; for there was a Complaint againſt the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* for ſtopping up the Courſe of a Water there, called *Gueſtling*; becauſe the People of the Hundred of *Cornilo* had not Water enough to drown their Felons: For that kind of Death was by the *Saxons* often adjudged to common Felons, eſpecially Women; and therefore you find among the Privileges of ſome Manors the Grant of *Foſſa*, as well as *Furca i. e.* a *Ditch* to drown, as well as a *Gallows* to hang Malefactors. See *South-fleet*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Lid* Manor, as I ſuppoſe thoſe Three Plowlands above-mentioned may be called; which in the Year 774, were given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; and the Grant was ſo publickly executed, that there were preſent the King and the Archbiſhop, Queen *Kinedrith*, Three Biſhops, Five Abbots, Duke *Edbald*, and Eleven Princes. *Somner Cant. Appendix, N. xxxvj.*

But of this Manor or Donation, *Philpot* ſaith not one word; and therefore I can't tell what became of it afterwards; but probably it continued in the Priory till the Diſſolution; and perhaps was ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth on his new Collegiate and Cathedral Church at *Canterbury*.

2. *Old-Langport*, is a Manor here ſo Eminent, as to have given Name to the whole Hundred in which it lies; and anciently it was the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Ikin*: *John Ikin* died poſſeſſed of it in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. Hence it went into the Name of *Hund*, and ſtaid there a good while; for Sir *John Hund*, who lies buried in this Church, reſided here in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth. From this Fa-

Family it went by Sale into that of *Belknap*; but Sir *Edward*, Son to the Purchaſer Sir *Henry Belknap*, dying without Iſſue, his Three Siſters became his Co-heirs; of whom *Anne* was Married to Sir *Edward Wotton*; *Elizabeth* to Sir *Philip Cook* of *Giddy-Hall*, and *Alice* to Sir *William Shelley* of *Michel-Grove* in *Suſſex*: This laſt Gentleman ſold his Share in this Manor to *Dannet*; who afterwards joining with *Wotton*, alienated two parts of it to *Godfrey*; and the third part was ſold by *Cook* to Mr. *George Man* of *Canterbury*; from whom it deſcended to his Brother Mr. *William Man*, who dying without Iſſue, bequeathed it to his Nephew Sir *William Man* of *Canterbury*.

3. *New-Longport*, otherwiſe called *Longport Septvans*, was for many Deſcents part of the Eſtate of the Eminent Family of the Name of *Septvans*; *Robert de Septvans* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, as his Grandſon *William* did in the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, *William Septvans*, a Deſcendant of this Family, ſold it to *John Writtle*; whence, after ſome Years, it went the ſame way to *Henry Fettiplace* of *Beſelſlith* in the County of *Oxford*; and after ſtaying many Years in this Family, it went the ſame way into the Name of *James*; but here abode but a little while before *Thomas James* forfeited it to the Crown, by incurring a Premunire in the 6th Year of King *James* the Iſt; and that Prince, the next Year, granted it to *John* Lord *Haddington*; who to diſcharge Debts, ſold it to Mr. *Edward Cropley* of *London*.

4. *Jacks*, alias *Jaques Court*, is a Manor here which anciently belonged to the *Echinghams*, a Family of good Note in *Suſſex*: *William de Echingham* paid Aid for this Place at making the Black Prince Knight, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and *William Echingham* his Son, who was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for *Suſſex* in the 1ſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 15th Year of that Prince: But at length *Thomas Echingham*, a Deſcendant of this Family, leaving only a Daughter *Margaret*, ſhe carried this Place in Marriage to her Husband *Walter Blount*: But his Son *Edward Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, leaving no Iſſue, by his Siſter *Elizabeth* it went in Marriage to Sir *Andrew Windſor*, afterwards created Lord *Windſor* by King *Henry* the VIIIth: He ſold it to *Clache*, by whoſe Daughter and Heir it went into the Name of *Stringer*; and by another Female Heir of that Family into that of *Scott*; a Cadet of the *Scots* of *Scot's-Hall*; he ſoon parted with it by Sale to *Wilcocks*; and his Two Daughters and Co-heirs divided it between their Husbands *Bates* and *Knight*.

5. *Belgar* or *Belgrave*, is a Manor here, which together with the Manor of *Bilſington*, was given to the Priory of that Name by its Founder *John Maunſell*; and ſometime before the general Suppreſſion, it was exchanged by that Convent for other Lands with *William St. Leger*; by whom it was ſold to *William Middleton* and *Edward Arthur*; who joined together in a Sale of it to Mr. *Shirley* of *Suſſex*; and he in King *James* the Iſt's Reign ſent it the ſame Way to *Abdy*, deſcended from the *Abdys* of *Abdy* Houſe in the Pariſh of *Waith* in *Yorkſhire*; whoſe Heir, Sir *Chriſtopher Abdy*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time; and is by him celebrated as a Man of great Learning.

6. *Scotney*: This was here, as well as another at *Lamberhurſt*, the Ancient Seat of a Family of this Name; for *Richard de Scotney* in this Pariſh is mentioned in the Book of *Ayde* for holding Lands in the adjoining Marſh: After this it came into the Family of *Aſhburnham* of *Suſſex*, and probably by the Marriage of one of the Name of *Scotney*; as *Scotney* in *Lamberhuſt* went to them that way: From *Roger Aſhburnham* it went by Sale to *Henry Chichley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who ſettled it on his College of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, where the preſent Poſſeſſion of it remains.

7. *Nod*; this Place was for many Years the Seat of the *Derings* before they went to *Pluckley*; and there were ſeveral Lands hereabouts that anciently and do ſtill bear the Name of that Family. But in the 4th Year of Queen *Mary*, it was by one of them ſold to Mr. *Peter Godfrey* of *Lidd*; and *Surrenden*, ſaith *Philpot*, was tied for his peaceable Poſſeſſion of it.

8. *Manerium Summi Altaris*, as 'tis written in the old Latin Deeds, The Manor of the high Altar. This for many Hundred Years hath been united to the Vicarage; but both the Name of the *Donor*, and the particular Uſe it was at firſt given for, *i. e.* whether for *Lights*, *Veſtments*, &c. is now perfectly loſt.

9. *Denge Marſh*, this is a place in *Lid*, parted off by a Chanel of Salt Water which runs from Sea to Sea; over it about the middle, is, or was, a Bridge, called by the Name of *Cockerell's Bridge*, within it lies a Level of about 350 Acres of freſh Merſh, which is lower Ground than any about it; it was anciently the Eſtate of the *Derings*; of *Peter Dering* in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, and of Sir *John Dering* in King *Edward* the IId's Reign. Another part of it is called *Dering's* Way. And in King *Edward* the IVth's Time this Family had a very fine Houſe here, which was then called *Dering's Marſh-Place*.

This Account I had from the *Dering* Manuſcript, preſerved in the Library at *Surenden*.

10. *Dengeneſs*, is a Point or Cape of Land here running out about Two Miles into the Sea, it adjoins to *Walland* in *Dengemerſh*; and was famous formerly for Earl *Godwine's* landing here, *A. D.* 1052, who marched hence to *London*, and overawed the Nobles and Biſhops ſo far, that they obtained his Peace with the King.

The *Neſs* (or *Noſe*) Point lies out in a flat Sea, which is dangerous to Ships; on which account here is a *Lighthouſe* built, which is a Tower of Stone, with a Place made on the Top of it for a Hearth and Grate, where a Fire of Sea Coals is kept every Night, in order that Ships and Veſſels may keep off the Flats and Shoals.

Dr. *Batteley* thinks the *Lapis Tituli* of *Nennius* (*Hiſt. Brit. c.* 46.) was here at *Stone-End*; at the *Lapis appoſitus in ultimo Terræ*. (Somner Rom. Port. p. 47.) becauſe *Bound Stones* uſed to be called *Tituli*, by the *Scriptores Rei Agrariæ*, vid. *Antiqu. Rutupin. p.* 11.

LILE Cirice, or *Lilly Church*, was a Pariſh in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter* formerly, and is mentioned in the Liſt of ſuch Pariſhes in the *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 221.

LIDDON, *Lyddon*, *Lidden*, called *Ledene*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *North-Weſtward* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*: Part of it is in the Hundred of *Bewsborough*, and Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and the reſt is in the Hundred of *Folkſtone*, and Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Folkſtone*, and is called St. *Mary's*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at *6 l. 6 s.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

Places

Places of Note here:

1. *Lydden* Manor, this Place was anciently a Manor which belonged to the *Knights Templers*; but on the Extirpation of that Order in King *Edward* the IId's Time, it was by the *Statutum de Terris Templariorum* (made in the 17th Year of that Prince's Reign) ſettled on the *Knights Hoſpitallers*; and continued among their Revenue till King *Henry* the VIIIth put a final End to all the Monaſtick Orders at once; and then in the 36th Year of his Reign it was granted to *John Wilde*, Eſq; for Life only, and the Remainder in Fee to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his Succeſſors for ever.

I find ſince by the Records, that in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign this Place belonged, as did alſo *Cockleſcomb*, to the *Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; and therefore they were in Poſſeſſion before the *Knights Templers* were deſtroyed.

2. *Cockleſcomb*, and 3. *Swinkfeild Mennes*, were two other Places here, which firſt alſo belonged to the *Knights-Templers*, and then was given to the *Hoſpitallers* by the Statute above-mentioned: But after the General Suppreſſion in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, the Crown granted them to *Edward Monins*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Edward Monins*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Swanton-Court* is a Manor here which was very anciently the Eſtate of the *Greenfords*; the laſt of which was *John Greenford*, Eſq;, who dying in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IVth without Iſſue Male, his only Daughter *Alice* marrying *John Monins*, Eſq;, carryed this Eſtate into that Family; and in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Monins* of *Walderſhare*, Baronet, above-mentioned.

LIMINGE, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about two Miles *Southward* from *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Loningborough*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Eadburgh*. 'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 21 *l.* 10 *s.* And the Vicarage is there valued at 10 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* In the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, this Church was held by the Lord *Andomar de Rupy* a Foreigner, and then Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and valued at 20 *l. per Ann.*

The Liberty of *Liminge* claims over ſo much of this Place, as is in the lower half Hundred of *Loningborough*, and that of *Eleham* over the reſt; and the Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims alſo over the Manor of *Liminge*.

As to the Nunnery formerly here, you will have an Account of it in the Chapter about the Religious Houſes.

A. D. 693, *Wightred* King of *Kent* gave to the Church of St. *Mary*'s here, but I doubt for the Uſe of the Nunnery, four Plowlands, lying in a Place called *Nunhelmeſton*.

Dr. *Gale* conjectures, that at this Village the Two *Roman* Ways, one from *Lenham* to *Saltwood Caſtle*, and the other from *Canterbury* to *Stutfal Caſtle*, do interſect each other, as indeed they do not far from it, but much nearer to *Limpne*; and that the word *Lemen*, now vulgarly ſounded *Leming*, was by our early Anceſtors uſed to denote a Publick Way: Thus the Military Way going from *Aldburgh* to *Catarick*, or from *Iſurium* to *Cataractonium*, is called *Leming Lane*; and a Town near it is called *Leming*: So in *Glouceſterſhire* on the Foſſway there is a Town called *Lemington*; and he thinks that *Lenham* in *Kent* had its Name on the ſame Account, as being ſituate on a *Roman* Way; And if this Derivation be good, as I can't diſprove it, one would think our *Limhill* in *Kent*, and the Town of *Lemington* in *Hantſhire* were named after the ſame manner; as being both ſituate on or near the *Roman* Way: Hence alſo our *Portus Lemanis*; and, as this Author conjectures, the famous *Lacus Lemanus* alſo might receive their Name. Nay, the Learned Doctor, ſuppoſes there was a *Roman* Military Way which went from *Hithe* (*retrogrado curſu*) to the *Thames*, and to have given Name on that Account to *Lambeth*, which he thinks ſhould be written *Leme-hith*, the Port and Publick Way.

And indeed, as I ſhew in the Chapter of *Roman* Ways, that the *Watlingſtreet* Way to *Dover*, croſſed the *Thames* at *Lambeth*; and as I find *Lambeth* written in many old Deeds and Charters *Lambythe*, I take this Conjecture to be very well grounded.

Places of Note here.

1. *Liminge* Manor, this, which before belonged to the Nunnery, was, on the general Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, granted to the See of *Canterbury*: But Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, in the 29th Year of that King, exchanged it for other Lands with the Crown; and then that Prince in his 36th Year, granted it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who was ſlain afterwards at *Calais* in the brave Defence of that City againſt the Duke of *Guiſe*, who cloſely beſieged it with a *French* Army; and in this Family it tarried till *Anthony Aucher* of *Bourne*, Eſq; ſold it in *Philpot*'s Time to Sir *John Roberts* of *Canterbury*; But in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had a Warren at this Place; for one *John*, Son of *Peter de Hardreſs*, was accuſed before the Juſtices Itinerant for Hunting here.

2. *Eaſt-Leigh* was the Seat of a Family here, which ſeem to have derived their Name of *Leigh* from hence; for *William* and *Robert de Leigh* both held Land here in Knights Service of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but in the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Allens*, who came from about *Borden* and *Sittingbourn*: From this Name, in the next Age, it was alienated to *Fogge*, who ſoon after ſent it the ſame way to *Cobbe* of *Cobbes Court*, not far diſtant; from hence, in a few Years, it went by Sale to *Salkeld*; and thence the ſame way to *Sawkins*; and now in Right of his Wife, Daughter of Mr. *William Sawkins*, is in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Anſell*.

3. *Sibeton*, vulgarly called *Sibton* and *Sifton*; this is another Manor in *Liminge*, which anciently belonged to the Name of *Tibetot*; for *Robert Tibetot* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: His Son ſeems to have ſold it to *Walter Leigh* of *Eaſt-Leigh* in this Pariſh; and *Thomas Leigh* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIth; but after this it was ſold to *Allen*, where it ſtaid not long, before it paſſed the ſame way to Sir *John Hales*, who was Baron of the *Exchequer* in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth; hence in an Age or Two it went to *Salkeld*, and thence to the Anceſtors of Mr. *John Sawkins* of *Canterbury*, Attorney at Law, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

LIMPNE, *Limne*, *Lime*, *Limen*, *Limeane*, *Leman*; 'tis very probable, as the Learned Dr. *Gale* conjectures in his *Antonines Itinerary*, that this place was ſo called from *Lemen*, which was uſed very early to ſignify (as I have lately obſerved from him) a Publick Military Way; For the *Roman* Way from *Canterbury* to *Stutfall* ending here, both named the Pariſh, and the

Port

Port then below; which from this *Roman* Way was called the *Portus Lemanis:* It lies towards the *South-East* ſide of *Kent*, about two Miles *Weſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, and Hundred of *Heane*, ſome of it in the Bailiwick of *Shipway*, and Hundred of *Streete*, and the reſt in the Bailiwick of *Shipway* and Hundred of *Wroth*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d. per Ann.* The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Streete*, out of the Liberty of *Romney Marſh*; but the Liberty of the Marſh claims in ſome Parts of the Pariſh; and where it doth ſo, that Part is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*; and the reſt is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*. The Church is Dedicated to St. *Stephen*, and *A. D.* 1379. was valued at 20*l. per Ann.* after the Tenths were Taxed. 'Tis an old Building, and ſeems to have been formerly much larger. In the Church are ſeveral old Tombſtones with Croſſes on them, which perhaps belonged to ſome of the Hermits of the Chapel here at *Court of Street*.

In the Church alſo are Memorials of the Interment of *Finch*, who married a *Twiſden*.

In the Year 755, as appears by an Ancient Charter in the *Cotton* Library, there was a *Salt-work* in this Pariſh.

Places of Note here:

1. *Limne-Court*; this anciently was, and ſtill is a Manor; and perhaps the Park which was formerly here, and called *Limne Park*, belonged to the Owners of it: 'Tis now part of the Eſtate of *Fettiplace Nott*, Eſq; and it was this Place, and not *Berwick*, as *Philpot* miſtakes it, that was formerly the Seat of the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

2. *Northern Town*; this is the Name of a Part of this Pariſh, of which Mr. *Nott* juſt abovementioned is the Proprietor; and he acquaints me, that here are continually found the Ruins of many old Buildings; and many more have formerly been dug up, which makes it probable that this was part of the ancient Town of *Limne* in the Time of the *Romans*, when they made uſe of the *Portus Lemanis* below; and it receives further Confirmation from the ſame kind of Ruins having been diſcovered alſo on the *South* ſide of the Hill.

3. *Courtop-ſtreet*, vulgarly, but truly, ſaith *Lambard*, *Court of Street*; and *Bellirica* or rather *Bellcaire* anciently, *i. e. Bello Caſtrum*, the fair Caſtle. The Opinion of the Inhabitants of this Place (ſaith *Leland*) is, that *Courtop-ſtreet*, hath been ſome worthy Town; and for Proof thereof, they ſhew the Ruins of their fair Caſtle that ſtood hard by the Chapel here; and they do yet preſerve *Signa Prætoriana*; that is, a Mace and a Horn, which are aſſured Badges of a Corporation; But *Leland* rightly thinks it to have been only part of the Port of *Limne*, as it is now only a part of the Pariſh. This Place and Manor, *Philpot* ſaith, was once, and that very early, part of the Eſtate of the Ancient and Eminent Family of *Hadloe*: *Nicholas de Hadloe* had the Grant of Free-warren, of a Weekly Market on *Fridays*, and of an Annual Fair for three Days at St. *Martins-Tide* for this Manor, in the 41ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId; and either himſelf or his Father is in the Liſt of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen who accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in the Holy War: *John de Hadloe* is among thoſe brave Gentlemen of this County, who attended King *Edward* the Iſt in his Siege of *Carlaverack* in *Scotland*, and was there made a Knight Baronet in the Field, by that Prince in his 28th Year; and in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, claimed and was allowed the above-mentioned Privileges of a Manor here. In the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IId, a Licenſe was granted to *John Hadloe*, and to *Maud* his Wife, to Fortify and Embattle divers Caſtles and Manors, of which this was one; and hence it came to be called a Caſtle: And in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, this Gentleman was called to ſit in Parliament as a Baron; but by *Alice*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of his Son *Nicholas de Hadloe*, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *John Colvill*; and from him it deſcended regularly down to *Edward Colvile*, Eſq; who in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to *Edward Thwaits*, and he in the 11th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, parted with it the ſame way to *Edward Jackman*; from which Name it alienated to Sir *William Hewet*; who ſettled it by Will on his third Son Mr. *William Hewett*, and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

In my Account of the Nunnery of *Kent*, under *Aldington*, I have mentioned *Court at Street*, as if it were in that Pariſh; but though it be very near, it is not ſo, but in *Limne*.

4. *Bellaview*, is not a Manor here, as *Philpot* ſaith it is; but was an Ancient and Moated Seat of the Family of *Criol*, before they ſettled at *Oaſtenhanger*; and came to them by Marriage of an Heireſs of the Name of *Auberville*. To this Family of *Crioll* belonged alſo,

5. *Otterpoole*, a Manor which by *Joan*, Daughter of *Bertram de Crioll*, went in Marriage to *Richard de Rokeſley*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and then by a Daughter of that Name to *Thomas de Poynings*; and in this Family it continued till Sir *Edward Poynings* eſcheated it to the Crown for want of lawful Iſſue in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign. On this, that Prince grants *Bellaview* immediately to *Richard Bernys*, Eſq;; and he ſoon ſold it to *Thomas Wombwell* of *Northfleet*; who in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, alienated it to *Peter Heyman*, Eſq;; and thence it went the ſame Way to *Bedingfield*; and being by Gavel-kind Cuſtom divided among the Sons of one of that Family, they all united in a Sale of it to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet; whoſe Grandſon Mr. *Edward Hales* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. But *Otterpoole* ſtaid in the Crown till the 37th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was by Grant given to Sir *James Hales*; from which Family about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it was ſold to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; commonly called Cuſtomer *Smith*; whoſe Deſcendant *Philip* Viſcount *Strangford*, was in *Philpot*'s Time the Poſſeſſor of it; but this Place, as well as *Oſtenhanger* hard by in the Pariſh of *Stanford*, are now become the Eſtate of *Juſtinian Champneys*, Eſq; of *Boxley* Abbey in this County.

6. *Wellop*, is an Independant Manor here, and by no means appendant to *Otterpoole*, as *Philpot* makes it; being indeed one of the Lordſhips of the Marſh, it went as *Otterpoole* and *Bellaview* did from the *Criolls* to the *Poynings*; and then eſcheating with them to the Crown, the Fee-ſimple continued there till King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, and then was granted to Sir *Edward Hales*; though there had been in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign a Leaſe of it let to *Knatchbull*, but for what Term of Years I don't know. But Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tonſtall*, Baronet, and Grandſon to the above-named Grantee, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time. As to,

7. *Berewick* in this Pariſh, which *Philpot* ſaith, on the Suppreſſion of the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, was re-given to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; and who had here, long before that, a Caſtellated Manſion, ſeated on the Brow of a Hill; Mr.

Mr. *Nott* informs me 'tis all a Miſtake; and that his Houſe of *Limne-Court*, was that which formerly belonged to the Arch-deacon, as I obſerved above. The *Berewick* then mentioned in *Domeſday*, if *Philpot* quote it right, muſt lie in ſome other Pariſh.

At this Place of *Limne* Prince *Edward* Son to King *Henry* the IIId, being then Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, took an Oath of Fidelity, from the Lords *Barons* Inhabitants of the ſame, to his Father, againſt thoſe who were engaged in the Barons Wars.

8. *Stutfall-Caſtle* was formerly a very ſtrong Place in this Pariſh, it contains within it about 10 Acres of Land; is plainly of *Roman* Original, and appears with the Face of Noble Antiquity. Its Walls are indeed now much broken and decayed; and *Somner* thinks that *Limne* Church and the Archdeacon's Houſe near it were both built out of the Ruins of it. The Walls were very thick, and have Three or Four double Ranges of *Roman* Bricks or Tiles, laid at about Five Foot Diſtance one from another; much after the Manner of thoſe which I ſhall ſpeak of in *Richborough* Caſtle: But theſe Tiles or Bricks have Edges turned back as Right-Angles to the Plains of their Lengths, to make them take the firmer Hold of the Mortar, which I did not obſerve thoſe at *Richborough* to have. Theſe Courſes of Bricks ſeem to be the Διάζωσις of *Vitruvius*, Lib. 2. cap. 8. *Qui maximè religando confirmant parietem ſoliditate*: In ſuch Caſes, where you work with round Pebbles, Flints, Chalk-ſtones, or any Stones of ſmall Dimenſions.

This Caſtle is ſituated on the Hanging or Falling of the Hill, below *Limne* Church; the lower Side of it coming down almoſt to the Valley. And I judge it had the Name of *Studdefall*, from *Studa* or *Styde*, a Bulwark or Place of Strength, rather than from *Stod*, a Steed or Stallion; for its being a Place to breed Colts in, was but a latter Circumſtance of it. At its Foot, I doubt not at all, was the Old,

9. *Lemanis Portus*, or the Ancient Haven or *Roman* Port at the Mouth of the River *Limen*, now called the *Rother*. That River which now diſcharges it ſelf into the Sea at *Rye* in *Suſſex*, did anciently run along here by *Stutfall Caſtle*, towards *Hurſt*, *Bonnington*, *Bilſington*, *Rucking*, *Ham Green*, *Wereborn*, and ſo under *Kenardington* Hill to *Appledore*, eſpecially at low Water, and at Niep Tides: For the Cliffs of the Hills are now to be ſeen waſhed or worn away by the former Courſe of the Water, all along under theſe Places; and the Ground ſtill remains lower here, than in any other Part of the Marſh; which appears by the Ditches; which as Dr. *Plot* in ſome Manuſcript Papers communicated to me had obſerved, will remain full here; when thoſe higher in the Merſh, as about *Dym-Church*, *Romney*, &c. are ſo empty, that the very Sewers have little Work to do.

Talbot in his Comment upon *Antoninus* his Itinerary, ſaith, the Haven of *Limne* ſtood at firſt under a high Rock in the Pariſh of *Limne*; where was alſo ſituated the ſtrong Caſtle of *Stutfall*, for the Defence of the Port; for here the Captain of the Company of the *Turnacenſis* (a Band of *Roman* Forces, ſo called from *Tornacum*, now *Tourney* in *Flanders*) under the Command of the *Comes Litoris Saxonici*, or Lieutenant of the *Saxon* Shore, had his Station: As you find in the *Notitia* of the *Weſtern* Empire.

That this Place was the old *Portus Lemanis*, all Writers almoſt agree, but Mr. *Somner*: And he fancies it to have been *New Romney*; for Reaſons which I ſhall conſider and refute, when I come to ſpeak of that Place. As to the Numbers in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, expreſſing the Diſtance between the *Portus Lemanis* and *Durovernum* (or *Canterbury*) to be xvi. Miles, they agree very well with this Situation, without altering them to ſerve a Turn, as many Writers boldly do. To *Studfall-Caſtle* the *Roman* Military Way from *Canterbury*, which is now called *Stone-ſtreet*, can be fairly traced; lying ſtrait and conſpicuous to this Day; which is of it ſelf a convincing Argument that this was the *Portus Lemanis*.

But when it began firſt to be their uſual Port; when they left *Sandwich* or *Richborough*, to make uſe of *Dover*; and when they diſuſed that Port to come to this, 'tis very hard to determine: Nor is it much more eaſy to tell when this *Portus Lemanis* it ſelf did grow out of Uſe. But plain it is that the Sea did ſo deſert it, as to render it in Time uſeleſs: And then, as I have ſhewed in *Hithe*, 'tis probable their next Port was at *Willup Gutt*; after this, at *Weſt Hithe*; then perhaps in the Valley which runs up near *Saltwood-Caſtle*, where within this Forty Years was an Anchor dug up; and which ſeems to have been a Port before they had recourſe to *Hithe*; which I believe lay always open as it doth now, and expoſed to the Sea. And I conjecture that theſe Places were all made Ports before the Inning of *Romney Marſh*. There is a paved Way after the *Roman* Manner leading to *Saltwood-Caſtle*, all the Way up the Hill, which no doubt was the Way from the Port of *Hithe*, leading into the former *Roman* one, from *Stutfall* to *Canterbury*: And I am entirely of the Learned Dr. *Gale's* Opinion, that both from *Stutfall* formerly, and now from *Saltwood*, the *Romans* had alſo another *Roman* Way, which went directly to *London*, without going to *Canterbury*; and perhaps that Suppoſition will ſerve to account for many Things, otherwiſe unintelligible and inexplicable; of which more in the Chapter of *Roman Ways*.

The Place where the *Danes* entred with 250 Sail of Ships in King *Alfred's* Time, I take not to have been this *Portus Lemanis*, but a *latter Mouth* of the *Limen*, when it opened into the Sea about *New Romney*: Of which more when I ſpeak of that Town.

10. *Shipway*, *Shipweyham*, in the old Records often *Shipway-Croſs*, is a Place lying about half a Mile *Eaſtward* from *Limne-Church*, down on the left Hand, as you go from *Weſtenhanger* to *Hithe*; which very probably took its Name from the *Ships* taking their *Way* under it towards and from the *Portus Lemanis*. This was formerly ſo conſiderable a Place as to have denominated the whole Lath; which from hence is called the *Lath of Shipway*; the Ancient Name of this Lath was *Limewareleth*, *i. e.* the Lath of the Men of *Limne*. *Somner* ſuggeſts, with great Probability, that becauſe it lies as it were in the Middle between the two Extremes of the *Cinque Ports*, *Sandwich* and *Haſtings*, it was therefore pitched upon for the Place where the *Limen Archa*, or Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, was to be ſworn at his ſolemn Entrance into his Office; and for holding alſo all Plea's and great Aſſemblies relating to the Ports: And here it was, as *Lambard* concludes from a Paſſage in *Bracton*, that the Barons of the Five Ports uſed to appear before the Juſtices *Itinerant*.

The following Account of the Ancient Court of Shipway, *is from a Parchment Manuſcript kindly communicated to me by Sir* Baſil Dixwell, *Bar. Lieutenant of* Dover-Caſtle.

Court of Shipway.

ANY Time after his Patent, the Warden of the Ports, may under the Seal of his Office, order each Mayor and Bailiff of the Ports and

and their Members, to ſend ſix, five, or four of their diſcreeteſt Jurats to attend him at the uſual Place of holding the Court of *Shipway*, and at a Time in the Summons appointed.

The Warden being there in Perſon, and the Court Sitting, Three Solemn Proclamations ſhall be made thus:

" All Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats of the Five " Ports, and their Members, that be ſummon'd " and named to appear in their proper Perſons " before my Lord Warden at this the King's Ma- " jeſty's Court of *Shipway*, here to be holden " this Day; draw ye near and attend to the " Court, upon the Peril that ſhall fall of it.

As to the Priority of delivering in the Precepts conſtituting the Jurats to attend: *Haſting* is always firſt called, then *Dover* and *Sandwich*, and which firſt the Court pleaſeth; then *Rye* and *Winchelſea*, which firſt the Court pleaſeth; then *Hythe* and *Romney*, after the ſame Manner; then *Feverſham*, *Fordwich*, and *Folkſtone*; and laſtly, *Lydd*, *Pevenſey*, *Seaford*, and *Tenterden*.

After this the Lord Warden's *Patent* or *Commiſſion*, and his *Letter of Attendance* annexed thereunto, muſt be read.

Then one of the Mayors of the five Ports, or Principal Towns, ſhall give the Charge to the Lord Warden thus:

" Sir, Ye ſhall keep and maintain the Fran- " chiſes, Liberties, and Cuſtoms, and Uſages, " of the Five Ports, in all that ye may do by " the Allegiance that ye owe unto the King of " *England*, and by your Knighthood.

And the Lord Warden ſhall hold up his Right Hand Breaſt high and more, and ſhall ſay, *Yea, and if God will, I ſhall to my Power.*

N. B. The Warden is not obliged to ſwear upon a Book, nor to repeat the Words of the Charge above; but only to hold up his Hand and ſay, *Yea.*

After this he is honourably received and acknowledged, and uſually hath a Preſent made him. Nothing more is done the firſt Day, unleſs any *Writ* or *Mandamus* be brought from the King: But the Court is adjourn'd by Proclamation, to the next Summons. And formely the Court uſed to be treated by the Lord Warden at the Caſtle of *Saltwood*.

And whenever the Court is to be holden for any other Cauſe; as, on a Complaint made for want of Juſtice done by any Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.* then lawful Warning of 40 Days muſt be given to all the Ports, to ſend their Repreſentatives thither, and the Lord Warden muſt be there in Perſon; for no Court of *Shipway* can be held, except the King himſelf, or the Lord Warden be preſent.

At the Time of Meeting, Three Proclamations ſhall be made as above; and then an Enqueſt of 12 Barons of the Ports ſhall be impannelled and ſworn; to enquire of *Treaſonable Words*, counterfeiting the King's Seal; counterfeited, clipped, or debaſed Coin; of Treaſure found and concealed; or if any Mayor, *&c.* hath given falſe and erroneous Judgment; or if any of the Ports have withdrawn or withheld their Part (on due Summons and Warning of 40 Days) towards fitting out the Royal Navy. And Treaſon ſpeaking, and falſe Coining, was to be puniſhed with Death; the other Crimes by Fines, Impriſonment, *&c.*

Their Order of Sitting is thus: The Lord Warden's Seat is in the Middle; on his Right and Left, the Mayors of *Sandwich* and *Dover*; the third Place on the Right, is the Mayor of *Haſtings*. The Fourth, on the Right and Left, belongs to *Romney* and *Hythe*. The Fifth, to *Winchelſea* or *Rye*. The Sixth, to *Feverſham*, *Folkſtone*, or *Fordwich*. The Seventh, to *Lydd*, *Pevenſey*, or *Seaford*: The laſt to *Tenterden*.

Then Proclamation ſhall be thrice made in *Engliſh*, requiring all the Mayors, Bailiffs, or Jurats to anſwer to their Names, and to attend the Court, as called over in the Order that they ſit. And after the Court is ſettled in this Form and Order, a Jury of 12 Barons ſhall be impannelled out of the Perſons preſent, whoſe Oath ſhall be this:

" You ſhall truly Enquire, truly Preſent, and " a true Verdict Give, of all the Points and Ar- " ticles, that ought to be enquired of at this " the King's Court of *Shipway*, according to " the Ancient Cuſtoms and Uſages of the ſame: " Ye ſhall not ſpare for any Thing the Truth " to ſay of all that ye ſhall be charged with by " this Court, as far forth as ye do or may know. " So God you help, and your Holy Dame, by " this Book, *&c.*

After they are all ſworn, the Seneſchal or Steward of the Court ſhall recite to them the ſeveral Articles of their Enquiry; which are ſuch as have been above-mentioned: And likewiſe whether any Port hath taken unlawful Cuſtoms of Merchants, *&c.*

If any Mayor or Jurats have a ſufficient Excuſe for his Abſence, he may make a Deputy.

But ſuch Excuſe muſt be certified under the Seal of his proper Port, or elſe he ſhall be fined 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

If one of them don't appear when called over, unleſs Affidavit be made of a Reaſonable Excuſe, he ſhall be fined a Noble.

If a Man be indicted at this Court for Treaſon done or ſaid againſt the King, Queen, or Heir Apparent; or for arreſting the King's People, and diſturbing them againſt the King's Peace; or for clipping, falſifying, or debaſing current Coin: On his being convict, and preſent, he ſhall be ſentenced immediately to be drawn round about the Place of *Shipway*, and then to be hanged in the ſame Place, till he be dead.

If the Offender be not preſent, it ſhall be given in Charge to the Mayors of the Towns of *Hithe* and *Romney* to make diligent Search for him, and to bring him to the Court, that he may receive the aforeſaid Puniſhment.

If any Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.* be indicted for giving falſe or erroneous Judgment, in any Cauſe that came before him, he ſhall immediately riſe out of his Place, and ſtand before the Lord Warden; and if he be convict, he ſhall be depoſed from his Office, and the Town diſfranchiſed during the King's Pleaſure.

But if on a Hearing, the Judgment given approve it to be right, then his Accuſer ſhall be immediately committed to Gaol, without Bail or Mainpriſe: And there remain till he hath paid ſuch a fine to the King, as ſhall be impoſed on him by the Court.

The like Procedure and Judgment ſhall be againſt him that is convict of withdrawing or with-holding the King's Service of Ships on the Sea.

If a Man be found guilty of concealing Treaſure found, he ſhall be arreſted by the Lord Warden's Marſhal, and lie in Priſon till he hath paid a Fine ſet by the Court.

The ſame Proceſs and Puniſhment is for him, that hath taken unlawful Cuſtom, *&c.*

When all is ended, the Court ſhall be adjourned or diſſolved by Proclamation, *&c.*

LINSTED lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Tenham*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Building is ſmall, but neat, with a Spire Steeple. In it is a fair Monument of *Chriſtopher Roper*, Eſq; and of his Lady, in the Year 1622; he was Son to the Right Honourable *John Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*. Another very fair one of that Sir *John Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*, and his Lady the Daughter of Sir *Richard Park*, *A. D.* 1618. Several Monuments of the *Hugeſſans*, who have a Chancel here.

'Tis a Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 3. *s.* 10 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Linſted Lodge*, the preſent Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*. 'Tis a good Houſe, and finely ſituated in the midſt of a pleaſant Park.

2. *Bedmancore*. This Place was very anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Cheyneys*; the laſt of which Family here, was *William de Cheyney*, who died poſſeſt of it in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. The principal Seat of this Family was at *Patricksborn*. Next it came, in the 27th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, into the Poſſeſſion of *William de Apulderfield*; who was deſcended from *Henry de Apulderfield* of *Apulderfield* in *Cowdham*: And both he and his Son were with King *Richard* the Iſt, at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. Another *Henry de Apulderfield* attended King *Henry* the IIId, in his Expedition into *Gaſcony*: And his Son of the ſame Name, with *John de Lovelott*, were, I believe, the firſt that ever ſate as Juſtices of Sewers, in this County, for *Romney Marſh*. Their Commiſſion bears date *Nov.* 15. in the 16th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. This Gentleman alſo was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 28th, 31ſt, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, and 44th Years of King *Edward* the IIId, and kept his Shrievalty at *Linſted*. His Son of the ſame Name was Sheriff of this County, in the laſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But his Great Grandſon Sir *William Apulderfield*, leaving only one Daughter *Elizabeth*; by her this Manor went in Marriage to Sir *John Phineux*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, in *Henry* the VIIth's Reign; and who lies buried in *Hern* Church, in this County: He left only Two Daughters; *Mildred*, who was married to *James Diggs* of *Diggs-Court* in *Berham*, Eſq; ; and *Jane*, who carried this Eſtate to her Husband, *John Roper*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant *Chriſtopher* Lord *Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time. And in that Noble Family I ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

3. *Sewards*. This Place was once the Seat of a Branch of the Family of the *Finches*, ſeveral of which were placed alſo at *Kingſdown*, *Norton*, *Selling*, and other Places in this Neigbourhood. But the Sole Heir of this Houſe of *Sewards* was married to Sir *Drew Drury* of *Norfolk*, who was Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*; and he built the great Houſe againſt the Church here. Mr. *James Hugeſſen* kept his Shrievalty here in the 17th Year of King *Charles* the Iſt, having bought this Eſtate of Sir *Drew Drury's* Heir; and his Great Grandſon *William*, Son of Sir *William Hugeſſen* of *Provender* in *Norton*, is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

LINTON, lies about the Middle of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *Southward* from *Maidſtone*, in that Hundred, and Bailiwick of *Eyhorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *Welldiſh*; and a fair Marble Monument of Sir *Anthony Maney*, and his Lady, (who was a *Tanfield*) with both their Figures in white Marble; another with Three Figures alſo in Marble of —— *Maney*, and his Two Wives, but the Inſcription is near obliterated. The Pariſh is put down as a Vicarage in Biſhop *Williams's* Map; but in the *Valor Beneficiorum*, 'tis called a *Perpetual Donative*; and rated at 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Capells Court*. This was anciently the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Capell*, which had Eſtates alſo in the Neighbouring Pariſhes: *John at Capell* held Lands in *Boxley*, called *Tattlemell*, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. *Thomas* and *James at Capell* were taxed at Two Hobelers, or Light Horſe, for *Dengemerſt*, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: And this Family ſtaid here till King *Henry* the VIth; but then this Eſtate got ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of *Baeſden*, where it continued a good while; but at laſt was ſold to Sir *Anthony Maney*, Grandfather of Sir *John Maney*, Knight and Baronet, who was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot's* Time.

There were ſome Lands in this Pariſh which for many Deſcents were the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Welldiſh*, who claimed their Original from one of that Name who was Huntſman to King *William* the Iſt; and therefore they bore in their Coat 3 *Talbots*, and on a *Cheife a Fox*. They had formerly a Chapel here which bore there Name, and was called *Welldiſh's* Chapel. But at laſt the Eſtate they had here was purchaſed by Sir *Walter Maney*; and in *Philpot's* Time was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant Sir *John Maney*.

LISNA is the Name of a Pariſh in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, which I find mentioned as ſuch in the *Textus Roffenſis*. But I have met with it no where elſe; nor is there any Thing ſaid of it: Perhaps it is *Leſnes*.

LITTLEBOURN, lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here: But that of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Littlebourn*, as well alſo as over all the Pariſh; becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Downhamford*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Vincent*. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Listlebourn* Manor. This was given to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin's*, by *Wightred* King of *Kent*, above 1000 Years ago: And in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* Iſt, I find the Abbot of that Convent claiming the uſual Privileges of a Manor here before the Juſtices *itinerant*.

What

What came of it at the general Suppreſſion in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, *Philpot* doth not tell us.

2. *Welle* or *Well-Court* is another Manor in this Pariſh, which anciently had Proprietors of that Name, who formerly were written *at-Well*: One of this Name, *John de Welle*, in the 44th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, made *Ranulph Forester* his Feoffee in Truſt; who for his Uſe ſold this Manor to *Reginald de Cornbill*; by whoſe Daughter and Heir it went in Marriage to one of the *Garwingtons* of *Bekesbourn*; in which Family it continued for four Deſcents; and then by *Margaret*, a Kinſwoman of *William Garwington*, who deceaſed without Iſſue, it went in Marriage to *Richard Haut*, who was a ſecond Branch of the *Hauts* of *Bourn*. This Gentleman's Son of the ſame Name left only a Daughter *Margery*, who carried it to her Husband Mr. *William Iſaack*; and his Son *Edward Iſaack* leaving only Two Daughters; the firſt, *Mary*, married *Thomas Apylton* of *Waldingfield* in *Suffolk*; and the other married firſt a *Sydley*, and then Sir *Henry Palmer*; whoſe Deſcendant alienated this Manor, which came to him by his Lady, to Lieutenant-Colonel *Prude*, who was ſlain at *Maſtricht*; his Son Mr. *Searles Prude*, left only Two Daughters and Coheirs; one of which, *Anne*, was married to *Chriſtopher May*, of *Rawmere* in *Suſſex*, Eſq;; and carried to him beſides this Manor, that of *Wingate* in this Pariſh.

3. *Wingate*, the Capital Houſe and Lands thereunto belonging, called *Garwingtons*, and ſeveral other Lands and Farm-Houſes in the Pariſhes of *Minſter* and *St. Lawrence* in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and in *Wymingſwold*: All which by *Anne* his only Daughter and Heir went in Marriage to Colonel *William Broadnax* of *Godmerſham*, Eſq; Son of the late Sir *William Broadnax*; and he is now the Poſſeſſor.

4. *Lukedale* is a Manor here, which in the 44th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, came into the Poſſeſſion of *Reginald de Cornbill*, by Exchange for other Lands with *John de St. Leger*: And here he founded a Chantry called *Lukedale's* Chantry (of which I will give a further Account in the Chapter of Religious Houſes.) In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of this Family of *Cornbill*; as appears by the Pleas of the Crown before the Juſtices Itinerant in *Kent* at that Time.

The Manor of *Wingate* above-mentioned, the Account of which *Philpot* hath quite omitted, ſeems to have had once Proprietors of that Name; for I find *Henry*, Son of *Thomas Wingate*, claiming Lands and Tenements here, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and *Chriſtina* his Daughter claimed alſo at the ſame Time a conſiderable Quantity of Lands in this Pariſh; as appears by the Records of the Proceedings of the Juſtices *Itinerant* in this County at that Time.

LONGFEILD, in the *Text. Roffenſ. Langefelda*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over part of it.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.*

In the Church are no Monuments or Inſcriptions; but in the Church-yard is an Altar-Tomb in Memory of Dr. —— *Plume*, late Arch-deacon of *Rocheſter*, and Miniſter of *Greenwich* in this County: 'Tis encloſed with wooden Rails; and a Sum of Money is left to keep it in Repair. The Arch-deacon left a good many Benefactions; and in particular a new Mathematick Profeſſorſhip in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, for the Improvement of Algebra.

Philpot ſaith nothing of this Place.

The Farm-Houſe by the Church here ſeems by its arched Windows and Door-Caſes of Stone, to have been formerly a Place of ſome Note; perhaps a Cell or Retiring Place for ſome of the Monks of *Rocheſter*. For

Longfeild-Court, is an Eſtate here which very anciently belonged to the Priory of St. *Andrews* in that City; for it was bequeathed to that Convent by the Will of one *Brichtric* (*a*) and *Elfswithe* his Wife above 700 Years ago:) See the Will at large in *Meopham*). He gave it as two *Sulings* or Plow-lands; but by that Time *Domeſday* Book was made, it came to be eſteemed at but one Plowland; for thus I find it cited in our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 209.

(*a*) Text. Roffenſis, f. 144.

Langefelda ſe defendebat T. E. R. pro uno Solino & nunc ſimiliter et eſt appretiat. C. ſolidi.

One Field of this Eſtate of about 14 Acres, and lying on the *South* ſide of the Way leading from *Longfield* towards *Dartford*, is called *Fighting Acre*: (*Note*, the word *Acre* anciently was uſed as largely as the Latin *Ager* for a Field in general:) and this very probably perpetuates the Memory of ſome *Battel* fought here; perhaps between the *Danes* and *Saxons*.

LOOSE, *Loſe*, in *Saxon Hloſe*; from *Hloſan* to *loſe*; perhaps ſo named from the little River's *loſing* it ſelf here; of which below.

It lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Two Miles *Southward* from *Maidſtone*, in that Hundred, but in the Bailiwick of *Eyborne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Curacy, and ſo not valued in the King's Books; tho' put down in Biſhop *Williams's* Map as a Vicarage.

The Church is ſmall, but in good Repair, but without any Monuments or Inſcriptions.

Mr. *Richard Beale*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant, formerly of this Pariſh, left 500 *l.* for an Augmentation to the Living of *Looſe*; and with that Money 25 *l. per Ann.* was purchaſed and appropriated to that Uſe.

Places of Note here:

1. *Looſe* Manor was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by one *Sueta* a Widow and her Daughter; and to her it came by the Gift of *Ethelwulf*, King of the *South Saxons*, about 850 Years ago. In *Domeſday* Book is this Entry about this Manor.

Hloſe eſt Manerium Monachorum & de Veſtitu eorum & pro 1. *Sull. ſe defendit, quod Abel Monachus tenet & firmam Monachis reddit: Hoc. Sull. jacet in vj. Sull. de Fernlege.*

Here you ſee was a Monk made a Farmer by his own Convent; which agreed well with his Vow of Poverty, and with the Notion of his excluding himſelf from the World; as the Monks of *Rocheſter* admitting Women into their Society, was a Security to their Chaſtity.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, when the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* claimed the Liberties and Privileges of his Manors before *J. de Reygate*, and his Brother Juſtices Itinerant; there were ſome Exceptions as to this Manor of *Loſe*; as firſt, that a Thief taken in this Manor ſhould be carried to *Maidſtone* to be tried, but the Prior was to have his Goods and Chattels. He had

not alſo Freewarren in this Manor; and the Tenants of it were alſo chargeable towards the Repair of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

Here this Manor ſtaid till the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, who in his 33d Year ſettled it on his new founded Cathedral of *Canterbury*.

2. *Pimps-Court*, is a Place here which anciently was part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Pimpe*, but they uſually reſided at *Nettleſtede*. In the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *William de Pimpe* held this as a whole Knight's Fee; and from him deſcended *John Pimpe*, Eſq;, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the VIIth. This Gentleman ſold this Eſtate to *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, and Conſtable of *England*: But on his Attainder and Execution for High-Treaſon, King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 13th Year, granted this Manor to Sir *John Rainsford*, and he ſold it to Sir *Henry Iſley*; who had the misfortune alſo to be attainted in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, for engaging in the Rebellion of Sir *Thomas Wiat*, and therefore this Eſtate being forfeited to the Crown again, was by that Queen granted to Sir *John Baker*, whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *John Baker*, Baronet, in *Philpot*'s Time, ſold it to *Thomas Lloyd* of *Gore-Court*, Eſq;.

3. There is a ſmall Rivulet, which riſing in *Langley*, runs thro' this Pariſh, and ſo into the *Medway* between *Eaſt Farley* and *Maidſtone*; and tho' its Courſe be ſo ſhort, yet it drives two Fulling Mills, as many Corn Mills, and a Paper Mill; all ſituated within this Pariſh.

This Brook is ſuppoſed to run under Ground for near half a Mile, and then to break out again; and it certainly doth ſink into the Earth, at the place where the Gap is made to expreſs it, in the old Map of this County. But all this Pariſh doth ſo abound with Springs, and little Brooks, that it is not certain whether the Water that breaks out of the Earth again be the very ſame with that which ſunk in. But of this more in another Place. There is one fair Spring which riſes not far from the Church, and runs with a fine Stream thro' the Church-Yard. The Ground hereabouts is all Stoney, as it is indeed all round about *Maidſtone*, for a ſmall Extent.

LUDDENHAM, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, near the Iſle of *Shepey*, about two Miles and a half *North-Weſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper One of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it; becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey. It is in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, in which there is nothing at all remarkable. The Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Biſhopsbuſh* Manor: This Place was anciently part of the great Eſtate of the Family of the *Northwoods*: *Roger de Northwood* was in Poſſeſſion of it in the 41ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and then changed the Tenure of 90 Acres of Marſh Land, which lay partly in this Pariſh, and partly in that of *Iwade*, from *Gavelkind*, into that of Knight's Service; of which there is an Account in the Book of Aid in the Exchequer. After the *Northwoods*, the *Frogenhalls* were in Poſſeſſion of this Manor; and *William de Frogenhall* died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th Year of King *Richard* the IId; but his Grandſon *Thomas Frogenhall* leaving only Daughters; by one of them, (*Anne*) it went in Marriage to *Thomas Quadring* of *London*, and by *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, it went again the ſame way to *Richard Dryland* of *Cokeſditch* in *Feverſham*; in which Name it continued till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and then by another Female Heir it went into the Poſſeſſion of *Kirton*, and there it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

LUDDESDON, *Ludſdown*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Hludeſdun*, lies towards the *North* part of *Kent*, about Four Miles *South-Weſtward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Toltingtrow*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. This Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* and it ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the 9th Peer or Arch of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

The Church is ſmall, and in it I found nothing remarkable, but the Stone Stairs which formerly led up to a *Rood Loft*, and an old Altar Tomb with the Figure of a Man in Armour on it in Braſs; the Inſcription is gone, but there are two Coats of Arms Quartered, one of which is an Eagle diſplayed, with a ſingle Neck, over all a *Batton dexter*; the other Coat is defaced.

Places of Note here:

1. *Luddeſdon* Manor; this was anciently part of the Eſtate of the Barons of *Montchenſie*, or *de Monte Caniſo*: *Warren de Monchenſie* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; and his Succeſſor, *William de Montchenſie* of *Swanſcombe* Caſtle, was Owner of this Place, and ſat in Parliament as Baron of *Swanſcomb*. He died *A. D.* 1287, and left this Manor, and much other Land, to his only Daughter and Heir *Dionys*, who was married to *Hugh de Vere*. And I find that in the Pleas of the Crown held before the Juſtices Itinerant in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, which was *A. D.* 1293; ſhe was then under Age, and the King's Ward, and unmarried, and held this Manor and that of *Meleton* as part of her Portion. She died without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1314, and her Aunt *Joan de Montchenſie* became Heir to this Eſtate, and carried it in Marriage to her Huſband *William de Valentia* Earl of *Pembroke*, half Brother to King *Henry* the IIId: By him ſhe had Iſſue *Aymer de Valence*; but he left only two Daughters; one of which, *Iſabella*, carried this Manor in Marriage to *Laurence de Haſtings*, and he in her Right became Earl of *Pembroke*: But his Grandſon, *John Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, dying without Iſſue, in the 14th Year of King *Richard* the IId, left this and his other Eſtate in this County, to his two Kinſmen *Reginald Grey*, and *Richard Talbot*; the former of which had this Place; and in his Family it remained till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign. But then, ſomehow or other, it got into the Poſſeſſion of that Gallant and Prudent Soldier *Thomas Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who hath left never-dying Monuments of his Valour and Conduct in *France*; but at the Siege of *Orleance* he had the misfortune to be kill'd by the Splinter of a Window made by a Canon ſhot, *A. D.* 1428. He left this Eſtate to his Natural Son *James Montacute*, who in the 30th Year of King *Henry* the VIth ſold it to *Thomas Davy*, Gent; and he ſoon after ſent it the ſame way to *Edward Nevill*, Baron of *Bergavenny*; and his Deſcendant *Henry* Lord *Bergavenny*, dying without Iſſue Male, in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave it to his ſecond Brother Sir *Edward Nevill*; and from him it deſcended to *John* Lord *Bergavenny*,

venny, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. So that this poor obſcure Place hath had as many Eminent and Illuſtrious Proprietors as any Eſtate in this County.

2. *Buckland*; this is a Place here which formerly had Proprietors of its own Name; and who reſided ſometimes here, and ſometimes at *Preſton* in the Pariſh of *Shoreham*. Sir *John Buckland* paid Aid for this Eſtate at making the *Black Prince* Knight in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but by a Daughter of one of his Deſcendants, it went in Marriage, together with *Preſton* in *Shoreham*, to *Polhill*; and in that Family continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

LULLINGSTONE lies in the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of the County, by the River *Darent*, about Three Miles and a half *South-Eaſtward* of St. *Mary Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and in the Upper One of the Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Manor of *Lullingſtone*.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Dartford*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Lullingſton* Caſtle, for here was anciently a Caſtle, the Seat of the Family of the *Lullingſtones*.

Philpot ſaith it was anciently written *Lullington Roſſe*, becauſe *Anketellus Roſſe* held Lands here in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt; his Grandſon *William de Roſſe*, as appears by the Pipe-Rolls, held Two Knights Fees in *Lullingſtone* in the 1ſt Year of King *John*: *Alexander de Roſſe* his Son, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in the End of that King's Reign; but *Lora de Roſſe*, ſole Daughter to *William de Roſſe*, afterwards marrying *William de Peyforer*, this Place came to be called *Lullingſtone Peyforer*; but this *William* ſold it in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt to *Gregory de Rokeſley*, Lord Mayor of *London*; who the ſame Year obtained a Charter of Freewarren for it; and *John*, Son of *Walter*, Son of this *Gregory*, paid Aid for this Manor of *Lullingſtone*, which held by a whole Knights Fee, at making the *Black Prince* Knight.

But in the 33d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, Sir *John Peche* purchaſed this Eſtate of *John de Rokeſly*. His Father, Sir *John de Peche*, was Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and was called to Parliament among the Barons in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId.

When he had bought this Manor, he obtained a Charter of Freewarren for it; which was renewed and confirmed in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: And the Lady *Joan Peche*, this Gentleman's Son's Widow, died ſeized of *Lullingſtone*, and is buried in St. *Mary Woolnoth* Church in *London*. From her came Sir *John*, and afterwards his Son Sir *William Peche* who died at *Lullingſton*, 1487: His Son Sir *John Peche* was a Knight Banneret, Lord Deputy of *Calais*, and a Man very Eminent for Charity and Bounty to the Poor: He founded the Alms-Houſes at *Lullingſton*, and gave 500 *l.* to other Pious uſes, to be diſpoſed of by the *Grocers* Company, of which he was Free; he died without Iſſue, but his Siſter *Elizabeth* was his Heir, who married *John Hart*, Eſq; in whoſe Family this Seat and Eſtate now is.

Philpot, *p.* 131. ſaith, that in *Lullingſton-Hall* is preſerved a large Lance plated over with Iron, in memory of the Chivalry of the *Peches*.

LYGHE, near *Tunbridge*, *Leigh*; *Weſt-Leigh*, alias *Paul's Leigh*, commonly pronounced *Lye*; in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Lega*, lies towards the *South-Weſt* part of *Kent*, about two Miles *Weſtward* from *Tunbridge*, in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower One of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, Hundred of *Wachelingſtone*, and Lath of *Aylesford*; and the reſt, (Part whereof is in the Hundred of *Codſheath*, and the other Part in the Hundred of *Somerden*) is in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, and Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

The Liberty of *Sevenoke* claims here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and ſtands in the Hundred of *Codſheath*. There is now no Steeple to this Church. Remains of good painted Glaſs.

A Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.*

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Chann*, Eſq; 1407; and of ſeveral of the Family of *Stace*, of *Towſe*, and of *Antrobus*; and alſo of *Sydney Carte*, who married a Daughter of the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Weſt-Lyghe* Manor, this Place was very anciently the Eſtate of the *Penchеſters*; and in *Domeſday*-Book there is mention of *Paul de Penchеſter*, who had Lands here and at *Penſehurſt*; from him it deſcended to Sir *Stephen de Penchеſter*, who was Lord Warden of the Five Ports, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, in the 16th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. He left only two Daughters, of which *Joan* the Elder married *Henry* Lord *Cobham* of *Roundal* in *Shorne*; and *Alice*, the younger, carried *Penſehurſt* and this Manor to her Husband *John* Lord *Columbers*: But his Son, Sir *Thomas Columbers*, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold this Manor to Sir *John Poultney*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, who died poſſeſſed of it. But ſoon after it came ſomehow, into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Nicholas Lovain*, whoſe Son dying Childleſs, his Siſter *Margaret Lovain* was his Heir, and ſhe carried it in Marriage to Sir *Philip St. Clere*, of *Aldham St. Clere*, whoſe Father concurred with him in a Deed of Sale of this Eſtate to the Crown, in the 10th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. And that Prince bequeathed this Manor of *Weſt-Leigh*, to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, his Third Son; but he dying without Iſſue, it went to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, his 4th Brother; who being Strangled in the Abbey of *Bury*, and dying without Iſſue, King *Henry* the VIth, in the 25th Year of his Reign, granted it to *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe Deſcendant, *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, being Attainted and Executed in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, the Crown granted this Manor to Sir *Ralph Vane*, who was made a Banneret by that Prince for his good Service in *Scotland*: But being afterwards put to Death for being engaged in the Affair of the Duke of *Somerſet* in King *Edward* the VIth's Time; the Crown granted it again to Sir *William Sydney*, in whoſe Deſcendant, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leiceſter*, the Inheritance at preſent continues.

2. *Philipotts* is another Manor here, which in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt belonged to a Family of this Sirname, and which reſided at *Leigh*; and in this Name the Poſſeſſion continued ſome Hundreds of Years, till at length by *Alice*, a Daughter of *Thomas Philipot*, it went in Marriage to *John Petley*, Eſq; but he leaving only Four Daughters, this Eſtate went with one of them to the Name of *Children*; and from thence by another Daughter into that of *Polhill*; where it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

MAID-

MAIDSTONE, is, as *Lambard* ſaith, and I believe rightly, a Contraction from *Medwaies-Town*; in *Saxon*, *Medwegeſton*, or the Town upon the *Medway*. In *Nennius* he thinks 'tis called *Caer Megwad*, corruptly for *Medwag*; and in the Ancient *Saxon* Book about the Bridge-work of *Rocheſter*, *Meghanſtane*; the *Mighty or Strong Stone*; a Name given it, probably, from the ſeveral *Quarries of Stone* which are round about it. And in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and in the 21ſt Year of that Reign, in the Records of the Proceedings of the Juſtices Itinerant, it is frequently written *Maydeneſtane*, which I take to be a vulgar Corruption, (as if it were *Maidenſtown*) without any ground from Hiſtory or Antiquity.

It lies towards the middle of *Kent* by the River *Medway*, about Four Miles and a half *Eaſtward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Eyhorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Maidſtone*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: 'Tis in the Nature of a Curacy only, and therefore not valued in the King's Books; and the Curate is appointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And yet in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the 1ſt, I find the Miniſter here called *Perſona de Maidſtone*.

The Ancient Pariſh Church here was called St. *Faith*'s; part of which (the Chancel) is ſtill ſtanding; but it hath been diſuſed a great while. Not many Years ago it was the Place for the Aſſembly of the *Dutch* Congregation in this Town.

That now reputed, and uſed as the Pariſh Church, was formerly a Collegiate one, and either built, or rebuilt by Archbiſhop *Courtney*, and is dedicated to *All-Saints*; and ſtandeth near the College, for whoſe uſe it was built. 'Tis a very fair large Building, and hath in it two very handſome Galleries; one of which was lately built there; and was the Gift of that Worthy and Noble Patriot the Right Honourable the Lord *Romney*; who hath been for many Years one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament for this Town, and always a firm and ſincere Lover and Promoter of the true Intereſt of his Country, and that alſo of this Town.

In the Chancel, the Stalls for the Brethren of the College are ſtill remaining; and under a broad Stone near the middle of it, lies the Body of Archbiſhop *Courtney*, who died in the Year 1396, (and his Epitaph you will find in *Wever*'s Funeral Monuments) as appears by part of the Inſcription on the adjacent Monument of *Henry Tufton*, Eſq;, whoſe Body is ſaid to lye next to that of the Founder of this Church. There is alſo a Monument in the *South* Chancel, on which the Arms of *Courtney* are ſtill remaining; and probably was in Memory of ſome of this Archbiſhop's Family, but the Inſcriptions are gone; and ſhew the Vanity of the uſual Expectation which People have of Poſthumous Glory, by the Erection of fine Funeral Monuments. In this Chancel is a very remarkable, large, and fine Altar Tomb, but in Memory of whom, I cannot diſcover; all the Inſcriptions (if there were ever any) and Arms being obliterated. In *Wever*'s Time the Tradition was, that it was in Memory of one *Woodvile* of the *Moat*.

In this Chancel is alſo a very handſome Monument, with two Figures in Marble of the Lord *Jacob Aſtley* and his Lady, and another with two Figures alſo in Memory of *John Davy*, Doctor of Phyſick, and his Lady, who was a *Banks*, A. D. 1651. A Monument in Memory of *John Wotton*, Prieſt, the firſt Maſter of *Maidſtone* College, 1417.

Benefactors to this Pariſh have been,

Mr. *William Lamb*, who was Gentleman-Uſher to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and a Freeman of the Clothworkers Company in *London*; he gave 10 *l. per Ann.* for ever to the Free-School.

Sir *John Aſtley* gave a large Silver Flaggon for the Communion-Service.

William Hewet, Gent. *A. D.* 1566. gave Four Marks *per Ann.* to the Poor for ever.

Robert Ganſley, Clerk, *A. D.* 1688, gave 15 *l.* in Bread *per Ann.* to the Poor for ever.

Alexander Fiſher, gave 38 *l. per Ann.* for ever, to bind out Annually Three Boys to Trades; and to afford Penſions to Four Widows of 40 *s. per Ann.* a-piece, during Life.

Sir *John Banks*, Baronet, built Six Alms-Houſes, and endowed them with 60 *l. per Ann.* for ever, to Maintain Six Poor Perſons.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Maſon*, Widow, *A. D.* 1642, gave for ever part of Two Meſſuages, for the Maintenance of Two Maids or Widows during their Lives.

This Church is the largeſt Parochial one in the County, but its Church-Yard is too little.

The Town of *Maidſtone* is very handſome and large, with two long Streets interſecting each other in the Market-place; one of which is very broad, and hath in it a handſome Conduit of good Water, at the Top of which is a Clock and Dial: Two *Courts* to hold the Aſſizes and Quarter Seſſions in; and at the bottom of it, a fair Stone-bridge over the River *Medway*, which probably was firſt built by ſome of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; and to which ſeveral of them have been very good Benefactors, and no doubt *Courtney* in particular; for I find he built much here. But *Lambard* ſaith he can't find, (nor indeed can I) the Time of its firſt Erection.

This is a very large and populous Place, is the Shire Town, and the Place where the Elections for Knights of the Shire are made; which commonly begin on a Place called *Pickenden* (anciently *Pinnenden*) *Heath*, about a Mile out of the Town; and then by Adjournment of the County Court are ended in this Place. This *Pickenden Hoth* or *Heath* is in *Boxley* Pariſh; where I have before obſerved of it, that it was anciently a Place made uſe of to hold publick Aſſemblies for the County. On it I obſerved ſeveral *Tumuli* Barrows or Lows, of nearly the ſame ſize, which cover the Bones of ſome Eminent Perſons.

This Town and Pariſh have a Conſtable of their own, and the Liberty of the Corporation of *Maidſtone* claims over it; but that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Maidſtone*. The Government of this Place was anciently by an Officer called a *Portreeve*; but it was incorporated and made a Mayor Town by King *Edward* the VIth; and in the laſt Year of his Reign ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament: Tho' in the following one it loſt that Privilege, by adhering to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, in the Rebellion he raiſed againſt Queen *Mary*. But afterwards in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was not only reſtored to its former Honour of having a Mayor and Jurats, *&c.* but it was made alſo (as *Lambard* ſaith, then firſt) a Borough Town, and empowered to ſend Two Members to repreſent them in the Lower Houſe of Parliament; the Mayor was endowed with the Authority of a Juſtice of Peace; and the Townſmen exempted from all Foreign Seſſions.

In the Parliament held in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, the Cuſtody of the Weights and Meaſures of this County, which were then renewed according to the King's Standard, was committed to this Town, ſaith *Lambard*.

The Arms of *Maidſtone* are, *Or, a Fez wavy az. between 3 Torteauxes; on a cheife gules a Lyon paſſant guardant Or.*

This

This Town had formerly in it four Eminent Buildings.

1. The *College*, which you will find an Account of in the Chapter of Religious Houſes.

2. The Archbiſhop's Palace; which was begun by Archbiſhop *Ufford*; though he died before he had either his Pall or his Conſecration, in the Time of the great Plague in the Year 1348; and though he lived but Six Months after his Nomination to the Archbiſhoprick, yet he went a good Way in this Building; but it was finiſhed by *Simon Iſlip*, his next Succeſſor ſave one: who in order hereunto pulled down a Houſe of the Archbiſhop's at *Wrotham*, and brought the Materials hither; and beſides charged his whole Province with the Tax of a Tenth to accompliſh it. *Leland* calls this Palace a *Caſtle*; and *Philpot* ſaith it was a *Caput Baroniæ*; of which the Archbiſhops had more than one: And he never found that Title given to any but *Saltwood* Caſtle. And therefore this bids fair for it alſo. Part of this is ſtill ſtanding; but is made a private Houſe, it ſtands by the Church-yard, and near the River.

3. A kind of Chantry here, founded by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, *A. D.* 1359. which probably is the ſame with that which was afterwards called the *Houſe of the Brothers*; and which was afterwards by the Town turned to a much better Uſe, *viz.* That of a Free-School: The Refectory, the Chapel, and three Cloiſters of this old Religious Houſe are ſtill ſtanding.

4. The Bridge, of which I have ſpoken above.

This Town hath a Market on *Thurſdays*; and Two Annual Fairs, *May* 1. and *June* 9.

Beyond the Bridge, in *Weſtborough*, is a Place which they call the *New Work*: What it was I can't find; but there is plainly the Remains of a Chapel, with Two Antick Figures in Stone after the *Gothick* Manner; one at each Corner of the *Eaſt* End of the Building without.

About 120 Years ago, or about the ſame Time that the *Walloons* ſet up the Silk Trade in *Canterbury*, ſome of thoſe Induſtrious People came with their Families and ſettled at *Maidſtone*, and began here the Trade of making Thread; which was very beneficial to, and grew to a great Height in this Town. But about 40 Years ago, ſome Perſons ſetting up the ſame Manufacture in the *Weſt* of *England*, where Labour and Proviſions are cheaper, they came to underſell them, and conſequently impair the Trade of the People of *Maidſtone*. However, 'tis in ſome Meaſure ſtill carried on here; and ſeveral of the *Walloon* Families are now remaining in the Town; as *Callunt*, *Clooper*, *Ickſum*, *Biqueman*, *Loder*, *Clark*, *Bruings*, &c.

The Thread which they make here is not of the fineſt Sort; nor do they make Cloth of it, but Baggs for Hops, which are made out of the Refuſe and courſeſt Part of the Flax.

But I hear now that this Manufacture begins to improve here.

There are Corn-Mills here which grind for the Dock and Navy at *Chatham*; and they furniſh likewiſe in a good Meaſure *Rocheſter* and *Chatham* with Meal and Flour. There are ſome Paper-Mills alſo near it, which make a great deal of ordinary Wrapping Paper for Tobacco, Grocery Ware, Glovers, and Milleners Goods, *&c.* And about Three Quarters of a Mile *Eaſtward* from the Town, there is one which makes very good white Paper. 'Tis ſituated on what they call the *Little River*, which coming from *Leeds*, *Hollingbourn*, &c. runs into the *Medway* at this Place: It drives a Fulling-Mill at *Berſted*, and two or three Corn-Mills before it comes to this Place. Here it turns three over-ſhot Wheels, of about 8 Feet in Diameter, which moves the whole Work; the Water-Boards are about two Feet and a half long, and the Trough delivers a Stream of Water of Six Inches deep. 'Tis a very large Work, and they could eaſily make much greater Quantities of Paper, if there were Demands accordingly. The Rags they uſe they have moſtly from ſtraggling Perſons, which bring them to the Mill: And ſome they have from *London*. The Brown and White Brown Paper which they make here is chiefly from old Ropes, Sails, *&c.* and this Matter doth not require above 12 Hours beating; but the fine Rags require 36 Hours beating, before they are fit to make White Paper. And Mr. *Gill* told me when I went to ſee his Mill, that he could not make his Paper fine and white, till he brought into his Work a Collection of fine clear Water from two or three Springs, which riſe in a Field adjoining to the Mill.

They make alſo very good white Paper upon the *Darent* River.

In the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, at the Proſecution of *Harpſfield*, *Thornton*, and *John Baker*, Seven Men and Women were burnt here for adhering to the Proteſtant Religion, in a Place called the *King's Meadow*: And one *John Day*, who was then Curate of *Maidſtone*, preached a Sermon at their Execution; in which, he told the People that *they were all Damned*, and charged them with being guilty of *Arianiſm*, *Anabaptiſm*, *&c.* But it was proved upon him to be a falſe and injurious Charge.

A. D. 1566. A pretended Diſſenting Miniſter or Preacher (See *Foxes* and *Firebrands*, and *Strype's* Life of Archbiſhop *Parker*), came to this Town, to the *Maidenhead* Inn, with many Followers; where they beſpake a Dinner: And many others came after them, enquiring for the Preacher by the Name of *Faithful Cummin*; with theſe, as his Congregation, he prayed *Extempore* in the Room, for about 2 Hours with Floods of Tears, Groans, and Cant. But *John Clarkſon* Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Parker*, hearing of this *Exerciſe*, as it was then called, he acquainted his Grace with it; and he communicated it to the Queen and Council: Before whom, on *April* the 5th following, *Cummin* was made to appear. Here he owned, that he had been ordained by Archbiſhop *Pool*; but ſaid he was now fallen off from *Rome*, and become a Preacher of the Goſpel; but he had not any Licenſe from any Biſhop ſince the Reformation. When Archbiſhop *Parker* urged, on this, that it was therefore likely that he was ſtill of the *Romiſh* Faith; he anſwered, *That the contrary appeared by his Prayers and Sermons*; *in the latter of which*, he ſaid, *he had ſpoken againſt the Pope as much as any of the Clergy*: He ſaid alſo, *That it was a ſufficient Licenſe to preach, that he had the Spirit.* His Pretence was to make the Church purer than it was at preſent: And he called his Itinerant Congregation, *Men of Tender Conſcience.* With theſe he preached, prayed, and adminiſtred the Sacrament.

But when he preached publickly, it was obſerved, *That he was always abſent till the Prayers of the Church were over*; for he did not like the *Engliſh* Liturgy, and was in Reality a *Dominican* Friar; as was proved upon him.

One *Bland* his half Brother, was his Security that he ſhould appear before the Council again on *April* the 12th following. He did appear that Day; but other Buſineſs put off his Hearing till the Day following: Before which *Cummin* went to his Followers, and told them that *he was warned of God to go beyond Sea, to inſtruct the Proteſtants there, but that he would return to them again*: He told them alſo, *That Spiritual Prayer was the chief Teſtimony of a True Proteſtant*; *and that the Liturgy of England was but the Maſs tranſlated.* Then he told them he had no Money; ſo a Collection

on being made for him of 30 *l.* he departed: Search was made for him in *London* and *Kent* amongſt his Followers, but he could not be found.

In *September* following one *John Baker*, Maſter of a Ship called the *Swan* of *London*, reported that he had ſeen *Faithful Cummin* in the *Low Countries*; on which he was ordered to attend before the Queen and Council; to whom he told as above; and added, that one Mr. *Van Daval* a Merchant in *Amſterdam* acquainted him, that this *Cummin* had been lately at *Rome*, and impriſoned there by Pope *Pius* the Vth: But that on his Writing to the Pope, that he had ſomething of Importance to communicate to him, the Pope ſent for him; to whom *Cummin* ſaid, *That though with his Lips he had indeed ſpoke againſt the Pope and the* Romiſh *Church, yet that his Heart was right; and that his Holineſs little thought what real Service he had done the Church; for he had preached up the* Engliſh *Service to be the Maſs only tranſlated; That he had taught the People to pray* Extempore, *and to hate the Publick Service*: And he ſaid, *That the Church of* England *was become thereby to many People, as odious as the Maſs was to the Reformers; and that this would be a Stumbling-Block to that Church, as long as it ſhould be a Church.* And the Merchant ſaid, on this the Pope commended him, and rewarded him with 2000 Ducats.

After this Information, the Queen ordered her Agents beyondSea to apprehend *Cummin*; but the Thing took Air, and ſome of his Friends giving him Advertiſement of his Danger, he left *Holland*, and went into the *Romiſh* Territories.

If this Relation be true, as it hath all the Appearances of Truth, being extracted from the Memorials of the Lord *Cecil*, and ſent to Archbiſhop *Uſher*, 'tis a full Proof of the Artifices of the Church of *Rome* to ſow early Seeds of Diviſion among the Proteſtants. And no doubt as they are effectually doing it now, ſo they have often done the ſame Thing in other Places, and on other Occaſions. Of which, give me leave to give this Inſtance from the *Memorials of* Cranmer's *Life* by *Strype*, p. 207, 208.

In King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, the Proteſtants Abroad were ſo pleaſed with the *Engliſh* Reformation, that *Calvin*, *Bullinger*, and others, by a Letter to him, offered to make the King their Defender, and to have *Biſhops* in their Churches, as we had in *England*: And tendred their Service alſo to aſſiſt and unite together with us. But this ſo alarmed the Council of *Trent*, that they conſulted about taking all Meaſures to prevent any ſuch Union among Proteſtants: And one Artifice they immediately put in Practice; which was, *to ſend Two of their Emiſſaries from* Roterdam *hither, who were to pretend to be Anabaptiſts*, and *to preach up their Tenets*; and *thoſe of the Fifth Monarchy-Men*, &c. and one *D. G.* authorized by ſome of the Council, diſpatched a Letter, dated *May* 1549, from *Delf* in *Holland*, to the Biſhop of *Winton*, and another Biſhop, that they ſhould receive and countenance theſe pretended Anabaptiſts. See more of this kind of Impoſture in the Caſe of *Heth* in *Rocheſter*.

Theſe Inſtances ſufficiently ſhew, that though the *Romaniſts* boaſt of the Infallibility, and Providential Perpetuity of their Church; yet they have recourſe to the meaneſt and vileſt Artifices to ſupport its Intereſt.

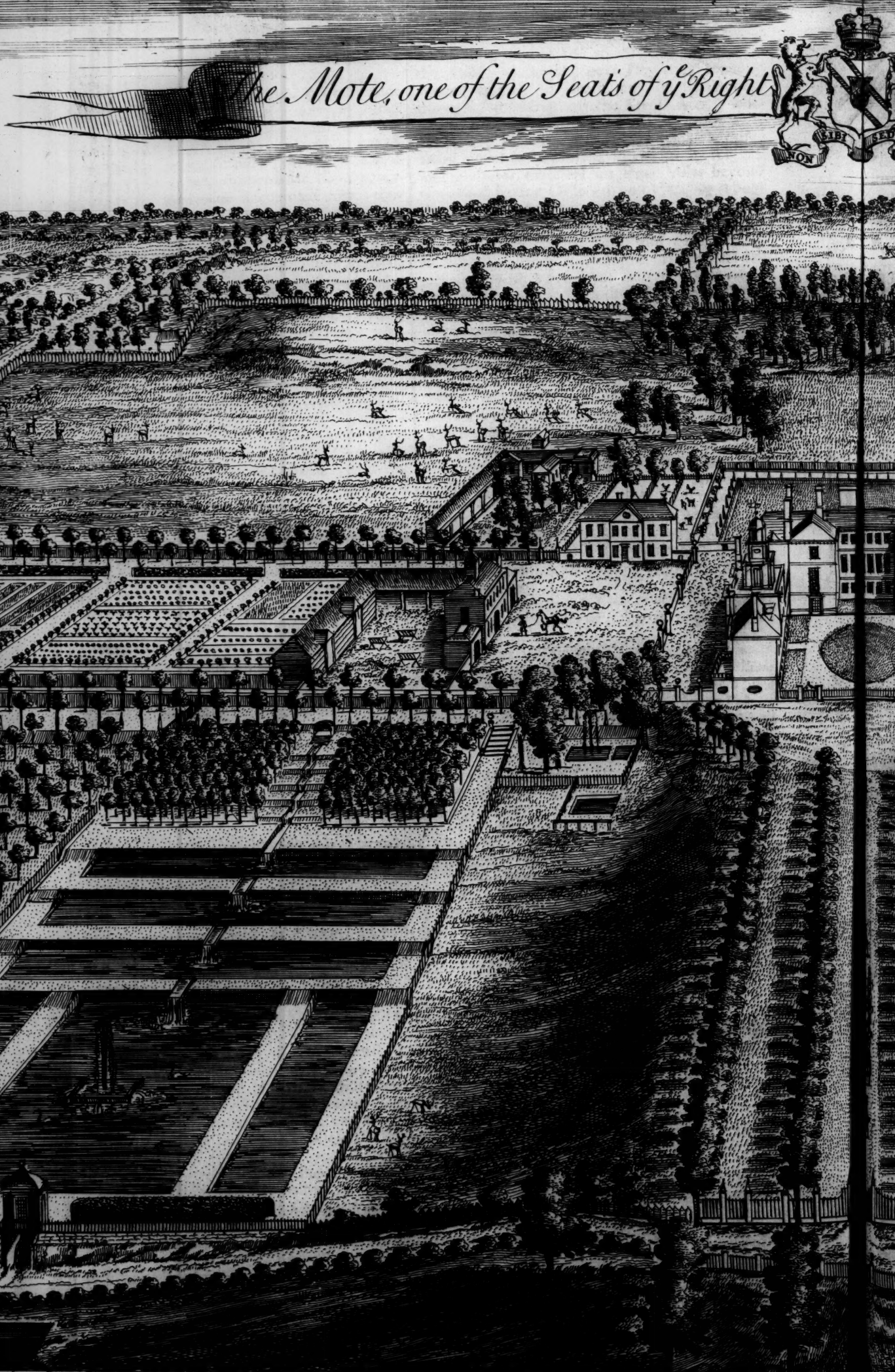
In the Year 1648. (See *Ruſhworth*, *Vol.* 8. 1145.) the *Kentiſh* Men grew numerous for the King's Cauſe, *viz.* 6000 Foot, and 1000 Horſe, having choſe *Edward Hales*, Eſq; for their General, and Sir *Thomas Peyton* their Lieutenant General: And demanded a Treaty with *Fairfax*, the Parliament's General; but he refuſed them: After which, ſome Skirmiſhes happened; in which our Country fought ſtoutly. *Fairfax* with four Regiments of Horſe, and three of Foot, and ſome other Troops, marched to *Eltham*, and lay in the Fields all Night; next Day they rendezvouzed at *Crayford* Heath, and then marched through *Dartford* againſt the *Kentiſh* Men, who had fortified and barricaded *Northfleet-Bridge* with about 600 Men. But here *Huſbands* charging them bravely, they were forced to fly for it; and *Huſbands* marched on three Miles beyond *Graveſend*, having Orders to go to *Malling* where the reſt of the Army was quartered. *Fairfax* advanced to this Town of *Maidſtone*, where were about 1000 Horſe and Foot, and gave Orders to ſtorm it; about 7 at Night his Soldiers attacked it with Vigor; but they met with ſuch reſolute Oppoſition from the Horſe, that though they got into the Town, yet they were forced to win every Street Inch by Inch; and the Engagement held till near 12 at Night; and ſcarce any Action in the whole War was performed, on both Sides, with more Bravery: For after the Rebels had broke into the Town, Sir *William Brockman* came into it with about 800 Men; and which made up their whole Body about 2000; and lined all the Streets and Houſes, and placed Caſe Shot in every Street, ſo that it was very deſperately fought by both Parties. About 200 of the *Kentiſh* Men were killed, 1400 taken Priſoners, with 400 Horſes, and 2000 Arms. The Defeat of this Place, broke the Heart of all their Endeavours for the King; for on this, the reſt quitted *Rocheſter*, and with *Goring* at the Head of them, marched towards *London*, hoping to be joined by a Party thence and from *Eſſex*; but it came to no great Matter, and ſo this Affair of *Kent* ended.

The principal Leaders in this Attempt were Sir *Gamaliel Dudley*, Sir *George Liſle*, Sir *William Campion*, Sir *Robert Tracy*, Colonel *Leigh*, Sir *John Maney*, Sir *Thomas Peyton*, Sir *Thomas Palmer*, *Edward Hales*, Eſq; Sir *James Hales*, Sir *William Maney*, Sir *John Darell*, Sir *Thomas Godfrey*, Sir *Richard Hardreſs*, Colonel *Waſhington*, Colonel *Hammond*, Colonel *Le Strange*, Colonel *Culpeper*, Colonel *Hacker*, Mr. *James Darell*, and Mr. *George Newman*.

Sir *Richard Hardreſs* had laid Siege to *Dover* Caſtle; but Major *Gibbon* being ſent after him, forced him to raiſe the Siege.

That Judicious Antiquary Mr. *Camden* takes this Town of *Maidſtone* to have been the *Vagniacæ* mentioned by *Antoninus*, in his ſecond *Iter*. But I can't think as the Author of the Additions to his *Britannia* doth, that he hath *proved* it; nor indeed can it be proved to be ſo, as he ſaith it is, from the Diſtances in the Itinerary; whoſe Numbers are ſo various, that the Modeſt Mr. *Burton* ſaith, *This is a Station of a very uncertain Poſiture*; and he cites Mr. *Llyda*, a knowing Antiquary, for ſaying of it, *Quod nomen hoc tempore habet penitus ignoro.* Dr. *Gale* alſo, though he inclines to Mr. *Camden*'s Opinion, yet owns there is nothing of Certainty to be expected here. Mr. *Somner* thinks Mr. *Camden* miſtaken in making this to be the *Vagniacæ*, and in carrying the Old *Roman* Way ſo much round about; and he cites *Twine de Reb. Albionicis*, *Lib.* 2. *p.* 152. for ſaying of the *Roman* Ways, *Hæ Viæ ſummâ rectitudine tanquam protenſa lineâ per quæcunque locorum incommoda tantâ latitudine ductæ ſunt.* And 'tis ſtrange that ever *Maidſtone* ſhould be the Way from *London* to *Rocheſter*, when 'tis farther from *London* than that City is. But I think the Matter may be put out of Diſpute by the different Courſe of this *Roman Watling-Street*, which is ſo far from going over *Woodcott* Common, and ſo to *Maidſtone*, that (as I ſhall further ſhew in the Chapter of *Roman* Ways) it may be traced to this Day over *Blackheath*, up *Shooters-Hill*, over *Bax-*

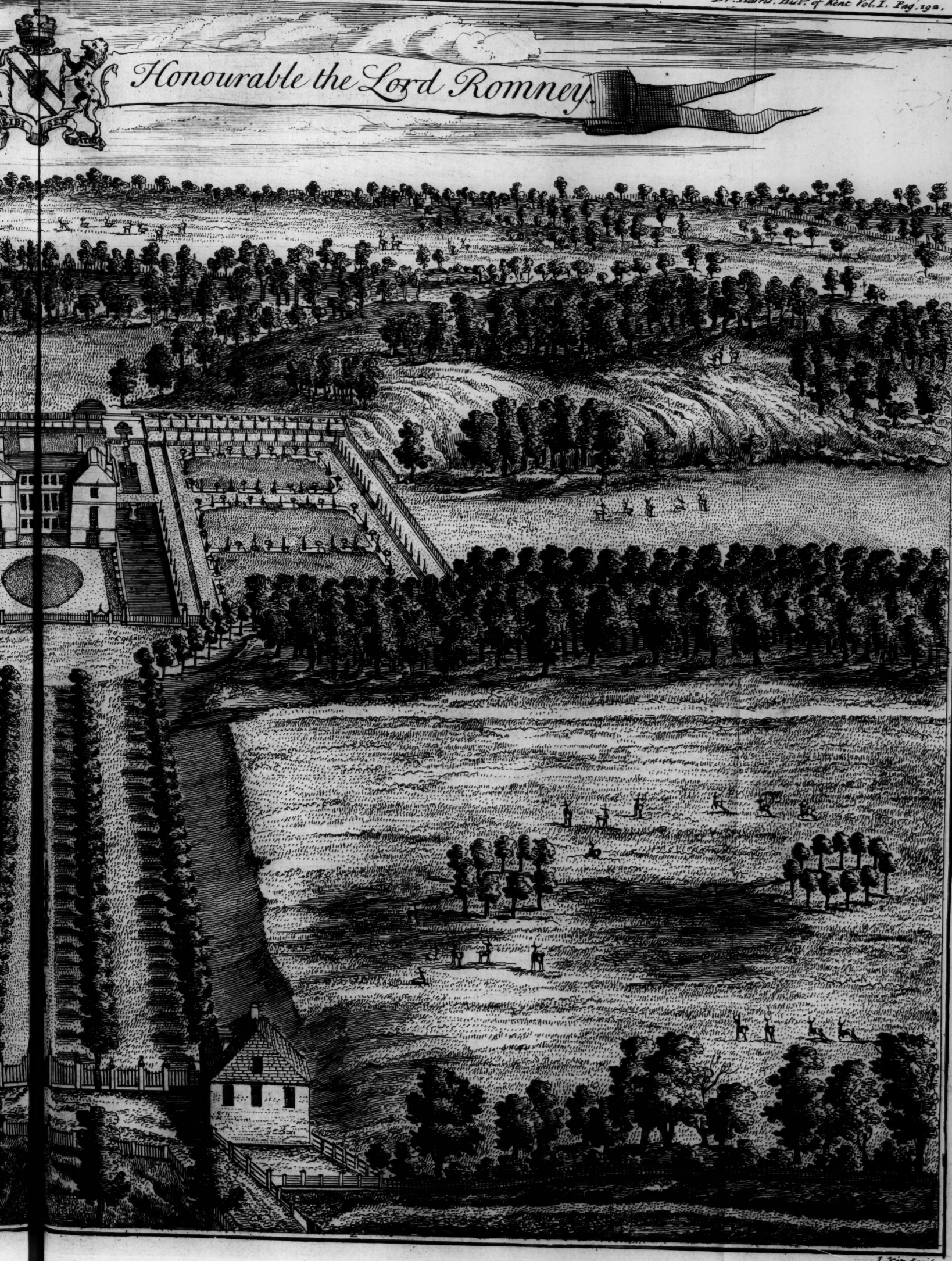
The Mote, one of the Seat's of y^e^ Right



T. Badeslade delin.

Dr. Harris's Hist. of Kent Vol. I. Pag. 190.

Honourable the Lord Romney.



I. Kip fecit

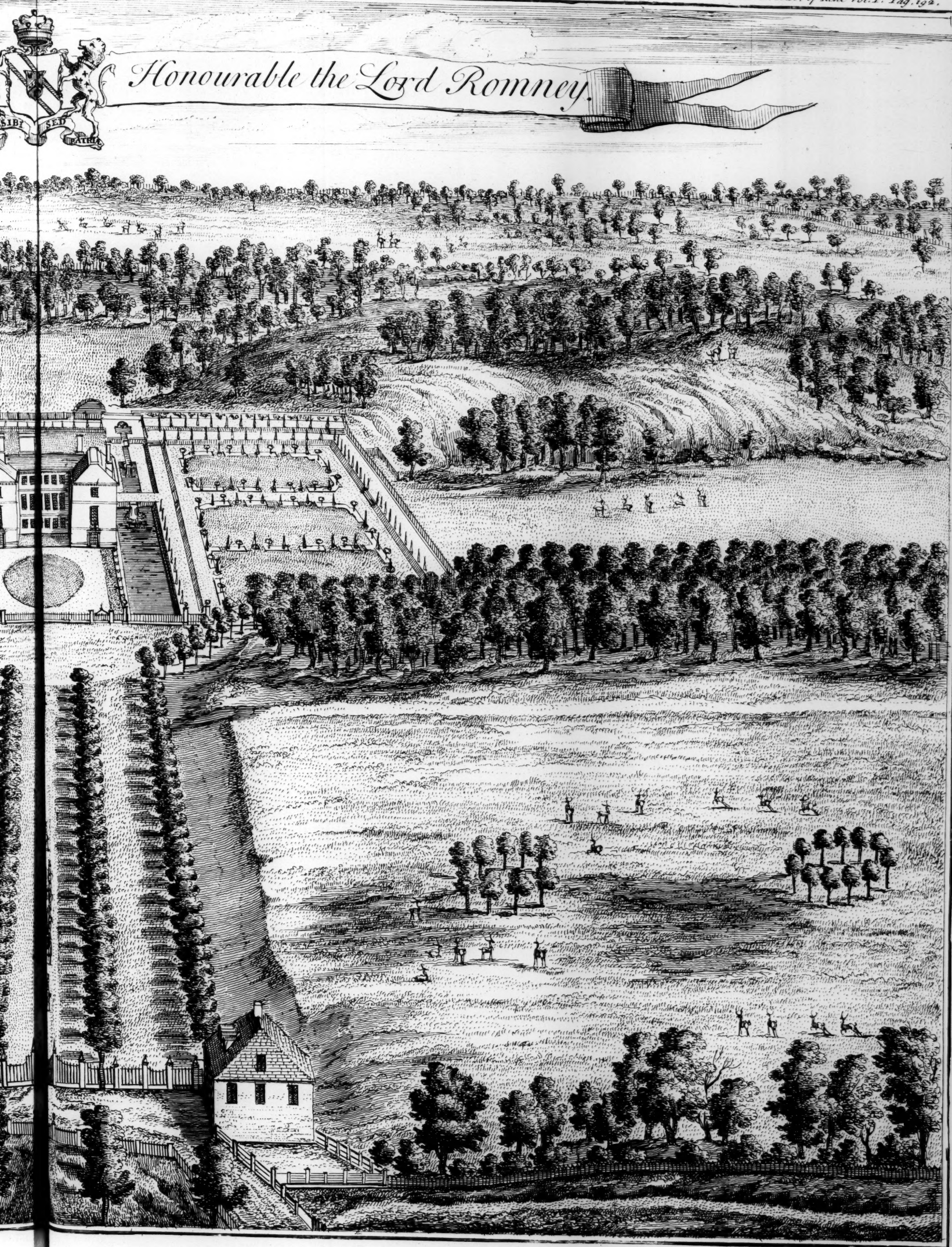
The Mote, one of the Seats of y.e Right

NON SIBI SE

N. Badeslade delin.

Dr. Harris's Hist.r of Kent Vol.I. Pag.192.

Honourable the Lord Romney.



I. Kip fecit

Bexley Heath, and over the *Brent* towards *Rochester*; and it goes as ſtrait as can well be imagined, pointing all the way nearly *East South East*. And I am apt to think that the Occaſion of all this Miſtake hath been, the confounding *this* with *another Roman* Way, which probably was made from the *Portus Lemanis* to *London* directly, after the *Romans* had diſuſed the *Portus Rutupenſis* and *Dubris*; and made that the uſual Place of Landing: Such a Way would run by *Lenham* and *Maidſtone*, and perhaps over or near *Woodcott*; and 'tis highly probable that there was ſuch a Way; though it being made towards the End of the *Romans* being here, and when they were chiefly concerned in the more *Northern* Parts of *Britain*; perhaps it might not be made ſo firm and good as the *Watling-ſtreet* Way, and ſo fewer Remains of it may now be to be found. And as to the Similitude of the Names of *Medwageſtane* and *Vagniacæ*, it ſeems to me not to have Force enough to carry us againſt Reaſon and Experiment, and plain Matter of Fact.

Places of Note here:

1. *Buckland*: This ſtands on a Hill on the other ſide of the River, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Bucklands*, as another Place of this Name in *Ludſdown* alſo did: *John de Buckland* held it at his Death in the 3d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, whoſe Son and Heir Sir *John Buckland*, had Lands about *Wouldham*, *Halling*, *Snodland Ludſdown*, and *Shoreham*, as well as here; from the *Bucklands* it went to the *Cobhams*, where it continued ſeveral Ages, till in the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, it was forfeited to the Crown by *Henry* Lord *Cobham*'s being concerned with the unfortunate Sir *Walter Raleigh*; but becauſe it was jointured on his Lady before his *Attaint*, after his Death the Crown granted it to her for Life, and the Remainder to *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*; who had married *Elizabeth*, the Siſter of that Lord *Cobham*; from the *Cecils* it went, about 1618, to the *Horſepools*, and thence to Mr. *Engliſh* of *Suſſex*, who was the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Maidſtone* Manor and the Palace, anciently belonged to the Family of *Cornhill*; and in the 7th Year of King *John*, *William de Cornhill* gave it to *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhops of this Province, till *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, exchanged it for ſome other Lands with the Crown, and then the King granted it to Sir *Thomas*, Father of that Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who loſt it to the Crown again by being Attainted of High-Treaſon in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*. It continued there till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *John Aſtley*, Eſq; Maſter of the Jewel Office; and he left two Daughters, one of which Married *Knatchbull*; and the other an *Aſtley*, a Cadet of Sir *Jacob* of *Norfolk*; and 'twas he that was afterwards made Lord *Aſtley* by King *Charles* the Iſt. But the Manor continued in the Tenure of the Crown, and was given to the *Finches* of the *Winchelſea* Family, in Fee Farm for ever. Whence the Title of Viſcount *Maidſtone*, and the Right of the Manor deſcended from Dame *Elizabeth Finch*, the Widow of Sir *Moyle Finch* of *Eaſtwell*, only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Heneage* of *Copped-Hall* in *Eſſex*, and Vice-Chamberlain to, and one of the Privy Council of Queen *Elizabeth*, who was created Viſcounteſs *Maidſtone*; to her Son Sir *Thomas Finch* Earl of *Winchelſea*; and thence to the Right Honourable *Heneage Finch* Earl of *Winchelſea*, and Viſcount *Maidſtone*; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Goulds* and *Shepway*, of old the Eſtate of *Vinter* of *Vinters*, a Place not far diſtant, (and where hath lately been diſcovered a *Roman* Burying Place) where it continued till *Robert Vinter* gave it to a Chantry in *Maidſtone* Church, called *Gould*'s Chantry, about the 40th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, annexing both theſe Places thereunto. On the Suppreſſion they were granted to Sir *Thomas Wyat*; who forfeiting them to the Crown, Queen *Mary* in her 2d Year gave them to Sir *Walter Henley*, Eſq; from whom they came over to the *Andrews*; and in 1654, 1655, were ſold to Sir *Humphrey Tufton*, Sheriff of *Kent*; whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *John Tufton*, ſold them to Sir *John Marſham*, Uncle to Sir *Robert* the preſent Poſſeſſor, and lately created Lord *Romney*. In the Chancel *South* of the Tomb of the Founder of the Church, is a Monument for *Humphrey Tufton*, Eſq; 1641. and ſeveral others of that Noble Family.

Archbiſhop *Morton* gave Lands in this Pariſh to the See of *Canterbury* for ever, to find a Chanting Prieſt in St. *Sepulchres* Nunnery in *Canterbury*.

4. *Bigons* or *Digons*; the Seat of the Family of the *Mapleſdens*; for one *Edward Mapleſden* is written *de Digons*, in a Deed of the 25th of *Edward* the IIId, mentioned to be in the Cuſtody of *Philpot*. In this Name it long continued, till one of the Family being in Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion, it was forfeited thereby to the Crown, and thence was granted to *Nicholas Barnham*, Serjeant at Law; whoſe Heir ſold it to *Hawle*, and he to Sir *Francis Barnham*, who added much to the Splendor of the Seat; but his Son, *Edward Barnham*, Eſq; ſold it to *Franklin*, and he to Mr. *Beale* of *London*, who was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Jordan*'s Court; this gave Seat and Name formerly to the Family of the *Jordans*, but from them it went to the *Roper*'s of St. *Dunſtan*'s by *Canterbury*; and *John Roper* ſold it to *Edward* and *William Brouch* of *Berſted*, about the 36th Year of *Henry* the VIth. Hence it went by Sale to *Atwood*, and after that to *Pierce*, who ſold it to *Cook*, and he to *Crooke*; *Crooke* alienated it to *Potkins* of *Sevenoke*; whoſe Daughter and Coheir carried it to one *Virgo*; and he about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Waſhington*, who was a Juſtice of Peace, and often in the Commiſſion of *Sewers*. From him it went by Sale to *Godwin*; and from *Godwin* to *Criſp*, thence to *Smith*; and from him it paſſed by Sale to *Beckman*; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Sheals*; this was once the Eſtate of the *Fremingham*'s; for *Ralph de Fremingham* died ſeized of it in the 30th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; hence it went to the *Pimps* of *Pimps-Court* and *Nettleſted*; and they alienated it to the *Iſleys* of *Sundridge*, in which Family it continued till Sir *Henry Iſley* was Attainted of High-Treaſon under Queen *Mary*; and then ſhe in her ſecond Year granted it to Sir *Walter Henley* of *Courſeborne*, in whoſe Family it continued, *A. D.* 1659.

7. *Chillington*, this anciently belonged to the *Cobham* Family, as in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; thence it went to the *Mapleſdens* of *Digons*, and ſtaid amongſt them till it was forfeited to the Crown by *George Mapleſden*'s Rebellion with Sir *Thomas Wyat* in Queen *Mary*'s Reign. She granted it to Sir *Walter Henley*, who ſold it to *Nicholas Barnham*, Serjeant at Law to Queen *Elizabeth*; and his Succeſſor alienated it to *Hawle* of *Wye*, whoſe Grandſon Mr. *George Hawle*, had it in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. The *Moate*, a good Caſtellated Houſe, which very anciently belonged to the Eminent Family of *Leybourn*; and *Roger de Leybourn* had a Grant of a Market and Fair here in the 51ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId, which Name was almoſt extinct in this Place, before the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, and then it went to *Bartholomew* Lord *Burghurſt* or *Burwaſh*, Lord Warden of the

Cinque Ports, and one of the firſt Founders of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, who lived here in the 29th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and poſſeſs'd the Lordſhip called *Shafford*, on which the Caſtle ſtands; and which one *John de Shafford* held by Knights Service, (as appears by the Book of Aid) in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. After the *Burghurſts*, it came to the *Woodviles*; as appears by a fair Monument on the *North* ſide of *Maidſtone* Church. *Richard Woodvile*, in King *Henry* the VIth's Time was made Conſtable of the *Iſle of Wight*, a Baron, and Knight of the Garter; and his Style then was Lord *Rivers*, *Grafton*, and *de la Moat*. He married without the King's Licenſe, *Jocquet* Daughter of *Peter Luxemburgh* Earl of St. *Paul*, and Widow to *John Plantaganet* Duke of *Bedford*, for which he was Fined a 1000 *l.* and his Daughter *Elizabeth* was married to King *Edward* the Vth.

He was afterwards murdered by the Rebels in *Northamptonſhire*, headed by *Robert Ridiſdale* at *Edgcot-Field*; and tho' he left Seven Sons, they all died without Iſſue; and then this Place went to Sir *Henry Wyat*, Grandfather of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who was Executed for Treaſon in Queen *Mary*'s Days; on which ſhe granted it to *Hugh Warham*; and he ſold it to Sir *William Rither* Lord Mayor of *London*: He Repaired the Houſe; and left it to his Daughter and Co-heir the Lady *Suſanna Cæſar*, who joining with her eldeſt Son *Thomas Cæſar* Eſq; ſold it to Sir *Humphrey Tufton*, ſecond Son to Sir *John Tufton*, Baronet, and Brother to *Nicholas Tufton* Earl of *Thanet*, Father to *John*, another Earl of *Thanet*, A. D. 1659, whoſe Deſcendant ſold it to Sir *John Marſham*, Uncle to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Marſham*, Baronet, lately created Lord *Romney*, who reſides here; and hath added much by Buildings, Canals, *&c.* to the Beauty of this fine Seat.

MALLING, *Eaſt Mealling*, *Malinge*, and *Melinges*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by a ſmall Rivulet running into the *Medway*, about a Mile and a half *Eaſtward* from *Town* or *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is called St. *Mary*'s, and was given by King *John* in his 5th Year to *Weſt Malling* Abbey. It is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

In the Church are, or were, Memorials of *Robert Ereby*, who died 1477, and of *Thomas Ereby* his Son, *A. D.* 1478.

The Liberty of *Maidſtone* claims over *New Hithe* in this Pariſh.

A Fair is kept at *Larkfield* in this Pariſh on St. *James*'s Day, being the 25th of *July*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Eaſt-Malling*, (as well as that of *Town-Malling*) belonged to the adjacent Nunnery; and after the Suppreſſion, ſtaid in the Crown till about the 4th Year of King *Edward* the VIth, and then was granted in Leaſe for Life to Sir *Hugh Cartwright*; and after his Death, it went the ſame way to *Pierpoint*; who conveyed it to *William Brook*, Lord *Cobham*, whoſe Son *Henry* Lord *Cobham* being attainted in the IId Year of King *James* the Iſt, the Crown granted it again, in Leaſe, to Sir *Fitz-James*, who ſold his Intereſt in it to Sir *Robert Bret*; by whoſe Widow it went to *Humphrey Delind*, a Man furniſhed with a good Stock both of Divine and Human Learning. But the *Fee-Simple* continued in the Crown till the 21ſt Year of King *James* the Iſt, and then was granted to *John Rayney*, Eſq; This Grant was afterwards confirmed in the next Reign; and in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Reyney* of *Wrotham*.

2. *Burough-Court*, is a Place here which anciently belonged to the *Colepepers* of *Preſton* in *Ayleſford*; for *William Colepeper* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this Name it ſtaid till about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was ſold to *Shakerly*; by a Daughter of which Name it went to the *Beauleys* of *Beauley*'s-*Court* in *Wouldham*; and her only Daughter and Heir, *Mary Beauley*, carried this Eſtate in Marriage to Mr. —— *Baſſe* of *Suffolk*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

MALLING, *Weſt* or *Town-Malling*; I take the Name of this Place to be derived from *Mal*, which *Wormius* ſaith in old *Daniſh* ſignifies *Diſcourſe* or *Debate*; *Windelinc* alſo in his Gloſſary, ſaith *Mallum* ſignifies a Convention for the determination of Cauſes, (as the Houſe where the ſitting is, was called the *Berg*): And this appears alſo in the Laws of the *Lombards*, and in the Capitular. (*See* Brady *of* Burghs, *p.* 2.) This Town therefore I judge to have been the Place where ſuch Conventions have formerly been held; and ſince in the *Textus Roffenſis* the Name is uſually Plural *Mealinges*; I ſuppoſe both the *Mallings* were formerly joined together. The Termination, *Ing*, as *Lambard* obſerves, denotes its watry Situation.

Town-Malling lies towards the middle of *Kent*, by a ſmall Rivulet which runs into the *Medway* at *Snodland*, about three Miles and a half *South-Eaſtward* from *Wrotebam*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Town and all the Pariſh, except St. *Leonard*'s Burgh (where formerly was a Chapel of Eaſe to *Town-Malling*) hath two Conſtables of its own; but that Burgh is in the Hundred of *Larkfield*. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Ann.*

The Church which is fair and large, and hath a handſome Spire, is dedicated to St. *Mary*: In it are Memorials of the Interment of *William Millys* in the Year 1486; of *Chapman*; of *Fitz-James* in 1594: The Arms of *Nevil*, and ſome other Ancient Families: And a fine Monument with Two Figures of Sir *Robert Brett* and his Lady, who was Daughter to Sir *Thomas Fane* and the Lady *De la Spenſer*.

A Market was granted to this Town on *Saturdays*, as long ago as by King *Henry* the IIId; it was obtained by the Abbeſs of the Nunnery here (of which you will find an Account in the Chapter of Religious Houſes); and it is ſtill continued: And it has 3 Fairs every Year; on *Aug.* 1. on *Sept.* 21. and on *Nov.* 6.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the third Arch or Pere of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

One Mr. *Francis Treſſe* of this Town about 76 Years ago gave 40 *l.* towards building a Free-School here, which was afterwards built; and he gave alſo 13 *s.* 4 *d.* for ever, towards its Repair.

The Tower of the Chapel of *St. Leonard*'s here is ſtill ſtanding, and looks like a Caſtle.

Places

Places of Note here:

1. *Town-Malling* Manor: Which did anciently belong to the Church of *Rocheſter*, being given to it by King *Edmund*, who ſtiles himſelf in the Grant, *Rex Anglorum & Merciorum*, about 760 Years ago, when *Burbricus* was Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Wulfſtane* Archbiſhop of *York*; both which laſt are Witneſſes to the Charter, which is preſerved in our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 143. and was ſettled on the Nunnery founded here by *Gundulf* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, about the Year 1078; and in the Book of *Domeſday* ſtands thus: *Melinges ſe defendebat T. E. R. pro 3 Solinis, & nunc pro uno & dimidio, & eſt appretiatum 4 lib.*

And in the Poſſeſſion of this Religious Houſe did this Manor continue till the general Suppreſſion in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then coming to the Crown, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the VIth, it was granted in Leaſe for Life to Sir *Hugh Cartwright*, and afterwards had the ſame Proprietors as the Manor of *Eaſt-Malling* above-mentioned; which ſee.

2. *Parrocks* and *Ewell* are mentioned by *Philpot* as two Manors appendent to this of *Weſt-Malling*; the former of which hath been mentioned already in *Brenchley* where it lies; only *Philpot* adds here, that in his Time *Fane*'s Leaſe being expired, it was come into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Reyney*. Where *Ewell* is, *Philpot* omits to mention.

A. D. 1190, Both the Town and the Nunnery were burnt down; ſaith *Stow* in his *Annals*, *p.* 159.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbeſs was ſummoned before the Juſtices *Itinerant* for incloſing with a Wall a common watring Place; but ſhe proving it belonged to her Abbey, was diſmiſſed. There was then alſo a Complaint made againſt ſome Perſons, for ſtopping up a common Way here at a Place called *Broadwater*; for which they were caſt and fined.

MAPLEDERSCAMPE. This is the Name of a Pariſh, which I find by the *Textus Roffenſis*, to have been, when that Manuſcript was compoſed, in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; for it is there charged with the uſual Chriſm Rent, to the Cathedral. But whereabouts it lay I can't diſcover, having never yet met with any Thing about it.

MARDEN, *Mereden*, *i. e.* the larger *Denn*, lies towards the *South* Part of *Kent*, by the *Medway*, about four Miles and a half *Northward* from *Goudherſt*, in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in the Lath of *Scray*.

That Part of it which holds of the Manor of *Hunton*, is in the Burgh of *Hunton*, Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*, and Lath of *Aylesford*. Another Part of it called *Tilden*, is in the Hundred of *Maidſtone*; and another ſmall Part of it is in the Hundred of *Eyborn*; and both theſe are in the Bailiwick of *Eyborn*, and Lath of *Aylesford*: But the reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Hundred of *Marden*, and Lath of *Scray*.

About the Hundred of *Marden* I find this Note, *Quod eſt Hundredum Regis, & ſimul cum Hundredo de Middleton, valet per Ann.* 22 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d. Vid.* Manuſcript Pleas of the Crown in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Marden*, and is dedicated to St. *Michael*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Liberties of St. *Auſtin*, and of the Dean of *Canterbury* claim here.

A Fair on *Michaelmas* Day. Here was alſo a Weekly Market, which was obtained by Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* the Iſt, in the 9th Year of that Prince.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Marden*, which *Philpot* ſaith, is but an Appendage to that of *Milton* or *Middleton*, as the Hundred of *Marden* is alſo of that of *Milton*, remained in the Crown (to whom it of old belonged) till the 2d Year of *James* the Iſt; and then was granted to *Philip* Earl of *Montgomery*; and by his Will went to his ſecond Son, Mr. *James Herbert*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion I ſuppoſe it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Whitherſt*, in old Deeds written *Wogherſt*, in the Reigns of King *John* and King *Henry* the IIId, was the Inheritance of the *Corbies*; whoſe ancient Seat was at *Corbie's-Caſtle* in *Eltham*, a Place now grown obſcure. By *Joan* Daughter of *Robert Corbie* it went in Marriage to Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, Lord Mayor of *London*; and from him deſcended to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, who gave it in Marriage with his Eldeſt Daughter *Catherine* to *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*.

3. *Cheveney* Manor, and *Cheveney* Houſe in *Marden* did once both belong to a Family of that Name: *Henry de Cheveney* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId. But in King *Richard* the IId's Reign it was got to be the Inheritance of *William Atwelde*, whoſe Family held it till King *Henry* the VIth's Time; and then it was ſold to *Cowper*, where it ſtaid till the beginning of Queen *Mary*, and then being divided between Two Brothers, one ſold the Houſe to *Mapleſden*; and the other the Manor to *Lone*, in whoſe Names both continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Sipherſt* is another ſmall Manor in *Marden*, which once had Owners of that Name; but one of them, about the End of King *Richard* the IId, parted with it to *Atweld*; from which Name about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth it went with the *Cheveneys* above-mentioned to *Cowper*; from whence it was not long after ſold to *John Field*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IVth. In this Family it continued till the 4th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then *Edward Field* gave it to his Kinſman *Thomas Gilbert*, whoſe Succeſſor *Thomas Gilbert* ſettling it on his Wife *Sibil Gilbert*, ſhe carried it in *Philpot*'s Time to Mr. *Richard Knight*, her ſecond Husband.

5. *Tildens*, 6. *Stubbins*, and 7. *Brook*, are three other very ſmall Manors here; but had all Owners of thoſe ſeveral Names. The *Tildens* were Men of Note in theſe Parts, and had likewiſe an Eſtate at *Wye*, at *Cats-Place* in *Brenchley*, and at *Tilmanſton*. And in theſe Three Families did theſe Manors continue till the End of King *Henry* the IVth; and then *Stubbins* was purchaſed by *Tilden*; and both continued in that Name till about the Beginning of *Henry* the VIth, and then were ſold to *Thomas Stidolfe*, Eſq;, who purchaſed *Brook* alſo: But by a Daughter of this Name they all went in Marriage to *Richard Fane*, Eſq; : And in *Philpot*'s Time were in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

7. *Monkton* is a Manor in *Marden*, which formerly belonged to the Priory of *Leeds*; and on the Suppreſſion was granted to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*, Eſq; who not long after ſold it to *Thomas Wilford*, Eſq;, and he in the 7th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to *Thomas Stanley*; from which Family in King *James* the Iſt's Time it was ſold to Mr. —— *Board* of *Suſſex*; and in that Name it appears to have continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. *Read* is a Place here, which with *Ewherſt* in *Speldhurſt* was once the Eſtate of an Ancient Family of that Name: And continued ſo for ma-

ny Deſcents. And when Sir *Robert Read*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign tranſplanted himſelf to *Chiddingſtone*, he was in Poſſeſſion of this Place; but by *Catherine*, one of his four Daughters it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*; from which Family in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time it was ſold to *Knight*.

St. MARGARET's in *Canterbury*. The Right of Patronage of this Church of old belonged to St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey: But in *A. D.* 1271. it was given to the *Hoſpital of Poor Prieſts* in this City. The Church-yard anciently belonged to the Convent of *Chriſt-Church*; but they parted with it for a Rent of 3 *s. per Ann.*

In this Pariſh at the Meeting of the four Streets, formerly there ſtood an *Iron Croſs*; which ſometimes in Old Deeds is called *Yren Croſs*, ſometimes *Tierne Crouch* or Croſs; that is, *the Iern Croſs*. This Croſs gave Name to the whole Quadrangle there, which was called *Tierne Crouch*. Thus we often ſay, *T' Year*, inſtead of *this Year*.

Here are Memorials of the Interment of *John Winter*, twice Mayor of this City, in the Year 1470; of *Cotton* in 1605; *Fort*, *Hosbrand*, in 1452; and *Prat*.

The Officials Court is held in this Church.

On the *North* Side of this Church, is the Fiſhmarket of the City.

As they were digging a Cellar in this Pariſh, the Workmen met with a ſtrong Stone Pavement at above 5 Feet deep; which is a Proof, in Concurrence with many others, that the preſent City ſtands much higher than it did formerly.

And in another Place a *Roman Pavement* of *Moſaick* Work was diſcovered here; ſome of the *Teſſellæ* of which were in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Battely*.

St. MARGARET's near *Dover*. This is the ſame Place with that before called *Cliff by Dover*, and deſcribed under *Cliff* in the Letter C. The uſual Name of this Place is *St. Margaret's at Cliffe*.

St. MARGARET's Hills, near *Darent*, uſually called *Helles*, was formerly a Pariſh by it ſelf, but now united to *Darent*, ever ſince the Year 1557. See an Account of it in *Darent*. T'is alſo a Manor which holdeth of that of *Darent*.

St. MARGARET's by *Rocheſter*, lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent* adjoining to *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Rocheſter*: The Liberty of which City claims here from *Horſtede Farm*, acroſs the Woods to the High-Way leading from *Rocheſter* to *Maidſtone*: and from thence acroſs the Lands to *Windmill-Hill* near *Naſſenden Farm*, (where was anciently a Chapel, as appears by the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*) down to another called *Rings*, and thence into the River *Medway*.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims alſo in this Pariſh. Which is a Vicarage, in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to *St. Margaret*.

In which are Memorials of the Interment of *Sac*, Vicar here in the Year 1450: And in the Veſtry Place on the Wall is an old Figure of a Man, in a Scarlet Robe, and an Earl's Coronet on his Head; but I can't find whom it repreſents. But about 30 Years ago, in this Church-yard, a Crown or Coronet was dug up, ſet round the Edges with ſmall precious Stones; ſome Pieces of which a Perſon ſaw himſelf, who gave me this Account: But whether its Value made it be concealed I know not. This is all on the utmoſt Enquiry that I can learn about it.

A. D. 1239. This Church is called only a Chapel, as appears by old Deeds in the Archives of our Church of *Rocheſter*: And Biſhop *Gilbert* once gave it to *Strode* Hoſpital; but in the Year above-mentioned the Convent of *Rocheſter* got it reſtored to them again.

The Tithes of *Naſſenden* in this Pariſh and thoſe of *Borſtall*, were given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, by *Robertus de Sancto Amando*, and *Ernulfus Godricus*, as appears by a Charter now in our Church. And the Church of *St. Margaret*'s was given or rather perhaps confirmed to the Convent by *Gundulf* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; it then did belong to the Parochial Altar of *St. Nicholas* in *Rocheſter* Cathedral. Theſe are the Words of *Gundulfus*'s Charter, now very fairly preſerved in our Archives:

Et Altare Sancti Nicholai quod eſt Parochiale in Eccleſia Beati Andreæ Apoſtoli, cum Eccleſia Sanctæ Margaritæ quæ appendet.

We have likewiſe a very ſhort Charter of *Aſceline* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, aſſerting, that at *Rome* he had maintained his Church's Right to *Boxle*, *Aylesford*, *Southflete*, and to the Parochial Altar of *St. Nicholas*, with the Appendant Church of *St. Margaret*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Borſtall*. This, as the Title of the Copy of the Charter recorded in the *Textus Roffenſis*, ſhews, was given to the Priory of *Rocheſter* by *Coenulf* King of *Mercia*, in the Time of *Bearnmodus* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *viz. A. D.* 911. It is in the Grant mentioned as three Plow Lands; and its Bounds are there ſaid to be very well known: And are theſe; *Ab Oriente via publica, a meridie Wuldham, ab Occidente Fluvius Meduweage, ab Aquilone Mearateag.* To this Donation were added theſe *Denberries* in the *Weald* or common Wood; *viz. Otauhyrſt*, *Frecingherſt*, *Sceorfeſtede*, *Crangabyras*, *Wihtherincfaladſto*, & *Haeſeldaen*. And to this Deed Archbiſhop *Wulfred* was a Witneſs.

It appears alſo by the ſaid *Textus*, *f.* 185. that one *Robert de Borſtall* gave to the Convent the Tithe of all his Land in this Place: And that one *Goldwine*, ſirnamed *Græcus*, gave to it, *Dimidiam Hagam terræ juxta Cœmiterium appendentem ad Borchſtellam: Sed iſtam Dimidiam hâc conventione dedit: Quod eam tenebit, donet Monachi alias Hagas hinc & inde habeant & Domos auferant ad ampliundum Cœmiterium ſuum.* This Grant was in or near the Time of *Gundulfus*; becauſe *Herviſus* is a Witneſs to it, who was Archdeacon of *Rocheſter* about that Time.

Not long after this, *viz.* in Biſhop *Ernulf*'s Time, there was one *Geldewinus* who is called *Monetarius*, *i. e.* the Maſter of the Mint at *Rocheſter*, who gave to the ſame Priory his dwelling-Houſe, which ſtood by the Monks Church-yard, together with three Acres of Land in *Borſtall*, and ſix in *Delce* for ever, on Condition to be made a Monk there, *f.* 193.

Likewiſe one *Ælfwine*, the Son of *Dirgive*, gave the Convent half a *Haga* of Land at *Borſtall*; for which the Monks let him be ſo happy as to die in one of their Habits, and performed an entire Service for him after he was dead. Sure both theſe were well worth half a little Croft of Land?

But ſome how or other theſe Monks loſt a good Part of theſe Gifts in *Borſtall*: For in the ſame Manuſcript I find this Note: *Borgeſtealla defendebat ſe T. E. R. pro 2 Solinis; & nunc pro ſolino & dimidio, & eſt Appretiatum x. libras. Quatuor viginti domus ſubjacebunt ibi T. E. R. & una pars illarum eſt apud ſupra dictam Borgeſtellam, & alia pars in Frandsberia: Et ſunt Appretiatæ viij. libr. ſed tamen*

men ille qui tenet reddit II *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d. Hoc Manerium habet Epiſcopus in Hundredo de Hrouveceſtrâ.* And in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, which was compoſed about the Year 1325, I find that this Eſtate was ſunk down to one Plow-Land and a half. But ſuch as it was it ſtaid among them till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries in King *Henry*'s Reign; and then was ſettled by that Prince upon his new Dean and Chapter of the Church of *Rocheſter*.

2. *Much* or *Great Delce*; the Church of St. *Andrews* in *Rocheſter* had here an Intereſt very early; as appears not only by the Six Acres here given to it by *Geldevinus* above-mentioned in *Borſtalle*; but alſo by ſeveral other Notes which I find in the *Text. Roffenſis.* v. gr. f. 190.

Gosfridus de Delfsâ cum Uxore & filiis acceperunt Societatem, (for in theſe Times the Priory of *Rocheſter* took in Men, Women, and Children, if any thing was to be got by them, as hath been before obſerved) *& conceſſerunt totam Decimam de Delfsâ*: I know not whether this implies the whole Tithes of both the *Delces*; but I find the Monks in Poſſeſſion of both by their *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, f. 69.

Again, *fol.* 194. of the *Textus*, I find this Entry made.

Gausfridus de Deleſâ dedit nobis xxx acras Terræ juxtâ Preſtafeldam pro filio ſuo quem fecimus Monachum: Quod conceſſit Herbertus filius ejus. Similiter & Walterus Tirel Dominus Ipſorum conceſſit poſtea & confirmavit: quia pro ipſâ conceſſione accepit Societatem noſtram: & ita poſt acceptam Societatem poſuit Cultellum ſuum ſuper Altare St. Andreæ.

Once more, *f.* 197.

Anſgotus de Rouceſtra accepit Societatem Beneficiorum Eccleſiæ St. Andræ & Monachorum tempore Gundulfi Epiſcopi, & dedit eidem Eccleſiæ & Monachis Totam Decimam de Delcſa; & de Molendino ſimiliter quod poſtea fecit.

So much for the Church of *Rocheſter*'s ancient Intereſt here.

As it appears by what is above-cited out of the *Textus*, that there were Perſons of the Name of *Delce* which had Eſtates here; ſo *Philpot* ſaith, that they were extinct before the middle of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, at this Place; for then it was got into the Name of *Haſpal*; and *Geofrey de Haſpall* died poſſeſs'd of it as ¼ of a Knight's Fee, in the 15th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 25. Next *Delce* came into the Poſſeſſion of one *Molineux*, derived from a Family of that Name in *Lancaſhire*; but he could not enjoy it long; for in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign it was the Inheritance of *Benedict de Fulſham*; and *Richard Fulſham* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 5th Year of King *Henry* the Vth. Before Four Years after this, it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Reginald Love*; and in this Name remained till about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth; and then it was ſold to *William Venour*, who died in Poſſeſſion of it in the Iſt Year of King *Edward* the IVth: But ſoon after it was ſold to *Markham*, a Gentleman deſcended from the *Markhams* of *Nottinghamſhire*; and as ſoon ſent the ſame way to *Tate*; who likewiſe in a ſhort time ſold it to Sir *Richard Lea* Lord Mayor of *London*; deſcended from an Ancient Family of that Name in *Worceſterſhire*: His Son was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, and held his Shrievalty at this his Manor of *Great* or *Much Delce*, and in this Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being then in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Lea*, Eſq;

3. *Horſted*, is a Place which, very probably, is ſuppoſed to have taken its Name from the famous *Horſa*, Brother to *Hengiſt* the firſt Founder of the Kingdom of *Kent*. He was ſlain in the firſt Battel between the *Britons* and *Saxons* at *Aylesford*; *Catigern*, *Vortimer*'s Brother, and he, killing one another Hand to Hand: And as there is a famous old *Saxon* Monument erected in *Aylesford* Pariſh in Memory of *Catigern*, which the Vulgar call *Kitts Coty* Houſe, and the Figure of which I have there given you: So by the great Stones which have formerly been found here of the ſame kind, 'tis judged and reported, and with a good ſhew Reaſon, that *here* was formerly ſome ſuch like Monument erected for *Horſa*. And indeed, all round about the Place where this Battel was fought, there are ſtill to be ſeen ſeveral large Stones, ſome ſtanding upright, and others lying down, which, becauſe they ſeem all to have been brought from the Quarrey on the other ſide of the *Medway*, one would think were all deſigned as Monuments in Memory of the Great Men that fell in this famous Battel. Or in that between K. *Alfred* and the *Danes*.

But as to the Manor of *Horſted*, *Philpot* ſaith, that anciently it was part of the Eſtate of the Eminent Family of *Apuldrefeild*: *William de Apuldrefeild* obtained a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here, in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the IIId: But in proceſs of Time it came ſomehow into the Poſſeſſion of *Warren*; for *John*, Son of *Edmund Warren*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 12th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; from this Name it went by Purchaſe into that of the *Fulſhams*, above-named, and went the ſame way in Conſort with *Much Delce*, firſt to *Love*, then to *Venour*, *Markham*, and *Tate*, and ſo to *Lea*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Lea*, Eſq;

4. *Snodhurſt* is another Manor, which lies partly in *Chatham*, and partly in this Pariſh; and anciently was part of the Eſtate of the great Family of *Badeleſmere*: It was forfeited to the Crown by *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere* in King *Edward* the IId's Time; and reſtored to his Son by King *Edward* the IIId: But he died without Iſſue in the 12th Year of that Prince, and left it to his Brother *Giles Badeleſmere*; but he alſo deceaſing without Iſſue, by his Siſter *Margery* it went to her Husband Sir *John Tiptoft*. This Gentleman before the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold it to *Benedict de Fulſham*; from which Name it went, as *Horſted* and *Much Delce*, through ſeveral Proprietors Hands, till at laſt it came into the Name of *Lea*: And in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Lea*, Eſq; abovenamed.

5. *Little Delce.* This Place as long ago as King *Henry* the Iſt, was in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Serington* or *Sherington*; whoſe Original and Principal Seat was at *Sherington-Hall* in *Norfolk*. *Odo de Sherington* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 31ſt Year of King *Henry* the Iſt, and was buried in *Rocheſter* Cathedral: Some Remains of his Monument being to be ſeen in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, when *Robert Glover*, *Somerſet* Herald, viſited *Kent*. But by the 9th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, this great Family ſeems to have been extinct here; for then this Manor was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Pugeis*: for from this Name, before the End of King *Edward* the IIId, it went by Sale to *Richard Charles*, who died ſeized of it in the 5th of King *Richard* the IId.

But *Robert*, Son of *Nicholas Charles* dying without Iſſue, it went by Marriage of his Siſter (*Joan*) to *Richard Ormeskirk*: And this Gentleman in the 3d Year of King *Henry* the IVth, ſold it to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*; who not long after parted with it the ſame Way to *Rickhall*; in which Name it ſtaid till the 17th Year

Year of King *Henry* the VIth, and then *William Rickhull*, Esq; sold it to *Thomas Glover* and *Henry Hunt*, then Wardens of *Rochester-Bridge*, to the Maintenance and Repair of the said Bridge for ever; and it now continues among the other *Bridge Lands* appropriated for that Purpose.

6. *Nashenden*. This Place had anciently Owners of the Name of *Aspall*: For in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *John Aspall* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. But before the End of King *Richard* the IId, it was sold from this Name into that of *Peckham*; and in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, *John Peckham*, parted with it the same way to the Wardens of *Rochester-Bridge*: And therefore it is now become Part of those Lands which are settled for the perpetual Repair of the said Bridge; and which therefore we usually call the *Bridge Lands*.

St. MARY Breden or *Bridne* in *Canterbury*. This Church was built by *William*, Son of *Hamo* and Grandson of *Vitalis*, one of those that came in with *William the Conqueror*; as his Father *Hamo* built that of *St. Edmund* of *Riding-Gate*.

A Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

In it are or were in *Somner*'s Time Memorials of *John Humphrey* (who was second Baron of the *Exchequer*, *A. D.* 1532.) and *James Hales*, and others, of the Family of this Name, whose Seat was the *Dungeon*: But before they came to it, the *Dungeon* was the Manor of the *Chiches*, whose Arms (viz. *Argent* 3 *Lions Rampant Azure*) are or were in Stone in one Corner of the Chancel; and in the *East* Window of this Church.

This is one of those 16 Churches which Mr. *Batteley* saith have been excused all Taxations and Payments, by Reason of the Meanness of the Benefices.

St. MARY Breadman in *Canterbury*, is a Church there that took its Name from the Bread-Market, which was formerly kept near it; tho' more anciently it had the Name of *Ecclesia St. Mariæ de Andresgate*, because there was a Place near it called *Andresgate* at St. *Andrew*'s Church, where four Ways meet. It was also once called *Ecclesia St. Mariæ Piscatorum*, St. *Mary Fishman*'s Church, from a Fish-Market which was kept near it.

This also is one of those 16 Churches, which on the Account of the Meanness of their Benefices, was excused all Taxations, *&c.*

'Tis a Rectory: and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l. per Ann.* But Mr. *Batteley* saith it is valued at four Marks. In the Church are or were Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Alcock* and *Robert Richmond*, Rectors of this Parish both since 1500, and in the Body of the Church of *William Megg*.

St. MARY Castle in *Canterbury* had this Name to distinguish it from the other Churches dedicated to St. *Mary* in this City; on the Account of its being situated near the Castle.

There is now only the Chancel of this Church standing: and St. *John*'s, another Parish Church formerly near it, but now demolished, was united to it, by the Priory of *Christ-Church*, *A. D.* 1347. with the Consent of the Patron, the Abbot of St. *Austin*'s, the See of *Canterbury* being then vacant. And both of them for a good while did tacitly devolve to St. *Mildred*'s (saith *Somner*) till in his Time St. *Mary-Castle* became separated from them, and to have an Incumbent of its own peculiarly instituted and inducted.

A Rectory; and rated in the King's Books at 2 *l.* 18 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

Mr. *Batteley* saith it is a Mistake in *Somner* to ground the Decay of St. *Mary-Castle*'s Church on the ceasing of the Offerings and Oblations, *&c.* at the Reformation: And he saith it was always so poor, as not to be able to maintain a Priest.

Place of Note here:

Dodingdale or *Dudingdale* is a Manor in this Parish which anciently had Owners of this Name: *Guido de Dodingdale* gave Tithes here to the Abbey of St. *Austin*'s: But perhaps it was only for a Term; for one *Robert de Mercie* did afterwards give them to the Hospital of St. *Lawrence*.

The Church of *Rochester* have also a Portion of Tithes here which is called *Dodingdale* Portion; and was given to *Rochester* Priory, by *Guido de Dodingdale*, and confirmed afterwards not only by *Hamo* his Son, but *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and who in a Charter we have in our Archives that seems to be genuine, and is dated 1260, is written *Gedbald*. This is an Instrument of *Walter* Bishop of *Exon*, and *Hugo* Bishop of *Ely*, who I judge were appointed by *Boniface*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to enquire into and confirm the Titles of the Priory of *Rochester* to their Lands, Tithes, and Estates.

Philpot saith this Manor of *Dodingdale* came to have the Name of *Morton*, from one *Elias de Morton*, its Possessor; and that it kept that Appellation in his Time: But this *Morton* sold it to *Hugh Fitz-Vinon*; and his Daughter and Heir *Eugenia*, parted with it the same Way to *Nicholas de Twitham*, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. This Gentleman sold it to *Robert de Polre*; and from that Name he thinks it went into that of *Chiche*; to *Hardress*, and after that to *Isaack*; from which Name in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the VIth it was alienated to *William Say*, for the Use of *Robert Rigdon*. From hence it passed the same Way to *Barton* and *White*; who in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, sold it to *Edward Pargate*; whose Descendant, *Edward Pargate* in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, alienated it to *Peter Bruin*; and in this Name it staid some Years, till *Henry Bruin*, deceasing without Issue, left it to his Sister *Jane Bugg*: And she in the 1st Year of King *James* the Ist, sold it to her Kinsman *John Bruin*; and he sent it the same Way to *William Denne*; by whose only Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, it went in Marriage to *Edward Hougham*: But he also in *Philpot*'s Time had only Two Daughters, *viz. Elizabeth*, married to Mr. *Edward Rose* of *Chistlet*; and *Anne*, to Mr. *John Bettenham* of *Canterbury*; who after his Decease, were to be Heirs to this Manor.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's in *Canterbury*. This Church was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey of St. *Austin*, and paid a Pension to it of 12 *d. per Ann.* But this and all other such Pensions were remitted, when *Robert* was Abbot in *A. D.* 1242.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

The Steeple of this Church was new built in the Year 1503; towards which one Sir *Henry Ramsey* of *St. George*'s gave 6 Seams of Lime.

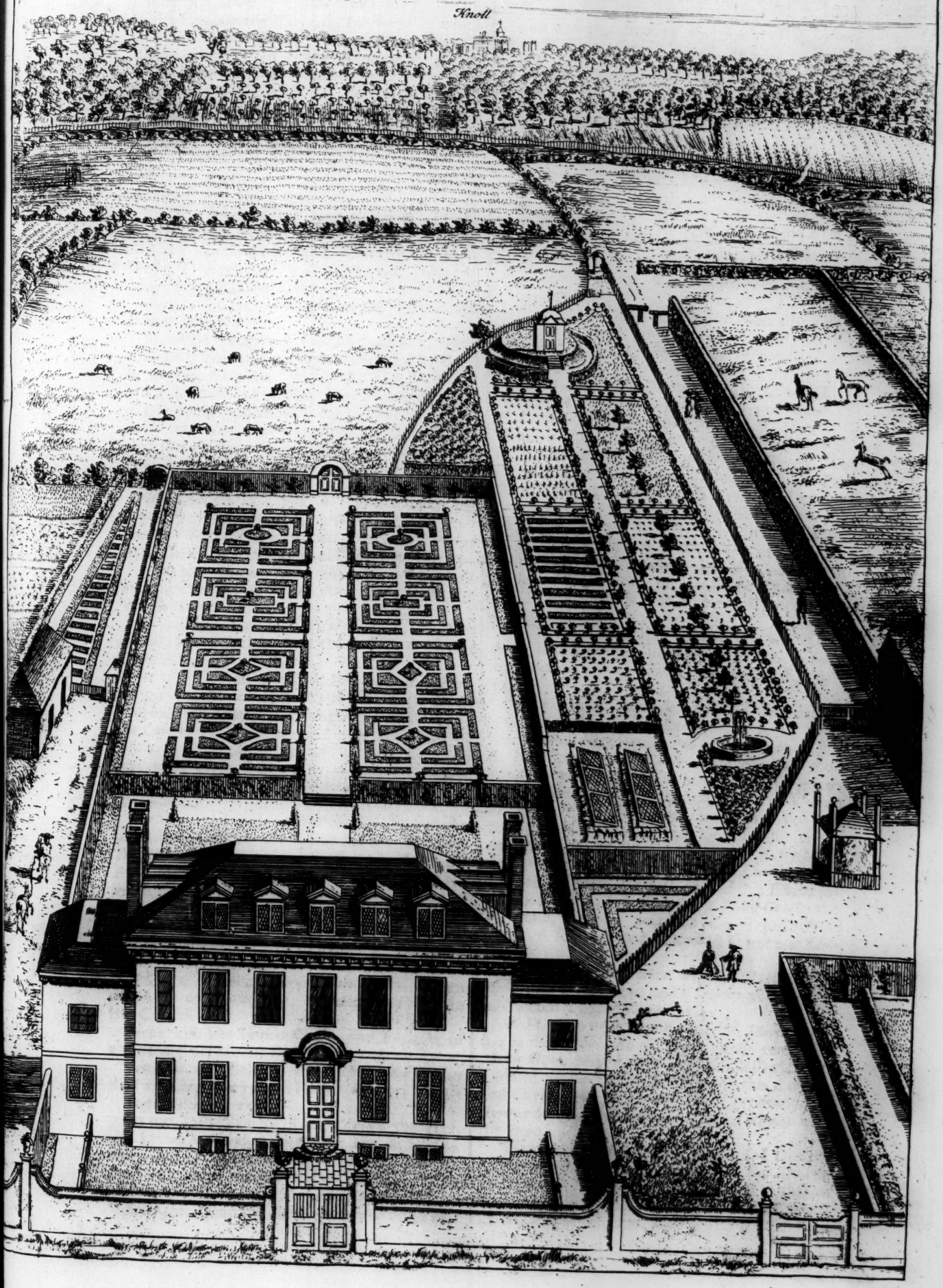
At a Visitation held in 1560, it was sworn by the Officers of this Church, that there did belong to the Parsonage House here a Piece of Ground called *Maudlen Croft*, which Mr. *Hyde* Auditor of this Church did wrongfully detain from it: *Somner* saith by other Records, he found this Ground to lie in St. *Martin*'s Parish: And that the Parson of this Church paid for it 4 *s. per Ann.* to the Hospital of St. *Jacob*.

One *Richard Wekys* or *Weeks A. D.* 1471, by his last Will and Testament was a great Benefactor to this Parish. Mr. *Batteley* saith this Church was anciently taxed at 8 Marks a Year.

By

Dr Harris's Hist of Kent Vol. I. p. 279.

The House and Garden of Tho. Fuller M.D at Sevenoake



By the Will of one *Edmund Brandon*, 10 *s. per Ann.* was given for a weekly Maſs of Jeſus to be ſung in this Church; but the Gift was ſo ſmall I believe it would not procure it to be done alone.

St. MARY Northgate, is a Pariſh which lies partly in and partly adjoining to the City of *Canterbury*. The Burgh of *Stable-Gate* here, is in the County of *Kent*, Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Weſtgate*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; but the reſt is in the County and City of *Canterbury*, in which alſo the Church ſtands. 'Tis dedicated to the Virgin; and often called *Northgate St. Mary's*. 'Tis a Vicarage; and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* And was ſo conſtituted by Archbiſhop *Stratford* in the Year 1346, with the Conſent of the Patrons, the Convent of St. *Gregory's*, and endowed as a perpetual Vicarage.

The Inſtrument of which you will find in *Somner's Appendix*, N. LXVIII.

In this Church are or were Memorials of the Interment of *Galfrid Holman* in 1478; *Walter Garrarde* 1498: And on a Plate in the *North* Wall, a Memorial of *Ralph Brown*, formerly Mayor and Alderman here.

Batteley ſaith this Church was anciently valued at five Marks.

St. MARY's Quening-Gate in *Canterbury*, was a Chapel which anciently, as *Batteley* ſaith, ſtood in *Quening-Gate-Lane*, within the City Wall; but it was long ſince united to *St. Michael's Burgate*; which it ſelf was afterwards diſſolved and united to *St. Mary Magdalen*. The Profits of both *St. Michael* and *St. Mary Quening-Gate* together, were ſo ſmall as to amount to no more than 4 *l. per Ann.*

St. MARY's in *Dover*. See before in *Dover*.

St. MARY's in *Sandwich*. This Church being deſtroy'd by the *Danes* was rebuilt by Queen *Emma*. But was afterwards demoliſhed by the *French* in King *Richard* the IId's Reign.

Near this Church ſtood anciently a Nunnery built by *Domneva*, *A.D.* 640. And dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, an Anchoreſs had a Cell here at the *Eaſt* End of this Church.

In this Church in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign was buried in the *South* Iſle, Sir *Edward Ringley*, who married a Daughter of Mr. *William Langley* of *Knowlton*; and was Knighted at *Morles* in *France*, for his good Service there; and was after made Lieutenant of the Ordnance, Mareſchal of *Calais*, and Captain of the Caſtle of *Guines*.

In the *North* Side under the Arches in the Wall, lies Sir *William Leverick* and *Emma* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *Septvans* of *Aſh*: who were the Rebuilders of this Church, after it had been burnt by the *French*. They died in the Reign of King *Henry* the IVth.

Under a gilded Arch alſo, in the *South* Wall, lies *William* Lord *Clinton*, Founder of the Friery here; of which I will give an Account in another Place. In King *Edward* the VIth's Reign this Arch was walled up, but might be ſeen in the Church-yard.

Near him lies *Thomas Candis*, the Founder of a Chantry of Monks here.

And in the Belfrey *Thomas Manwood*, who died in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time.

Stephen Perot in 1570.

In the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, this Living was valued at 8 *l. per Ann.* as St. *Clements* was at 8 Marks; and were both held by the Lord *Andomar de Rupy*, Arch-Deacon of *Canterbury*, in Right of his Archdeaconry.

Near this Church ſtood anciently another called St. *Jacob's* or St. *James*, whoſe Church-yard only is now in Being, and is, as my Manuſcript informs me, a Burying-Place for Strangers: This Church was always furniſhed with an Hermit: The laſt of which, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, was one *John Steward*, who was made Miniſter of this Church of St. *Mary's*: And the former Church of St. *James* was not quite demoliſhed till the Reign of King *Edward* the VIth.

St. MARY's near *Rocheſter* in the Hundred of *Hoo*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about five Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. And the Liberty of that Biſhop claims over it. The Church is called St. *Mary's*; is but of one Iſle, and much out of Repair. In it are Memorials of *Thomas Luckin*, in the Year 1412.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *St. Mary Hall.* In King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, as *Philpot* found by Sir *Thomas Wiſeman's* Writings, this Place was poſſeſs'd by one *William Halton*, who ſold it to *William Lemyng* Citizen of *London*, in the 8th Year of that King. In King *Henry* the VIIth's Time it was come into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Brook* Lord *Cobham*, who ſold it to Sir *Robert Read*, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. And *Margaret*, one of his three Daughters and Coheirs, marrying Sir *John Harcourt* of *Elnal* in *Staffordſhire*, brought this Eſtate of *St. Mary Hall* to him, and both himſelf and his Lady ſoon after agreed to exchange it with Mr. *Wiſeman*, for the Priory of *Ronton* in *Staffordſhire*: Which Exchange was made in the 30th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and ſo it continued in that Name till *Philpot's* Time, being then in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Wiſeman* of *Riven Hall* in *Eſſex*: After this it went to Captain *Daniel*; and now is in Mr. *Thomas Faunce* of *St. Margaret's* in *Rocheſter*, in Right of his Wife, who was Capt. *Daniel's* Daughter.

2. *Newland* is another Manor here which was very anciently the Inheritance of the *Somers*; and *Richard le Somer* died ſeized of it in the Year 1347.

From him it deſcended to *John Somer*, who was Chancellor of the *Exchequer* in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; and whoſe Arms are carved in Stone in the Cloyſter.

Sir *William Somer*, his Succeſſor, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time was three Times employed as a Foreign Ambaſſador by that Queen. But he left only two Daughters; one of which by Marriage with Sir *Alexander Temple*, (as the other married Sir *James Cromer*) carried this Eſtate into that Family; whoſe Heir in King *Charles* the I's Time, paſſed it away to the Treaſurers of the *Cheſt* for Sick and Wounded Seamen at *Chatham*.

Combe is an Eſtate here which pays a Portion of Tithes to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*; and which is called *Comb Portion*.

St. MARY's near *New Romney* (*St. Mary Church*) lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, about two Miles *North* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*; the Liberty whereof claims over the ſame.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. But one Part of it lies in the Hundred of *New Church*; and the reſt in that of *St. Martin*; in which latter Hundred the Church ſtands, and is called *St. Mary's*. 'Tis

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 23 *l.* 4 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

This Place was anciently part of the large Estate of the Family of *Criol* or *Keriel*. *John de Crioll*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Bertram*, died possess'd of it in the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this Name it continued till Sir *Thomas Crioll*, Knight of the Garter being killed at the Battel of *St. Alban's*, in the Cause of the House of *York*, his Daughter and Heir carried it to *John Fogge*, Esq; whose Son *Thomas Fogge* gave this Estate to his Kinsman *George Fogge*, in whose Family it continued till about King *James* the Ist's Reign, and then was sold to *Carkeredge*. *Thomas Fogge* above-mentioned left only two Daughters and Coheirs; one of which, *Alice*, was married to *William Scott*; and the other, *Anne*, first was the Wife of *Edward Scott*; and next of *Henry Isham*.

St. MARTIN's near *Canterbury* was an Ancient Christian Church, even in the *Roman's* Time; and it was that in which Queen *Bertha* (who was a Christian before *Austin's* Arrival here, and Daughter to *Chilperic* King of *France*) used to celebrate her Devotions; it stood *Eastward*, a little Way without the Walls of *Canterbury*: This Church, King *Ethelbert* allowed to *Austin*, and his Fellow Monks at their first coming, to perform Divine Service in. And here, 'tis likely, the King himself was baptized. It is a Rectory; and rated in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*

In the Ancient Taxation this Church was rated at 10 *l. per Ann.*

Its great Antiquity appears from its being built, especially the Chancel, in a good Measure of *Roman* Bricks. It was dedicated to St. *Martin* in all Probability by *Luidhard* a *French* Bishop that came over with Queen *Bertha*. For St. *Martin* was Bishop of *Tours*, and an Eminent Saint in *France*.

This Place was anciently the Seat of a Bishop who either resided at his House here, or somewhere hereabouts: And in the Archbishop's Absence, who usually attended the Court, he exercised Episcopal Jurisdiction. He was a Monk, and received under Obedience the Monks of *Christ-Church*, and celebrated in the Cathedral Divine Offices. But those being over, he went to his own Place of Residence. He, and the Prior of *Christ-Church*, who was then called *Dean*, sate together in Synods, and were both habited alike.

These Bishops continued from *Theodorus* till near *Lanfranc's* Time; but then *Godwin*, the last Bishop of that See, dying, (probably about the Year 1087.) *Lanfranc* would ordain no other; alledging, that there ought not to be two Bishops in one City: And to supply this Defect, he appointed *Valerius*, one of his Clerks or Chaplains to be Archdeacon there, saith *Lambard*.

Their Names, (or those at least which were preserved) are these:

Bishops of St. Martin's.

1. Wilfred, A. D. 805. *Afterwards made Archbishop.*
2. Beornoth, A.D. 844.
3. Ethelwald, A.D. 853.
4. Ealstan, A. D. 864.
5. Sigefreth, A. D. 866.
6. Liaving, A. D. ——
7. Wearbeald, A. D. 890.
8. Almar,
9. Haimo.
10. Eadsin, A. D. 1035. *Afterwards Archbishop of* Canterbury.
11. Anschitillus.
12. Godwin, *made Bishop in* 1052, *and who died in* 1061.

'Tis probable, that on this *Godwin's* Death this See continued vacant till *Lanfranc's* Time; which was about 9 Years; and he would ordain no one to so *poor* a Bishoprick: But appointed, as some say, the Bishop of *Rochester* to be his Vicar or Deputy in his Absence. And thus ended the little Bishoprick of *St. Martin's*; which was so mean and poor, that the Bishops had hardly Bread.

Somner (in his *Canterbury*, p. 35.) saith, there was a Contest *A. D.* 1321. between the Rector of *St. Martin's*, and the Master of the Free-School of the City; the former claiming the Liberty of setting up a Free-School, in Right of his Church, and by Custom; but the other would not allow of it, but under a Limitation not to exceed such a Number of Scholars.

Places of Note here:

1. The *Moat*, anciently called the *Wyke* (either so called from *Fordwich* adjacent, for it adjoins to it (saith *Somner* (*a*)) at a Place called *Wyking Smerke*; or rather perhaps because formerly a Place of some Strength,) is a House of Note here; and formerly had Owners of the Sirname of *Wyke*. *Stephen de Wyke* possessed it in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, paying Aid for it at the Marriage of *Isabell* that Prince's Sister. But in the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, it came into the Hands of Sir *Richard de Hoo*, and *Richard Skippe*, who sold it to *Simon Spencer*, and he to *John Sandford*, Gent. from whom it went the same Way to *Richard Smith*; and thence to *John Eastfield*, Esq; Son of Sir *William Eastfield*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1438; from him it went by Sale to *William Rogers*, who, by a Fine levied in the 33d Year of *Henry* the VIth, sold it to *Philip Belknap*, Esq; Mayor of *Canterbury* in 1458, and Sheriff of *Kent* the Year after; he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Woodhouse*, Esq; whose only Daughter and Heir *Alice*, carried it in Marriage to *Henry Finch* of *Netherfield*, Esq;, and hence it came down to *John* Lord *Finch*, who was created Baron of *Fordwich* by King *Charles* the Ist, when he was Keeper of the Great Seal: From him it came to be in the Possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Winchelsea*. It had anciently a Chapel belonged to it, in which Divine Service was celebrated by a License from *Richard Oxenden*, Prior of *Christ-Church*, *A D.* 1333. The Instrument you have in *Somner's Canterb. Append. Numb.* XI. And here or near this Place lay the Lands belonging to the Chaptery of,

(*a*) p. 3

Lukedale or *Lokingdale*, afterwards given to the Hospital of *St. John's* without *Northgate* in *Canterbury*. And here the Hospital of *St. Lawrence*, had, or still have, a Portion of Tithes. See *Somner p.* 36.

At this Place of the *Moat* or *Wyke*, was in the Year 1333, a Chapel, which was licensed by *Richard* then Prior of *Christ-Church*. See the Deed in *Somner's Canterb. Appendix, Numb.* XI.

Bede saith this Church of *St. Martin* was built in the *Romans* Time; others say by *Lucius*, or in his Time.

St. MARTIN's in *Dover*. See before in *Dover*; and in the Chapter of Religious Houses.

MEOPHAM, *Mepham*, *Meapaham*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about four Miles *Southward* from *Gravesend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Toltringtow*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *West* Division of the County, and *North* one of Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*; and so a Peculiar to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but in the Diocese of *Rochester*. The Church is dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, is fair and large; two Side Isles, and a large Chan-

Chancel, and a Rood Loft. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

Wever ſaith, that Archbiſhop *Courtney* annexed to this Church four new Houſes for the Uſe of the Poor, *p.* 331. In it are ſome ancient Memorials; as a Braſs Plate of *John Foulkham*, Vicar in the Year 1404. and two Stones over two other Vicars here much ancienter; the Letters being Ancient, but not legible.

And if not built, was at leaſt much repaired by *Simon Mepham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about 370 Years ſince. And *A. D.* 1385, it was again repaired by Archbiſhop *Courtney*, and appropriated by him to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. Tho' ſome ſay it was before appropriated to the Almnery of that Convent, by *Richard* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about 530 Years ago.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Meopham*, which *A. D.* 940, was given to that Church by Duke *Eadulph*, or as ſome ſay, by Queen *Ediva* or *Edgiva*, Mother of King *Edmund* and King *Edred*, and Daughter and Heir to Earl *Sigilline*, Lord of *Meopham*, *A. D.* 960. But 'tis plain this Land here was given to that Church by *Birtrick*'s Will cited by *Lambard*, p. 548.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the 9th Peer or Arch of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

A Fair is kept here Yearly on *June* 29.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Meopham*, which as is aboveſaid, was given to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and was after the general Suppreſſion by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 29th Year, given to that Church again, on its new Eſtabliſhment by a Dean and Chapter.

2. *Dodmore* is a Manor in *Meopham*, which of old belonged to the Eminent Family of *Huntingfield*: Sir *Peter Huntingfield* demiſed it by a Deed (without Date) to his Kinſman *Walter Huntingfield*; and he, by another old dateleſs Deed, conveys it to *John Smith*; who in the 47th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold it to *Richard Ideleigh*; from whom the *Ideleighs* of *Eaſture* in *Chilham*, and of *Rollington* in *Goodneſton* in *Eaſt Kent* are derived; and this Family had much Land here, at *Cobham*, and at *Higham*. But ſomehow in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth it was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Cavendiſh*, Eſq; and about the 2d Year of King *Edward* the VIth it went from that Name to *Henry Taylor*; and thence in about 30 Years to *John Giffard*; after this it went to *Walter Bowre* of *Brenchley*; and then to *Henry Collins*, who *A. D.* 1604, ſold it to *Walter Kipping* of *Kippings Croſs* in *Tudley*; by whoſe Daughter it went in Marriage to *Edward Darell*, Eſq;; and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Dean-Court*; This is a Place here which anciently was part of the great Eſtate of the *Twithams*: *Allan de Twitham* is in the Liſt of thoſe brave *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that aſſiſted King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*: And here it ſtaid till *Maud de Twitham*, Daughter of *Theobald de Twitham*, who died in the 4th Year of King *Richard* the IId, carried it in Marriage to *Simon Septvans* of *Checquer* in *Aſh* by *Sandwich*: From her came Sir *William Septvans*, who married *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Nicholas Sandwich*: From which Match came *John Septvans*, Eſq; who married *Conſtance* Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Ellys* of *Sandwich*; and by her he had *John Septvans*, Eſq; who was, as Eldeſt Son and Heir, in Poſſeſſion of *Hells*, *Twitham*, *Chilton*, *Molland*'s in *Aſh*, and other Lands in *Kent*. But his ſecond Son *Thomas*, had this *Dean-Court*; and *Gilbert*, his third Son had *Checquer* in *Aſh*; from whence he is ſometimes written *At-Checquer*; and afterwards *Harfleet*, from ſome eminent Service performed by him at a Town of that Name in *Normandy*, under the Conduct of King *Henry* the 5th; which Name they all bare that were derived from this *Gilbert Septvans*, either directly or collaterally: And in the Name of *Harfleet*, alias *Septvans*, did this Place continue, till King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, and then was ſold to Mr. *Francis Twiſden*, third Brother to Sir *Roger Twiſden* of *Roydon Hall*, Baronet.

Lambard very judiciouſly inſerts here the enſuing *Saxon* Will, of an Inhabitant of this Place; by which the old Form and Wording of Wills in thoſe Days will appear: As alſo how the Huſband and Wife joined in making the Teſtament: How, or by what Words, Lands were then deviſable this Way; How the Lords Conſent was thought neceſſary to a Tenant's Will; and procured by the Gift of an Heriot, *&c.* together with the Weapons, Jewels, and Ornaments of thoſe early Times.

This Eminent Will is recorded in our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 144. (with which I have compared and rectified *Lambard*'s Copy.) And I give it you juſt as it is there, with *Lambard*'s Verſion interlined. And there being but few Letters in which the *Saxon* differs from the preſent *Engliſh* Character, I have thought it beſt to print it in the latter.

This is Byrhtrices and Ælfswythe his
laſt Will which they de-
Wifes nihſta Cwide the hi cwæ-
clared at in their Kin-
don on Meapham on heora Ma-
dreds hearing
ga gewitneſſe: That wæs, Wulf-
ſtan Ucca and Wulfſie his Brothor,
Son
and Sired Ælfredes Suna: and Wulf-
the Black the Prieſt
ſic ſe Blaca, and Wine Preoſt,
of
and Ælfgar on Meapaham, and
Son
Wulfeh Ordeges Suna, and Ælfeh
his Brother, and Byrhtwara Ælfri-
Widow her
ces Laf, and Bryhtric hiſæ
Couſin the Biſhop.
Mæg, and Ælfſtan Biſceop.

ÆREST his Cyne Hlaford ænne Beath
FIRST to his natural Lord one Bracelet of eighty Marks of Gold one
on hund eahtotigan mancyſen goldes: and an
Hatchet of as much. four
handſecs on eal ſwa miclan. And Feowor
Horſes, 2 of them Trapped. 2 Swords
Horſe, twa geræded. and twa Sweord gefe-
trimmed two Hawks all
tel ſode, and twegen Hafocas; and ealle his
Hedge Hounds.
heador Hundas.

to the Lady one Bracelet of
And thœre Hlefdian ænne Beah on Thrit-
thirty Marks of Gold. one Palfrey
tigan mancyſan goldes. And ænne Stedan to
intreat this Will ſtand may.
foreſpræce That ſe Cwyde ſtandan moſte.

Soul Anceſtors to St.
And for his Sawle and his yldrena, into Sct
Andrew's in Rocheſter two Plow-Lands at Denton.
Andræe twa Suling æt Denetune.
they both their Souls their Elders
And hio for hire Sawle and hire yldrena
two Plow-Lands at Long Field. thi-
twa æt Langan felda. And thi-
ther them Thirty Marks of Gold:
der in for hy Thrittig Mancys goldes: and
one Neck Bracelet of 40 Marks.
ænne ſweor Beah on XL mancyſan. And
one Cup of Silver, an half Bracelet
ænne Cuppan ſeolfrene, and healfne Bænd
gilded. every Year at their Year's Mind,
gyldenne. And ælce Geare to heora gemynde,
two Days Farm from Haſleholt. 2
twegra daga Feorme of Hæſelholte. And ij
from Watringbury 2 from Berling
of Wothringa beran, and ij of Bærlingan
2 from Harrietſham.
and ij of Hærigeatdeſhamme.

Chriſt's-Church in Canterbury 60
And to Criſtes Circan LX
Marks of Gold, 30 to the Biſhop
Mancys goldes, XXX tham Biſcope; XXX
to the Convent one Neck Lace of
tham Hirode; and ænne ſweor Beah on
Marks two Cups of Silver,
LXXX Mancys: and twa Cuppan ſeolfrene,
and thæt Land æt Meapaham.

St. thirty Marks of
And to Sce. Auguſtine thrittig Mancys
Gold two Cups of Silver
goldes, and twa Cuppan ſeolfrene, and
an half a Bracelet gilt.
healfne Bænd gyldenne.

Darent to Byrware
And thæt Land æt Dærentan Byrhwara
for his Days, his Days to St.
hiſe dæg, and æfter hiſe dæg into Sce Andreæ
vs our Elders.
for unc and uncre yldran.

I give Berling to Wulfſey he ſhall give
And Bearlingas Wulfſie: and he ſelle
a 1000 Pence to St. us
x hund Pænega into Sce Andree, for unc and
our Elders.
uncre yldran.

I give to Wulfſy Watringbury in that
And Wulfſie Wothringabyras, innon that
Kind, (or after the ſame Manner.) I give to
gecynde. And Sirede
Halelholt after the ſame Manner.
Hæſlholte innon that gecynde. And
I give to Brother Harriet-
Wulfege and Ælfege his Brothor Herigearde-
ſham for the ſame Purpoſe to the
ſhamme innon that gecynde: Wulfege that
In-Land, and Ælfege that *Ut-Land*.

to af-
And Wulfſtane Uccan Wolknes-ſtede in-
ter the ſame Manner one Hatchet of
non that gecynde; and an Handſecs on
three Pounds thoſe ten Plow-Lands at
thrim pundan. And tha tyn Hyda on
Stretton to the Church at
Stræt-tune into thæm Mynſtre to Wolc-
Falcham
neſtede. And that Land æt Fealcanham æf-
his Days to St. the
ter Byrhwara dæge into Scæ Andree for
Soul of Elfric their Lord, and thoſe of his Anceſtors
Ælfric hire Hlaford and his
or Elders. So their Will was.
yldran. Swa heora Cwide wæs.

his Days I
And Bromleah æfter Brightwara dæge in-
give to St. as their Lord
to Scæ Andree ſwa Ælfric hyre Hlaford
it bequeathed him Anceſtors.
hit becwæth; for hinc and his yldran.
Snodland alſo Igive to
Snodingeland eac into Scæ Andreæ
their Days ſo did it bequeath
æfter hire dæge, ſwa Ælfere hit becqueath
Elfricks Father. afterwards in the
Ælfrices Fæder. And he ſeoththan on ge-
Preſence of their Lady of Odo
witneſſe Eadgife there Hlefdian, and Odan
the Archbiſhop of Son
Arcebiſcopes and Ælfeges Ælfſtanes Suna,
of of
and Ælfrices his Brother, and Ælfnothes
of of of
Pilian, and Godwines æt Fæcham, and
of of Prieſts of
Eadrices æt Ho. And Ælfſies Preoſtes on
Croyden.
Crogdene.

to Marks of Gold to
And Wulfſtane LX Mancas goldes, to
Deale to the Poor us our Elders
Dælanne for unc and uncre yldran
ſuch to Deal to the Poor
and other ſwilc Wulfſige to Dælanne;
let them have it from among them if
and hæbban heom with God gæmene, gif
they it not do.
hy hit ne done.

to Wulfſy Tydſey alſo and the Writing
And Wulfſige, Tydiceſeg and tham Boc
after the ſame Manner 2 Spurs of 3
innon that gecynde, and ij Spuran on iij
Pounds.
pundan.

I pray for God's Love my
And Ic bidde for Godes Lufan minne
Dear Lord that he do not ſuffer that
Leofan Hlaford that he ne thafige that
any Man our Will do vacate
ænig Man uncerne Cwide awende. And
I pray all God's Friends that they hereto
ic bidde ealle Godes Freond that hi therto
filſtan:

help. Let them have it from God among that it silſtan : Hæbbe with God gemæne the hit *do brake and let God to them be ever mild that it* brece : and God him ſy ſymle mild the hit *maintain Will.*
healdan Wille.

Obſervations on the Preceeding Will.

This Teſtament of *Birbtrick* hath been publiſhed, with ſome Notes and Remarks upon it, by the Learned Dr. *Hicks* in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, p. 51. at the End of his *Theſaurus Linguarum Vet. Septentrional.*; together with ſome other Teſtaments in the *Saxon* Times; and by his, and what other Helps I could get, the following Obſervations have been formed.

1. Here is a Teſtament made concurrently by the Man and Wife together : This Dr. *Hicks* ſhews was agreeable to the *Imperial Conſtitutions* of *Theodoſius* and *Valentinian*; and that a ſolemn Form of ſuch a Will is extant in *Marculfus*, *Cap.* LXXI.

2. Tho' there be no Date to this Will, either of Year, Month, or Day, which the Ancient *Roman* Civil Law did not require; altho' it did that there ſhould be 7 Witneſſes; yet its Time may be nearly determined : More nearly indeed than Dr. *Hicks* ſeems to have obſerved; for it was not only during the Life-Time of his Lord *Ælfrick*, the Son of *Ælfhere*, but alſo when *Ælfſtane* was Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: And it appears by two Charters recorded in our *Textus Roffenſis*, That *Ælfſtan* was Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *A. D.* 955. and that *Godwine* ſate in that Chair, *A. D.* 995. Taking then the Middle of the 40 Years, by which theſe Dates differ, we may probably conjecture the Time of the Execution of this Teſtament to have been about 970.

3. Since the Conſent of his Lord and Lady were neceſſary to the Validity of this Will, 'tis plain his Eſtate was not in *Bocland*, nor held in *Allodio* : But that he was a Feudal Tenant that held it by ſome kind of Service.

4. It doth not appear by this Will, nor by the others cited by Dr. *Hicks*, that our *Saxon* Anceſtors appointed or named any ſuch Truſtees as we now call *Executors*, to ſee their Teſtaments duly performed and executed. But this was afterwards done by the *Proper Court* into which the Will was carried; by the *Witena Dome*, as they called it, by the Judgment of the Wiſe Men: Though perhaps (as here) if the Teſtator were a Tenant, this Care was commited to the Lord under whom he held, and by whoſe Leave he made the Will.

5. It doth not appear, neither from this and the other Teſtaments above-mentioned, that there was any *determinate Number* of Witneſſes required: But it doth, that a Woman might be a Witneſs which was prohibited by the *Roman* Civil Law.

6. As to the Ornaments and Weapons here mentioned and bequeathed; you have firſt the *Beah*, or *Beage* from the *Saxon* bugan bygan, to bend, crook, or bring into the Form of an Arch or Bow : And therefore very properly is rendred a *Bracelett*, which may be either for the Head, Neck, or Arm: and probably, beſides having its Matter of Gold, might be ſet with Pearls or ſome precious Stones. For ſince 'tis ſaid that the Value of this Bracelet was Eighty Marks of Gold; that is, as I ſhall ſhew below, of about 300 *l.* of our Money; 'tis likely it had ſomething about it more valuable than Gold. Which ſeems to be confirmed by the Value of the *Sweor Beah* or the Necklace; here ſaid to be valued, one at 40 Marks of Gold, or 150 *l.* and another at 80 Marks, or 300 *l.*

The *healſne Bænd gylden*, Mr. *Lambard* renders a head Band covered with Gold, or rather of Gold; for I take it to have been a Kind of Golden Coronet or Diadem, bound upon the fore Part, or half of the Head; and did not go quite round but was only an *Healſne Bænd.*

The *Handſecs* here given to his Lord of 300 *l.* ſeems to have been a *Battle Axe*, whoſe Handle was plated with Gold, and probably beſet with Pearls or precious Stones beſide : Eſpecially if it were what *Lambard* makes it, a Dagger, and perhaps was born or worn on ſome ſolemn Occaſions, more for State than Uſe. For no doubt this *Brihtric* was a *Thane* or *Nobleman*; as his Lord *Ælfric* is ſtiled an *Alderman* or Earl in the *Saxon* Chronicle.

The Two Swords here bequeathed, which are plainly diſtinguiſhed as a different Weapon from the *Handſecs*; are ſaid to have been *gefetelſode*, *trimmed*, ſaith *Lambard* : But the Word ſignifies rather *poliſhed*; and is rendred by the *Rocheſter* Monks in the *Textus Roffenſis optime adornatos.*

He gives alſo to his Lord all his *Heador Hundas*, which *Lambard* renders his *Hedge Hounds*, a Word I think ſcarce intelligible : But doubtleſs he meant a Pack or Kennel of Hounds, which were kept within an *Heder*; an Encloſure or *Kennel* as we now call it.

He gives alſo to his Lady, *ænne Stedan*; which is by no means a Palfrey, or eaſy Saddle Horſe, as *Lambard* ſeems to think; but a Horſe to breed by, a Stallion as we now call it : And hence the Place where Horſes were bred came to be called the *Studd.*

7. As to the Legacies in Money; they are here called *Pennies* and *Marks* of Gold. The Penny, *Penninga* and *Peninga*, was a Coin of Silver, of the Value of our Threepence; and was the only one ſtruck in the Times of our *Saxon* Kings; and I believe for a good while afterwards: The moſt accurate and judicious Author of the *Chronicon Pretioſum*, the preſent Biſhop of *Ely*, ſaith, That there were Half-pence in the Reign of King *Henry* the Iſt : But that in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, there was no other Silver Coin, but Pence, Half-pence, and Farthings. 'Tis certain there never was any ſuch Coin as a Mark of Silver; but whether there may not have been ſuch a Piece as a Mark (*Mearc* ſignifies a Character, Note, or Mark) of Gold, I don't find the ſame Reaſon to be aſſured : Though on the other Hand, I am not certain that there was, tho' I incline to believe ſo. But the *Mark* of Silver was only, as it is now with us, a Denomination or Value, and not any Coined Piece.

Becauſe I ſhall have Reaſon hereafter in many Places of this Hiſtory to mention the *Anglo-Saxon* Money, I will take this Occaſion to give the following Table of its Value.

A Table of Saxon *Money.*

Two *Sticæ*, in *Mercia*, made a Farthing. } *Note*, Both theſe were of
Two *Farthings*, an *Helfling*. } Braſs.

Two *Helflings* made a *Penny*, which was equal in Value to Three-Pence of our Money; was a Siver Coin, and for a great while the only one.

Four *Saxon Pennies* made a *Thrymſa.*

Ten *Sticæ* made the *Sceata.*

Five *Sceatæ* made ſix *Pennies.*

Five *Pennies* made what they called the *Solidus Scylling*, or Shilling; which was not a Coin, but a Denomination only, and was equal in

lue to our Fifteen Pence: So alſo *four Sceats* made a Shilling.

Twenty *Pennies* made the *Ora*, which was not a Coin, but a Name of ſuch a Value of Money: It was the 8th Part of the *Daniſh* or *Iſlandick* Mark; or of the Weight of an Ounce of pure Silver.

Thirty *Pennies*, or 25 *Sceatæ*, or 6 Saxon *Shillings*, made the Value of the *Marck*, *Mancus*, *Marcs*, or *Mancuſa*; which therefore was in Value equal to Seven Shillings and Sixpence of our Money, or 90 Pence. But the

Golden Mark or *Mancuſa* was ten times as much, or about 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* of our Money.

Ten Marks, or 60 Shillings, made the *Saxon* Pound; which was equal to Fifteen Ounces of Silver. Some think the *Saxon* Pound was but 48 *Shil.* as *Camden*, *Spelman*, and *Lambard*, and the Author of the *Chronicon Pretioſum* inclines to the ſame Opinion. But in this Computation I follow Dr. *Hicks* in *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, p. 109, *&c.*

Siclus; This ſeems to have been a *Saxon* Coin, or at leaſt a Name of Money of ſuch a Value; but 'tis not certain what the Value of it was. By *Egbert*'s *Dialog. de Eccleſiæ Inſtitutione* (printed at *London*, 1693.) p. 273; it ſeems to have been valued at 2 Silver Pennies. But Sir *Edward Coke* in his Preface to the 6th Book of his *Inſtitutes*, cites a Charter of Queen *Ethelſwithes*, which ſaith, That 1500 *Sicli* were valued at 1500 Shillings of Gold and Silver. Wherefore according to this Account a *Sicle* muſt be equal to a Shilling of Silver and Gold; which (ſaith Dr. *Hicks Prefat. ad Theſaur. p. xxj.*) is Eleven Shillings of Silver.

MEREWORTH, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Mærewurtha*, vulgarly called *Merrard*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by a Rivulet, which runs into the *Medway* by *Watringbury*, and between *Teſton* and *Nettleſtede*. 'Tis about a Mile and a half *Southward* from *Weſt-Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Hundred of *Littlefield*, Lath of *Ayleſford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Pere or Arch of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

I find by the *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 190. That *William*, Son of *William de Horſeburdenne* gave to the Church of *Rocheſter* the Tithes of a Piece of Land in this Pariſh, which then was called *Crankberga* or *Crankbury*; for the Soul of his Wife: And accordingly the Monks appointed an Anniverſary Maſs for her.

Places of Note here:

1. *Mereworth* Manor, was anciently the Seat and Property of a Family of the Name of *Mereworth*: And *Philpot* ſaith they came out of another Family which was called *St. Lawrence*. *William de Mereworth* was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Knights that attended King *Richard* the Iſt, in the famous Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. In the 15th Year of King *John*, *Roger*, Son of *Euſtace de Mereworth* brought a *Quare impedit* againſt the Prior of *Leeds*, for the Advowſon of the Church of *Mereworth*, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. It appears by a Copy of ſome Pleas of the Crown, held then before the Juſtices *Itinerant* for this County, that *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*, claimed the uſual Privileges of a Manor for his Eſtate here, which no doubt the *Mereworths* held under him. And in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find that *Roger de Mereworth* had the Benefit of an Annual Fair here, on the Day before and on St. *Lawrence*'s Day; and as *Philpot* ſaith, a Weekly Market alſo: And that his Son *John* was then a Minor, and under the Wardſhip of the ſaid *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, &c. And conſiderable Damages were recovered at that Time upon one *John de Colambers*, for his cutting down the Woods and ſpoiling the Gardens of this Young *John de Mereworth*. In the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, another *John de Mereworth* paid Aid for this Manor at making the Black Prince Knight: *This* and his Eſtate at *Crombery* in *Hadloe* being then reckoned as an entire Knight's Fee, and he held it of the Earl of *Glouceſter*. Some how or other *John de Malmains* of *Pluckly* became this Man's Heir: For in the 46th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, he ſold this Eſtate to *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex* and *Hereford*: And he about the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, ſent it the ſame Way to *Nicholas de Brembre*, Son of Sir *John de Brembre*, mentioned by Mr. *Selden* in his Titles of *Honour*, *p.* 556. as being engaged in the Battel of *Trent*, A. D. 1350. But he had the Misfortune, for encouraging the Arbitrary Proceedings of King *Richard* the IId, to be attainted of High Treaſon in the 10th Year of that Prince; by which means that Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, and Three Years after was granted to *John Hermenſthorpe*; and he ſoon after ſold it to *Richard Fitz Allan*, Earl of *Arundel*, then Lord Treaſurer, and Lord Admiral of *England*: But his Son *Thomas Fitz Allan* dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter carried it in Marriage to *William Beauchampe*, who was created Baron of *Bergavenny* in the 14th Year of King *Richard* the IId. So that it ſtaid in *Fitz Allan*'s Family ſo ſhort a while, as ſcarcely to deſerve the ſolemn Mention *Camden* makes of it: And it went not, as he ſeems to ſay, to the *Nevil* Family directly, but as you ſee by a Female Heir, firſt into that of *Beauchampe*; and here it ſtaid till *Richard de Beauchampe* dying without Iſſue-Male in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the Vth, and leaving it to his only Daughter *Elizabeth*, it went by her in Marriage to *Edward Nevil* Baron of *Bergavenny*: And from him that Title, and alſo that of Baron of *Mereworth*, deſcended to her great Grandſon *Henry Nevil*, who dying in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, left this Manor to *Mary* his only Daughter and Heir; and ſhe carried it to her Husband Sir *Thomas Fane*: And unto her King *James* the Iſt in his firſt Parliament, Reſtored, Gave, Granted, *&c.* the Name, Style, Title, Honour, and Dignity, of Baroneſs *le Deſpencer*; and that her Heirs ſhould be Barons *le Deſpencer* ſucceſſively for ever. By this Sir *Thomas Fane* of *Badſek* in this County, ſhe had Iſſue Sir *Thomas Fane*, Knight of the *Bath*, whom King *James* in his 22d Year created Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Baron *Burghurſt*, for he was by his Mother deſcended from that old Barony: And in this Noble Family doth the Earldom of *Weſtmorland*, and thoſe two Baronies, and this Manor and Seat ſtill continue.

2. *Jotes-Court*. Thit Place had anciently Poſſeſſors of its own Name, though before the End of King *Richard* the IId they became extinct here; and then this Place came to have the ſame Owners as *Mereworth*, till Sir *Thomas Nevil*, third Son of *George* Baron of *Bergavenny*, one of the Privy Conncil to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, did in the 38th Year of that Prince alienate it to Sir *Robert Southwell*; who within two Years after ſold it to Sir *Edmund Walſingham* of *Scadbery* in this County: And his great Grandſon

ſon Sir *Thomas Walſingham*, Kt. ſent it the ſame Way to his Son-in-Law, Mr. *James Maſters*; and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Swanton-Court* is another Place in *Mereworth*, which had once alſo Poſſeſſors of its own Name, for in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, it was made appear before the Juſtices Itinerant, that *Richard de Swanton*, Father of *Reyne*, Wife of *Lucas de Bercklynden* died ſeized of a Meſſuage of 90 Acres of arable Land, three Acres of Meadow, and eight Acres of Wood Land in *Mereworth*. *Philpot* ſaith it was part of the Revenue of the Knights Hoſpitallers; tho' when it came firſt to be ſo, or by whoſe Donation, he doth not ſhew. But there he ſaith it ſtaid till the general Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes, and then about the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, was granted to Sir *Robert Southwell*, who about Three Years after ſold it to Sir *Edmund Walſingham* of *Scadbury*, from which Name it went with *Totes-Court* to Mr. *James Maſters*, who was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

MERSHAM, *Merſcham*, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stour*, about two Miles and an half *South Weſtward* from *Aſhford* in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and in the Hundred of *Bircholt* Franchiſe, and the reſt is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and in the Lath of *Scray*.

The Liberty of *Wye* claims here; but that of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Merſham*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Rectory; and valued in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d. per Ann.* The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, and is dedicated to *St. John the Baptiſt*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Merſham* Manor. This was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, A. D. 1051. by one —— *Siward* and *Matilda* his Wife; which was confirmed afterwards by a Charter of King *Edward* the Confeſſor. 'Tis called in *Domeſday* Book *Manerium S. Trinitatis* (becauſe *Chriſt-Church* was then dedicated to the Holy Trinity) and in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Time defended it ſelf for Six *Sulings*; but when the Archbiſhop received it, it made but five and a half *Sulings*; and in King *William* the Iſt's Reign it was but three *Sulings*. *Hugo de Mundford* was then the Church's Tenant for one half of it, which was then valued at 18 *l.*

Philpot makes a groſs Blunder here in ſaying it was given to St. *Auſtin*'s; it continued in *Chriſt-Church*, till the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, and then was by *Henry* the VIIIth in his 33d Year ſettled on his New-founded Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

2. *Quatherington* vulgo *Quarrington*, is a Place here which was the ancient Reſidence of the *Blechindens*: But when *William Blechingden* married *Agnes*, Daughter and Coheir of Mr. —— *Godfrey* of *Aldington*, and became by that means Owner of *Simnell* in that Pariſh, he removed from hence thither about the Middle of King *Richard* the IId. From this Name it went into that of *Cleggate* of *Canterbury*; and thence it was ſold to *Eaſtday* of *Saltwood*; from whence it went the ſame Way to *Knatchbull*, of which Family was Sir *Norton Knatchbull*, eminent for his Learning and Knowledge of Antiquity.

MERSTON, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *North Weſtward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here, for it is in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar of the Archbiſhops, tho' in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church was dedicated to St. *Giles*, but is now demoliſhed, and hath been ſo a long while, and is not rated in the King's Books.

Philpot ſaith nothing of this Place.

St. MICHAEL's in *Canterbury* near *Burgate*. This Church had formerly a Chapel belonging to it called St. *Mary*'s of *Quening-Gate*: But they are now both demoliſhed, the Former is united to St. *Mary Magdalen*'s; ſome of the old Walls are ſtill ſtanding; but 'tis now turned into a Dwelling Houſe.

MIDLEY, *Middele*, lies towards the *South* Side of *Kent*, about Two Miles *North Weſtward* from *Lidd*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of St. *Martin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims here in Part of the Manor of *Agbne* (alias *Agonbee*) which was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, by *Offa* King of *Mercia*, in the Year 791, and by King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 33d Year, was ſettled on the new Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: But the Church is demoliſhed.

This Place was once Part of the Eſtate of the *Echinghams*, of whom ſee more in *Faeques-Court* in *Lidd*; and by *Margaret* Daughter of *Thomas Echingham*, went thence to *Walter Blunt*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Edward* Lord *Mountjoy* deceaſing without Iſſue; by *Elizabeth* his Siſter and Heir it went in Marriage to *Andrew Windſor*, afterwards made Lord *Windſor* by King *Henry* the VIIIth. But he not long after ſold it to one *Clache*, by whoſe Daughter it went to *Stringer*; and thence by Sale to *Scott*, and thence the ſame Way to *Godfrey*; in which Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Godfrey*.

Midley is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 30 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

A. D. 1548, Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, with the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, had this Living in Exchange for one *in Com. Bucks*, from the Lord *Windſor*, for 99 Years. See *Strype*'s Memorial of *Cranmer*'s Life, *p.* 183.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. *John de Grenefield* and his Wife, and *William Benervick* of *Old Romney* and his Wife, recovered Land and Tenements here, and in *Old Romney*, againſt *John* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *John Bendingges de Newland*.

St. MILDRED's in *Canterbury*, is a Pariſh Church there, which was founded by the Abbot and Convent of St. *Auſtin*'s in that City; and rated ſaith *Batteley* at 8 Marks *per. Ann.*

Somner ſaith, that in the Windows are Memorials of the Family of *Atwood*, in a very ancient Character: There was one of that Name who lived in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, that had been four Times Mayor of the City, and who dwelt in *Stoure Street*: He built the *South* Side Chancel for a Burying Place for him and his Family.

One *John Stalp* alſo was a Benefactor to this Church; for his Name is on ſeveral of the Pews.

Lambard is much miſtaken in ſaying, that there was formerly a Nunnery in *Canterbury*, dedicated

to

to *St. Mildred*; which is grounded on *Leofrune's* (or *Leſwine* as ſome call her) Abbeſs of St. *Mildred's* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, being carried away Captive from this Town, in the Times when the *Danes* ſacked and burnt it. This Church (ſaith *Stow*) and a good Part of the City was burnt in the Year 1246.

MILSTED lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Milton* in the Bailiwick and Hundred of that Name, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church is called *St. Mary*, and *Holy Croſs*; is neat but ſmall; with a low Tower.

Places of Note here:

1. *Hogſhaws* is a Place here which once was for a great while the Seat of a Family of that Name. The laſt of which here was *Edmund Hogſhaw*, who in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Lovel*. From this Family, it was ſold to the *Greaves*; and from thence in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth it went the ſame Way to *Roger Wake*; and in Six Years after that to *Richard Bernard*, and thence ſoon to *Adam Henman* of *Lenham*; who in the 12th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Amias Thompſon*; by whoſe Daughter it went in Marriage to Mr. *John Tooke*, whoſe Son Captain *Nicholas Tooke* ſold it to Mr. *Richard Tilden*, the Owner in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Higham*: formerly, and in ſome Deeds called *Nottingham Court*, as having been once the Reſidence of a Family called *Nottingham*, who had a good Eſtate in theſe Parts, and whoſe Arms are or were in the coloured Glaſs Windows of *Milſted* Church; *viz. Palywavy of* 4 *Pieces Gules and Argent*. *John Nottingham* was the laſt of this Name here; whoſe Daughter *Eleanor* married *Simon*, ſecond Son to Sir *Richard Cheyney* of *Shurland*, and ſo carried this Eſtate into that Family; and there it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

In the Church are Memorials of *Tilden*, *Ermine between* 4 *Pheons*, who married into the *Whitfields* of *Bethersden*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find this Church valued at *xxiij.* Shillings *per An.* then in the King's Donation, and in the Poſſeſſion of *Gilbert*, Nephew to *Henry de Wingham*, who had been Lord Chancellor in the 39th Year of King *Henry* the IIId.

MILTON near *Canterbury*, *Miletune*, lies towards the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about one Mile and a half *South Weſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Weſtgate*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* The Church is a poor ſmall Building, without either Tower or Steeple; only at the *Weſt* End is a little Pinacle of Stone. It ſtands ſo near to the River, that I fancy it took its Name from ſome eminent Water-Mill which formerly was here: Now there is but one Houſe in the Pariſh. In the Church are no Monuments, nor Remains of Antiquity: It was long ſince reckoned as a Chapel of Eaſe to *Chartham*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Milton* Manor was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by one *Lyfchild*; and after, in *A. D.* 822. *Cœnulf* King of *Mercia* confirmed the Gift, and ſet it free from all Tribute and ſecular Payments. And in Proceſs of Time, by ſome Accident or other being taken from that Convent, it was again reſtored to it by the Gift of one *Egelrick Bigge* in the Year 1044.

Philpot calls this Place *Milton Septvans*, from the Eminent Family of that Name, who anciently had their Reſidence at this Place, and were the eldeſt Branch of the *Septvans*. *William* Son of *William Septvans* of this Place was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 4th Year of King *Richard* the IId; but not many Years after this, by a Daughter of that Name, it went in Marriage to Sir *Francis Fogge*; and his Deſcendant Sir *John Fogge* of *Repton*, ſold it to Sir *George Brown* of *Bechworth-Caſtle* in *Surrey*; but his Grandſon partly ſold it and partly gave it in Dower with his Daughter *Elizabeth*, who married Mr. *Robert Honeywood* of *Charing*; and now in Right of his Lady, who was a Deſcendant of this Family of *Honeywood*, 'tis come by Marriage into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Iſaac Rebow*.

MILTON by *Graveſend*, *Meletun*, *Melton*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, on the *Thames*, about a Mile *Eaſtward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Totlingtrow*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Milton* and *Graveſend*, the Liberty whereof claims here. 'Tis in the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter* and Deanery of the ſame. And the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.*

A Fair is kept here on *Jan.* 25, and holds a Week.

Round the Walls of this Church are painted the Creſts of the Kings of *England*, from King *Edward* the IIId, to King *James* the Iſt.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the 9th Pere or Arch of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

King *Henry* the VIIIth raiſed here a Platform for the Defence of this Town and *Graveſend*, in order to command the River.

Places of Note here:

1. *Milton* was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Montchenſeys*, Lords and Barons of *Swanſcombe*: For *Warren de Montchenſey* obtained a Charter of Freewarren to his Manor of *Milton*, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; his Son *William* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 52d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and left it to his Daughter *Dionis*, who married *Hugh de Vere*, but died without Iſſue: Wherefore *Joan* Siſter to *William de Montchenſey* above-mentioned, brought this Eſtate to her Husband *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*; whoſe Son *William* dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Iſabell* carried it to her Husband *Lawrence de Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*; whoſe Grandſon *John de Haſtings* about the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, ſold it to Sir *Simon de Burley*, on whoſe Attainder in the 10th Year of this Reign it Eſcheated to the Crown; and four Years after the King gave it to *John Holland* Earl of *Huntingdon*; and he ſold it to *Reginald Cobham*; whoſe Widow *Elizabeth* carried it to a ſecond Husband *William Clifford*, Eſq; in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. After his Death it went to *Braybrook*, who had married *Joan* the Heir General of *Cobham*; thence by another

Heir

Heir General it went to *Brook* of *Somerſetſhire*; after this, in the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Brent*; whoſe Son *William* in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold it to Sir *Henry Wyat*; and his Grandſon Sir *Thomas* forfeited it by Attainder to the Crown in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*: And then it was granted to *George Brook* Lord *Cobham*, whoſe Deſcendant *Henry* Lord *Brook* was alſo attainted of High-Treaſon, for being concerned with Sir *Water Raleigh*, in the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt; and then that Prince granted it to Mr. *George Tucker* of *Graveſend*; whoſe Grandſon *George* ſold it to Mr. —— *Hamon* of *Queenhithe*, *London*: And he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

MILTON near *Sittingbourne*, *Middleton*: *Philpot* ſaith it was called ſo from lying in the Middle of the County: But *Lambard*, becauſe it lies between *Newington* and *Marſtone*: It lies at the *North* Part of *Kent*, near the Iſle of *Sheppey*, about ſix Miles *North Weſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* The Church is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*; is handſome and large, with a very good Tower; the Communion Table handſomely railed in, and wainſcoted behind.

In this Church were Memorials of the Interment of *John Norwood*, Eſq; in the Year 1400; of *John Norwood*, Eſq; in 1496, who was Conſtable of *Queenborough-Caſtle*, in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IVth; of *Thomas Aleſe* in 1539; This ſtill remains on a Braſs Plate in the *South* Wall: Of Sir *John Norton* in 1534; this was in the *South* Chancel, but the Inſcription is now gone: Of *Clement Finch*, Eſq; in 1596. And in the Veſtry I ſaw a Braſs Plate, which had been on the Tomb-Stone of *John Norwood*, *A. D.* 1430.

A Market is kept here every *Saturday*.

This Town is governed by an Officer, who is ſtill called by the old *Saxon* Name of *Port-Reeve*; He is choſe annually on St. *James*'s Day; and he ſuperviſes the Weights and Meaſures all over the Hundred of *Milton*.

Kilburn ſaith this Place was anciently called the *King's-Town*; and that the Kings had formerly a Houſe here; which was burnt down by Earl *Godwin*'s Party in King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Reign. *Philpot* ſaith it was a *Caſtellate Palace*, and ſtood beneath the Church. And indeed when King *Alfred* divided *Kent* into Laths and Hundreds, this Town was in his own Hands, and called *Regia Villa de Middleton*, the *King's Town of* Middleton; and on this Account gave Name to the whole Hundred. *Lambard* thinks, that this Place anciently was not within the Charge of the Sheriff of *Kent*; becauſe he finds that in the 48th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, a Grant was made to *Fulk Peyforer*, of the Cuſtody of the County, and alſo of the Hundred of *Milton*. Some write that the old Town of *Milton*, which ſeems to have ſtood as the King's Houſe did, near the Church, was all burnt down, as well as that Palace, by Earl *Godwin*'s Men.

In the *Tower* Records, *Clauſ. An.* 1. *R.* 2. *N.* 33. there is an Exemption granted to the Men of the Hundred of *Middleton* from all Watch and Ward on the Sea Coaſts, except in the Iſle of *Sheppey*; and in another Place I find that the Bailiffs of this Hundred had the Return of Writs. And in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, this Town and Hundred, with the Return of Writs, were granted by Patent to Queen *Philippa* for her Life.

And ſo lately as the 27th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, in a Patent or Deputation granted to *Brook* Lord *Cobham*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, by *Howard*, then Lord High Admiral of *England*, &c. *Ireland*, &c. impowering him to claim ſuch Wreck of the Sea, as were not claimed by any particular Grant, there is an Exception to this Place of *Milton*, and the Sea adjoining to it. All which I think do ſhew this Place to have been even then accounted as a Royal Town, and to have ſome peculiar Privileges and Advantages.

In the 25th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find it had a diſtinct Coroner of its own, from that of the County; and was farmed of the King by *John de Northwood*.

There are two very fine Springs of Water, which riſe within half a Mile of the Town, and which drive four Corn-Mills, which grind 80 Quarters of Corn *per* Week for the Uſe of *Chatham* Market, and for the King's Dock there. And yet they told me, that the Trade of this Town is much decayed, in Compariſon of what it was 40 Years ago.

The Oyſters taken in the Grounds here, are the moſt famous of any in *Kent*.

Milton Hundred is divided into five Bailiwicks, whereof one is called the Bailiwick of *Sheppey*, as including that Iſle. And in a Copy of the Pleas of the Crown, before the Juſtices Itinerant in *Kent*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find this Note: *Hundredus de Mereden eſt Hundredus Domini Regis quod valet per Ann. ſimul cum Hundred de Middleton* 22 *l.* 13 *s.* 8½ *d.* But how *Marden* Hundred, and this of *Middleton* came to be eſtimated together, I don't know; in the ſame Book I find alſo this Entry made: *Johannes de Shorne & Daniel de Burgham, dum fuerunt Ballivi de Middleton tenuerunt placita quðlibet ſeptimanâ per quinque Dies ubicunque voluerunt per totum iſtud Hundredum, &c.* I find alſo in the ſame Book mention made of one *Lucas de Care*, that was *Camerarius de Milton*.

Place of Note here:

1. *Middleton* Manor: This, together with the Manor of *Marden*, was in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, granted to *John de Burgo*; I ſuppoſe the Son of the famous *Hugo de Burgo*: And in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IId, another Grant was made of them to Queen *Margaret*: And again in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, there was a Grant of it to Queen *Philippa*; for in the 19th Year of that Prince, it appears by the *Tower Records*, that ſhe leaſed it for a Term of Years to *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntigdon*, with all the Liberties annexed to it, except ſome Royal Franchiſes; which *Philpot* ſaith, were ſo inherent in the Crown, that they could not be ſeparated: The Rent was 200 *l. per Ann.* When this Leaſe expired it ſeems to have continued in the Crown till King *James* the Iſt's Reign; and then that Prince granted both theſe Manors for ever, to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*: And I am informed that they are now in the Poſſeſſion of *James Herbert*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*.

2. *Northwood Chaſteners*: This is a Manor here, ſo called perhaps from lying *North* from *Milton-Town*, in a Wood formerly much abounding with Cheſnut-Trees. It was formerly the Reſidence of *Stephen* the Son of *John de Sheppey*, who came hither from the Iſland of that Name, and ſettled himſelf at this Place, where he built a good Houſe, moated round, and encloſed with a Park, well wooded and ſtored with Deer and wild Boars: He had alſo a Licenſe from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to build a free Chapel here; which *Philpot* ſaith, ſome Perſons (who re-

remembred it ſtanding) told his Father, was a curious Piece of Architecture. After this it ſeems to have given Name to the Family of *Northwood*, the next Proprietors after the *Shepeys* were extinct here. *Roger de Northwood* was one of thoſe brave Gentlemen of this County, that attended King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*: His Deſcendant Sir *Roger de Northwood*, changed the Tenure of his Land here, from *Gavelkind* into that of *Knights Service*: He died in the 13th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and was ſucceeded here, and in the Poſſeſſion of *Shorne* alſo, by Sir *John Northwood* his Eldeſt Son, who farmed, as is above-ſaid, the whole Hundred of *Milton* of the Crown: This Gentleman, and his Son of the ſame Name, was with King *Edward* the Iſt, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*. The Manor of *Shorne* holding by Grand Serjeanty, to carry a white Banner for 40 Days together, at their own Charge, whenever the King ſhall make War in *Scotland*. Sir *John Northwood* was called to ſit in Parliament as a Baron in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* IId. Several of this Family (*Philpot* ſaith) had their Effigies lying croſs-legged in *Milton* Church, repreſenting that thoſe whoſe Images they were, had taken upon them the *Cruſado*. But at laſt this great Family ended, as to the Name, in *John Northwood*, who left only Two Daughters; of whom one was married to *Barley* of *Hertfordſhire*; and *Joan*, the other, to Sir *John Norton*, whoſe Anceſtors had much Land about *Norton* and *Feverſham*, in King *Stephen*'s Reign.

This Sir *John Norton* in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, went with Sir *Edward Poynings* to aſſiſt *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, and Siſter to the Emperor, againſt the Incurſions of the Duke of *Gelders*. And *Fuller* (in his *Worthies*) ſaith, he was Knighted by *Charles* the Young Prince of *Caſtile*, who was afterwards Emperor; he lies buried in this Church in the Year 1534. His Son *John* alſo for his good Services performed in *Flanders* was Knighted by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, then Lady Regent of the *Low Countries* under *Charles* the Vth; together with *John Fogge*, *John Scott*, and *Thomas Lynde*, all Gentlemen of this County. But this Sir *John Norton*'s Grandſon *Thomas*, about 1621, ſold it to *Manaſſer Northwood*, Eſq; a collateral Deſcendant from the *Northwoods* above-mentioned; and his Son *Richard* ſent it the ſame Way to Sir *William Tuſton*, Third Brother to *Nicholas Tuſton*, Earl of *Thanet*, whoſe Second Son Sir *Charles Tuſton*, on the Deceaſe of Sir *Benedict*, his Eldeſt Brother, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Kemſley Down*, is famous here for the Ruins of an old Caſtle, which *Philpot* ſaith were viſible in his Time: And ſome think the Name is *Campsley*; (*i. e.*) The Place of the Camp. But 'tis now all oregrown with Buſhes, and is called *Caſtle Ruff*. *A. D.* 893. *Haſting* the *Daniſh* Pyrate (who had before much infeſted the Coaſts of *France*) came to this Place in the Reign of King *Alfred*, and built a kind of Fort or Caſtle here, as he had before done at *Appledre*, pretending to fortify himſelf. But King *Ælfred* came hither againſt him, and entrenched himſelf alſo on the other Side of the Water: The Ditches of which Work, and ſome ſmall Part of the Stones do remain to this Day, and are called *Bayford* or *Baford* Caſtle near *Sittingbourne*. *Vid. Ælfredi vitam, p.* 44, 45, 46. And that Valiant King ſoon drove him from hence, forced him to ſue for Peace, and made him give his own Oath, and his Two Sons Hoſtages for the Obſervation of it. But he ſoon forgot all his Obligations, and broke all his Promiſes.

4. *Orehouſe*; this in the Iſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, was accounted a Manor, and was granted to *Alice de Preſton*, and her Heirs.

5. *Helmes* or *Holmes* is another Manor in *Milton*, but lies alſo Part of it in *Iwade*. *Philpot* ſaith it always had the ſame Proprietors as *Bobbing-Court* had, *viz.* the *Savages*, and then the *Cliffords*, &c. which ſee: Only he ſaith, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it was ſold off to one *Thompſon*, Anceſtor of that *Thompſon* which lived at *Royton* Chapel in *Lenham*. And in that Name the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

MINSTER in the Iſle of *Shepey*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about four Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Queenborough*; in the Bailiwick of *Milton*, Hundred of the Iſle of *Shepey*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Sexburgha*. 'Tis eſteemed only as a Curacy, and ſo not valued in the King's Books in the *Valor Beneficiorum*; but Biſhop *Williams* in his Map of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, rates it at 4 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.* About 500 Years ago this Church was appropriated to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin*'s claims alſo in this Pariſh. A Fair is kept here on the *Monday* before *Eaſter-day*.

An Account of the Nunnery here you will find in the Chapter of Religious Houſes.

In the Church, (which *Wever* ſaith is but a Part of the Monaſtery converted into a Pariſh Church, though it be very lofty and ſpacious, with a fine Communion Table railed in, *&c.*) are divers Funeral Monuments, which have been moved out of the adjoining Chapel, formerly belonging to the Nunnery; the Inſcriptions are moſt of them gone; ſome of which make a Shew of wondrous great Antiquity, as This, *Hic jacent Rogerus Norwood & Boon Uxor ejus ſepulti ante Conqueſtum*. But though 'tis not unlikely this Family might have been ſettled here before the Conqueſt, the Characters of this Inſcription, demonſtrate it to have a much later Date. And by the Figures having Spurs on, and lying croſs-leg'd, I judge it repreſents one that lived ſince the Holy War. Here are alſo ſome Monumental Remains of the Family of the *Shurlands*: And Sir *Robert Shurland* flouriſhed here in the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt. A very fair Monument of Sir *Thomas Cheyney* Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and to King *Edward* the VIth, and Privy Counceller to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, *A. D.* 1559. is ſtanding in the Parſonage Chancel. Here are alſo Memorials of the Interment of *Soole* and *Ware* above 180 Years ago.

The famous Monument of the Lord of *Shurland*, of which I told you the vulgar Legend in *Eaſt* Church, is a very fair one, and ſtands in the Wall of the *South* Iſle of the Church. The Walls of the Gate-Houſe, and part of the Nunnery are ſtill ſtanding.

I ſaw here in the Marſhes, and in many other Places of this Iſland, many large *Tumuli* or Barrows; which I judge to have been caſt up in Memory of the Interment, or over the Bodies of ſome Eminent Men among the *Danes*, when they had Poſſeſſion of this Iſland.

The People call ſome of theſe Mounts, *The Coterells*.

A. D. 831. Thirty Five Sail of *Daniſh* Pyrates landed here, robbing and deſtroying all that came in their Way. *A. D.* 851. They robbed it

it a ſecond Time; the *Daniſh* Army Wintering here, and their Fleet lying in the Road. And *An.* 855, they came hither again, did the ſame, ſtaying here all the Winter. Earl *Godwin* alſo and his Sons, about 1052, during the time of their Baniſhment, Landed here, carrying away and deſtroying whatever they could find.

Places of Note here:

1. *Minſter* Manor: this ſtaid in the Nunnery till the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes; and then in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, was granted to Sir *Thomas Cheney*: But his Son *Henry* Lord *Cheney*, having in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign exchanged it with that Queen for other Lands, ſhe Re-granted it to Sir *Thomas Hobby*, who had married her Kinſwoman *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Hunſdon*: And his Son, Sir *Edward Hobby*, about the middle of the next Reign, ſold it to Mr. *Henry Richards*; who, on his Deceaſe, bequeathed it to Mr. *Gabriel Liveſay*; and he, in the next Reign, ſold it to Sir *John Heyward*, who ſettled it upon his Two Feoffees, Sir *Francis Buller* of *Cornwall*, and Mr. Serjeant *Clerk* of *Rocheſter*, in Truſt for ſuch Charitable Uſes, as they ſhould think (ſaith *Philpot*) proportionate to the Conveyance.

2. *Northwood* Manor; this was once part of the Inheritance of *Johannes de Scapeia* or *Shepey*. And *Philpot* ſaith he had Iſſue *Stephen de Northwood*, the firſt, that he can find, who took the Name of *Northwood*. He was Father of that Sir *Roger de Northwood*, who lies buried in this Church with an Inſcription, pretending to a Date before the Conqueſt, as hath been above taken notice of. A Deſcendant of the Family, one *John de Northwood* feaſted King *Henry* the Vth at the Red Lion Inn in *Sittingbourne*; but the whole Wine amounted (ſaith *Philpot*) but to 9 *s.* 9 *d.* Wine being then at a Peny *per* Pint. Another of this Name and Family, *William Northwood*, did ſignal Service both at the Battel of *Agincourt* and *Vernoulle*, under the Command of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, then Regent of *France*. His Kinſman *John Northwood* was the laſt of this Name at this Place; and he about the latter End of King *Edward* the IVth, ſold it to *William Warner*, Eſq; whoſe Son and Heir about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſent it the ſame Way to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; and his Son *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, exchanged it with Queen *Elizabeth* for other Lands; it continued in the Crown till the 2d Year of King *James* the Iſt, and then was granted to *Philip Herbert*, Earl of *Montgomery* and *Pembroke*.

3. *Newhall*. This is another little Manor in *Minſter*, which in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Fulk de Peyforer*, by whoſe only Daughter *Juliana* it went in Marriage to *Thomas St. Leger* of *Ottringden*; and he left by her only Two Daughters Coheirs, who were married to *Aucher* and *Ewias*: About the Beginning of King *Henry* the Vth, theſe Two ſold it to *Cromer*, whoſe Deſcendant *William Cromer*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, forfeited it ſome-how to the Crown, from whence it was granted to *Stephen Graine*: And in this Name it ſtaid till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was alienated to *Small*; and not many Years after it went the ſame Way to *Luck*, thence to *Newton*, and thence again the ſame Way to Mr. *Joſiah Gering* of *London*; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Riſhingdon*. This Place in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, was Part of the Eſtate of *John de Savage*, who then had a Charter of Freewarren for this and for ſeveral others of his Manors in *Kent*. In the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId, it was purchaſed by Queen *Philippa*, and by her ſettled on the Hoſpital of St. *Katherine*'s near the *Tower* of *London*, where I ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

October 22d, 1580. during Achbiſhop *Grindal*'s Sequeſtration, a Licenſe was granted to ſuch as officiated for him to the Lord *Henry Cheyney*, to remove the Coffins and Bones of his Father, and other his Anceſtors, from a little Chapel near the Pariſh Church, (which Chapel, I ſuppoſe, belonged to the Nunnery) and place them in this Pariſh Church of *Minſter*. The former little Chapel, with other Lands he ſold to Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*. See *Strype*'s Life of *Grindale*, *p.* 267.

As to the *Coperas Works*; that Mineral, the *Gloſſopetræ*, and other Marine Bodies, which have been frequently found on the Coaſt of the Sea here; I ſhall conſider them in the Natural Hiſtory Part of this Book. Only give me leave to anticipate one Thing for the ſake of ſuch as are troubled with that painful Diſtemper the Cramp in their Joints and Limbs; and who have withal Faith enough to believe it; which is, That Dr. *Plot* in his Letter to Dr. *Fell*, ſaith, That the *Gloſſopetræ*, the Sharks, and other Fiſhes Teeth found in the Earth in *Shepey*, and called by the People, *Cramp-Stones*, do *as ſecretly and as certainly cure the Cramp*, as the Loadſtone draws Iron.

'Tis uſually ſaid that there are neither Rats nor Moles in this Iſland, becauſe the Earth doth ſo abound with the *Coperas* Stones; but the Miniſter of this Pariſh, on my particular Enquiry, aſſured me, he had often ſeen both thoſe Sorts of Vermin here.

MINSTER in *Thanet*, lies towards the *North East* Side of *Kent* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, about Three Miles and an half *Northward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here, the Pariſh being in the Hundred of *Ringſlow*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury* and Deanery of *Weſt-Bere*; and the Church is called *St. Mary*'s. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 33 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* It is large, with Three Iſles and a Croſs one, all covered with Lead, and a Spire Steeple.

In the School-Houſe, on the Ground, are three very large *Tombſtones* which are mentioned by *Wever*, and probably are over Abbeſſes or ſome Nuns of Quality among the *Saxons*.

Under the Wall alſo near theſe, is the Monument of *Edila de Shorne*, rather *Thorne*, mentioned by the ſame Writer; but the Inſcription is now gone; it hath all the Marks of great Antiquity.

In the Chancel of the Church are 18 Stalls or Seats remaining; which look like thoſe of a Collegiate Church.

In the Church alſo are Memorials of *Saunders*, *Oxendens*, and *Paramours*; and of *John Cary*, Eſq; of *Stanwell* in *Middleſex*, who gave 10 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor here: Of Dr. *Richard Clerk* Vicar here, who gave 100 *l.* to be lent to four Orphan Pariſhioners, that are not ſufficiently ſtock'd, for a Term not exceeding Three Years.

The Font in this Church is matted round at the Bottom, to accommodate the Miniſter and Sureties in Kneeling, as I have obſerved it in ſome other Churches hereabours; 'tis very neat and commodious; and I wiſh were done in all Churches.

This Church is the moſt ancient of any in the Iſland. Mr. *Wharton* the Author of the *Anglia Sacra*, who was Miniſter here, thought it to

have been built above 1000 Years ago: But as the Reverend Mr. *Lewes*, Miniſter of *Margate*, obſerves, in an Account of this Iſland, kindly communicated to me; this will hardly agree with the Mitred Arches, which are to be found in the Windows of this Church; though the Arches in the Nave are Circular, and ſo bid fair for greater Antiquity. But 'tis probable the Body of the Church may be more ancient than the Roof, Windows, or ſome other Parts of the Building; which as they are more ſubject to Decay, may have had Alterations made in the Form of them. Mr. *Wharton* ſaid alſo, that this Church was anciently ſo much the *Mother*, as they call it, of the reſt in the Iſland, as to have them depending upon her: And at firſt paying *the whole*, and then two thirds of the Tithes to it; but at length a Compoſition was made between the ſeveral Patrons and Incumbents, and confirmed by the Biſhop; That the Incumbents of the New Churches ſhould pay only the 10th Part of all their real Profits to the Mother Church. This Compoſition Mr. *Wharton* ſaid was found to be duly obſerved as long as till the Year 1370. But now there are no ſuch Payments, nor Marks of ſuch a Superiority in *Minſter* over the other Churches in the Iſland. Though ſome ſuch Inſtances ſtill remain in the Neighbourhood: For the Churches of St. *Nicholas* and *Hern* do now pay a Penſion to the Vicar of *Reculver*, as the Incumbent of the Mother Church.

A Market was granted to this Place by King *Henry* the Iſt, *Ann.* 1116. at the Requeſt of *Hugh* Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, to help their Town of *Minſter*, which was then much fallen into decay, as *Lambard* ſaith. *Philpot* calls it a *Weekly Market*, and ſaith it was long diſuſed.

As to the Nunnery here founded by *Domneva*: See the Chapter of Religious Houſes.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Minſter* on the Diſſolution of the Abbeys continued in the Crown till the 9th Year of King *James* the Iſt, and then with the adjoining ones of St. *John*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Lawrence*, were granted to Sir *Philip Cary* and *John Williams*, Eſq; between whoſe Two Families the Inheritance continued divided in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Ebbes Fleet*, formerly called *Ippeds Fleet*, or *Ippers Fleet*; and by ſome Writers *Ippines Fleet*, and by others, *Heopines Fleet*; and by ſome *Wippeds-Fleet*, as they ſay, ſo named from one *Wipped* a Noble *Saxon*, who was the only conſiderable Commander ſlain of the *Saxons*, when *Aurelius Ambroſius*, Leader of the *Britons*, loſt here Twelve of his Principal Officers: But *Lambard* ſeems to think this great Battel rather was fought at a Place to this Day called *Wapfleet* in *Eſſex*: Since *Ralph Higden* ſaith the *Britons* never invaded *Kent*, but ſuffered the *Saxons* to have quiet Poſſeſſion of it, after the Battel of *Craford*.

But this *Ebbesfleet* is certainly famous for being the Place where the Two *Saxon* Princes and Brothers *Hengiſt* and *Horſa* firſt Landed, when they were called in by King *Vortiger* and the *Britons*, to defend them againſt the Invaſions and Devaſtations of the *Picts* and *Scots*, about the Year *A.D.* 449. But not as *Kilburn* unaccountably ſaith, to aid that King againſt the Forces of *Valentinian* the *Roman* Emperor.

3. *Sheriffs-Court*, in old Records called *Sheriffshope*. This was long ago the Eſtate, and perhaps the Seat of *Reginald de Cornhill*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, for ſeveral Years, both in King *Richard* the Iſt and in King *John*'s Reign; ſo that he was uſually called *Le Sheriff*; and hence this Place undoubtedly took its Name. But about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, this Manor went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Corbies*; *Robert de Corbie* had it at his Death, in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, whoſe Son *Robert* left only a Daughter *Joan*; and ſhe married Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, that was twice Lord Mayor of *London*: And in this Family it deſcended till it came to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*; who ſettled it in Marriage on his Daughter the Lady *Katherine*, with the Lord *Henry Stanhope*; after this it was ſold to Mr. *Henry Paramour*, in whoſe Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

On the Tomb of the Woman under the Wall above-mentioned, *Wever* ſaith, was this Inſcription:

Ici giſt Edile de Shorne repuſt Dame del eſpire.

And he thinks it ſhould be *Edila de Thorne* becauſe there is a Place in this Pariſh ſo called.

Ethelinga Prioreſs of this Convent next after St. *Mildred*, finding the Church erected by *Domneva* not large enough to hold the People that crowded hither, built a new one very large and ſumptuous, which Archbiſhop *Cuthbert* conſecrated and dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*. She died *Ann.* 751, and was buried in her own Church.

Sexburga Daughter of *Anna*, who was Wife to *Ercombert*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, Mother of *Egbert* and *Lothaire* Kings of *Kent*, after her Huſband's Death turn'd Nun, and was admitted Abbeſs of this Nunnery by Archbiſhop *Cuthbert*, and was buried in this Church.

Seberitha was another Abbeſs here, who was conſecrated by Archbiſhop *Ethelard*: But in her Time the *Danes* Landed in *Thanet*, plunder'd the whole Iſland, burnt and totally deſtroyed this Houſe, and burnt her and all the Nuns (whom they found hid in Caves to avoid their Luſt and Cruelty) to Aſhes. *Wever*, *p.* 260.

John Capgrave in his Life of *Domneva*, ſaith, That *Thunnor* who murdered the Young Princes, and perſuaded *Egbert* againſt this Gift to *Domneva*, had his Neck broken immediately by his Horſe's Unrulineſs, and was buried under a great Heap of Stones in this Iſland, at a Place called from him *Thunniclan*; but I could hear of no ſuch Place. And this contradicts the Story of the Earth's opening and ſwallowing him up: Which yet *William Thorn*, who made the *Appendix*, tells, and with this Circumſtance, That the Place where he ſunk into the Earth, was called *Thunnor*'s Leap, even in his Time. 'Tis highly probable, that theſe are both mere Figments and Lies invented by the Monks.

The old *Portus Ritupenſis*, as I ſhall fully ſhew hereafter, having one of its Mouths or Entrances at *Reculver*, as the other was the ancient Mouth of *Sandwich* Haven, lay under this Pariſh to the *Southward*, making *Thanet* then a compleat Iſland. But the Sea leaving it by Degrees, it is now come to be nothing but a poor Brook, ſcarcely worth taking Notice of. Over it at *Sarre* is a ſmall Wooden Bridge; and at *Sandwich* Town is a Ferry-Boat to paſs it, though 'tis often fordable there at low Water. But in the Year 1242, The River *Wantſume*, which makes *Thanet* an Iſland, was then in ſome Meaſure Navigable: For in a Compoſition made between the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, and the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s at that Time, are theſe Words.

Item pro Bono pacis conceſſum eſt à Priore & Capitulo antedicti, quod de cætero ad Fletum de Menſtre *per flumen de Sandwico fit acceſſus per Navigium, & receſſus: Hoc adjecto, quod ſi in ipſo Flumine, antedictum Fletum aliqua Navis Anchoram fixerit, vel levandæ Navis vel negotiandi cauſâ, ſe ibidem exonera-*

vit;

ravit; dicti Prior & Capitalam Conſuetudines maritimas habeant, &c.

And afterwards, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId, I find the Abbot of St. *Auſtin* indicted before the Juſtices Itinerant, for obſtructing this *Flete* of *Minſter*, *Per quod quidam Fletum Naves cum pluribus Mercimoniis & Merchandiſis tranſire ſolebant ad eandem Villam de Menſtre*, as the Words are.

The Abbot only ſaid that the Obſtruction had been made ſome Years before by one of his Predeceſſors, in his own Land, *&c.* But the Jury gave it againſt him; and determined that the Navigation here ought to be open and free, excepting the Cuſtom to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* above-mentioned; which uſed to be paid before the Veſſels entred into this *Flete* (from *Sandwich*); and this Cuſtom was then called *Selynge*.

Though the Manor of *Minſter* was claimed by the Abbot of St. *Auſtin's*, and all Privileges thereunto belonging; yet I find by the Copies of the Pleas of the Crown in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, held before the Juſtices Itinerant for this County, That the King brought 5 Writs of Right againſt the Abbot for this Manor, and 4 others in this Neighbourhood: And accordingly four Knights and others were appointed to enquire into the Claim: The Knights were Sir *Robert de Hougham*, Sir *Simon de Shurſtede*, Sir *Hubert de Bikenore*, and Sir *Stephen de Coſington*. But on Examination the Abbot continued in Poſſeſſion.

MOLDASH, *Molaſh*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about three Miles and an half to the *North Weſtward* of *Wye*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Felborow*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*, in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; The Church which is very ſmall, and of one Iſle only, is dedicated to St. *Peter*. 'Tis a Chapel of Eaſe only to *Chilham*, and ſo not rated in the King's Books. And *Philpot* ſaith, that *Moldaſh* is only a Branch of the Manor of *Chilham*.

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over it.

Places of Note in this Pariſh.

1. *Flemmings*, alias *Bowers*, as 'tis written in the Court Rolls, is a Manor which as long ago as *A. D.* 1019, was in the Poſſeſſion of *John de Flemming*; and very likely remained in that Name a good while. But in the 24th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, it was become Part of the Eſtate of *John Treſwenall*, and in this Family it continued till the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was alienated to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; but about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, it was ſold out of that Family to Mr. *Henry Chapman*; and in that Name I believe it ſtill continues.

In the Church are Memorials of ſeveral of this Family of *Chapman*; and in the Middle of it is a Vault, on the Stone Cover of which is carved,

Pulvis Chapmannorum.

2. *Witherling*: This is alſo another Manor here which ſeems anciently to have had Owners of that Name; and in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, *Joan Witherling* was found Heir at Law to it, and ſold it to Sir *William Keneworth*; whoſe Son *William Keneworth*, ſent it the ſame Way to *John Moyle* of *Buckwell*, Eſq; extracted from the *Moyles* of *Bodmin* in *Cornwall*; and he in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth ſold it to *Hamo Vidian* a Name of good Antiquity in this Pariſh; as appears by an old Farm here called *Vidian's Foreſtall*: And a great Grandſon of this Purchaſer, Mr. *William Vidian*, was the Poſſeſſor of this Manor in *Philpot's* Time.

Great MONGEHAM, *Muningham*, lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *South Eaſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Martin*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims here.

Here is an Annual Fair on *October* the 18th, being St. *Luke's* Day. And here was a Market on *Thurſdays*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Mongeham* Manor was given to St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury* by *Eadbert* King of *Kent*. And I find the Abbot claiming the Privileges of a Manor here in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; but on the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 33d Year, granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church*, who leaſed it out to *John Fropehunt*; after which it went to *Gibbs*, and in *Philpot's* Time was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Crayfords*: Of which Family are Memorials in the Church, over the Porch of which are theſe Arms, *a Feſs between 3 Lions Paſſant*.

2. *Foggs-Court*, is a Manor here which anciently was a Seat of the famous Family of *Fogg*, and the only Place in the County which bears their Name, though now there be hardly any Signs of that Houſe left. *Thomas Fogg*, Serjeant Porter of *Calais*, was the laſt Poſſeſſor of this Name; but by *Alice* his Daughter and Coheir, it went in Marriage to Mr. *William Scott*, in which Name it continued for ſome Time, but at length was ſold to Mr. *Philip Pownall* of *Sibbertſwould*, or *Shepperdſwell*, as 'tis uſually called, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Great Barville* is a Place here, which very anciently belonged to the Family of *Crayford*, and continued in their Poſſeſſion for many Ages; *William Crayford* was made a Banneret by King *Edward* the IVth, and his Arms were, *on a Chevron 3 Eagles Heads Eraſed*: And in this Name it continued in *Philpot's* Time, being then in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Crayford*. Part of this Manor is in *Tilmanſton* Pariſh.

4. *Little Barville*, lies as the former, partly in *Mongeham*, and partly in *Tilmanſton*: And for ſome Centuries was the Eſtate of the Family of the *Picks* or *Pix*; but about the End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it went thence by Sale to that of *Crayford*, and there was fixed in *Philpot's* Time, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Crayford* above-mentioned.

The Market here was obtained by *Bertram de Criol*, who had a Grant of it from King *Henry* the IIId, and allowed in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

Little MONGEHAM, *Moningham*, lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *South* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; but the Church, which was reckoned but as a Chapel, and annexed to *Northbourn*, is demoliſhed.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here. *Philpot* ſaith it was given to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s, as 6 Plough Lands, by King *Eadbert*.

In the 17th Year of *Edward* the Iſt, *John de Lovetot* and *Henry de Apuldreſield* were appointed Commiſſioners for viewing the Banks and Ditches in *Eaſt Kent*, broken by the Sea. They met ſomewhere in this Neighbourhood, at a Place then called *Erchesto*, and appointed the Hundreds of *Eaſtry* and *Cornilo* to chuſe one Bailiff, and 12 Jurats, 6 out of each Hundred; who being choſen, were, by the Commiſſioners, appointed upon Oath juſtly to meaſure all the Lands, as well of the Lords as Tenants, that lay within Danger of the Sea, within thoſe Hundreds: and to cauſe Sewers, Walls, *&c.* to be made at the common Charge of ſuch as had Lands ſo ſituated; and to over-ſee them for the future, and keep them in Repair. Theſe made a Return to the Commiſſioners, that in the Hundred of *Cornilo* the Total of all the Acres ſubject to this Danger and Charge, was,

Acres, 1600.
Aſſeſſment, 35 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

In the Hundred of *Eaſtry* it was thus;

Acres, 1156.
Aſſeſſment, 24 *l.* 0 *s.* 8 *d.*

See *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 40.

MONKETON in *Thanet*, *Muncheton*, *Munketune*, lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, about Four Miles and a half *North Weſtward* from *Sandwich*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Weſt-Bere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is called St. *Mary Magdalens*; which was by Archbiſhop *Richard* appropriated to the *Almnery* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, but being afterwards taken away by *Baldwin* his Succeſſor, did continue ſo, till *Simon Iſlip*, in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, reſtored it again. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *Bleebenden* and *Criſpe*, and of *Terry*, *Ayling*, *Orchard*, and *Parker*.

The Church is now but of one Iſle, but ſeems formerly to have been larger: 'Tis now a fair Building, and hath a good Tower.

In the Windows are Remains of good painted Glaſs; and the Heads of ſeveral Biſhops well enough done.

In the Chancel are Stalls, as in a Collegiate Church, for Twelve Brothers; and 'tis likely there hath been formerly ſome Fraternity here; unleſs the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* built theſe Stalls to ſit in themſelves, when they came hither to ſee their Eſtate, or to divert themſelves.

'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13. 00. 04. *per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Monkton*, being given thereunto by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the 33d Year of his Reign. But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Pariſh, as being in the Hundred of *Ringſlow*, which belonged to that Abbey.

A Fair is kept here on *July* 23; and *John Salisbury*, Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, obtained a Weekly Market for it of King *Henry* the VIth.

The Manor of *Monkton* was given to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, 961. by *Edgiva* or *Ediva*, Queen Dowager of King *Edward* the Elder, and Mother of *Edmond* and *Eadred*; and coming to the Crown at the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth given to the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church*.

The Inhabitants of this Place were obliged to pay annually to the Convent of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, who had their Church appropriated to them, a yearly Service called *Avercorn*, by uncertain Meaſure; but *A. D.* 1263, it was determined, that the Quantity ſhould be Two Buſhels and a half. Theſe Payments of Corn were uſually made on *All-Saints* day; and the Cuſtom ſeems to ariſe from what the *Saxons* uſed to call, *Cyric Sceat*, or *Church Scot*, which was a Quantity of Corn paid to the Pariſh Church on St. *Martin*'s *Day*, (*Nov.* 11.) as the Firſt Fruits of the Corn. King *Ina*, in his Laws, ordained this Annual Payment under ſevere Penalties: When the *Norman* Terms came into uſe here, 'tis like it took this Name of *Avercorne*.

In *Domeſday* Book is this Account of this Place.

Monkton eſt Manerium Monachorum St. Trinitatis, & eſt de Cibo eorum, & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro 20 *Sulingis & nunc pro* 18. *& eſt appretiatum* 40 *l.*

So that the whole Pariſh ſeems to have belonged to the Convent, for I ſuppoſe there are not more than 20 Plow-lands in it.

The Church of *Monkton* was appropriated to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* by Archbiſhop *Richard*, *Becket*'s next Succeſſor; but upon the Quarrel between him and his Monks, Archbiſhop *Baldwin* took it away again from the Convent. But *Simon Iſlip*, Archbiſhop here about 1349, with the King's Special Licenſe, reſtored it again; and ſometime after a perpetual Vicarage was founded here. The Appropriation of Archbiſhop *Iſlip*, was in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the 3d.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the 1ſt, the King brought a Writ of Right againſt the Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, for this Manor of *Monketon*, but the Jury gave it againſt him for the Convent.

MURSTON, *Moryſton*, *Morſton*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about one Mile *Eaſtward* from *Milton*, and in that Bailiwick and Hundred. In the Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called *All-Saints*: In which is a Braſs Plate with the Figures of *John Eveas* and his Wife, 1488.

The Church is pretty large: Remains of ſome very old Letters on a Stone in the Chancel.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here.

1. *Murſton* Manor, this Place had once Owners of this Name; for it appears by the Book of *Aid*, that *John de Morſton*, whoſe Anceſtor, *Bartholomew*, was at the Siege of *Acon* with King *Richard* the Iſt, had it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId at making the Black Prince Knight. But this Name was extinct here before the End of King *Richard* the IId; for then it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Walter Fitzwalter* of *Eſſex*; who had frequently been called to Parliament as a Baron. But his Deſcendant *John Fitzwalter*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, ſold it to *Cromer*; in which Name it ſtaid till King *James* the Iſt, and then *Chriſtian*, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *James Cromer*, carried it to Sir

Sir *John Hales*, in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Eaſt-hall*, is another Manor here, which anciently was the Eſtate of an old Family of the Name of *De la Pine*; (Arms *Sable* 3 Pine Apples Or). *James de la Pine* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 26th Year of *Edward* the IIId, and kept his Shrievalty here: But his Son *Thomas de la Pine*, about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, ſold it to *Thomas St. Leger*, who was alſo Sheriff of *Kent* in the 20th Year of that Prince: But he dying without Iſſue Male, *Joan*, one of his Daughters, carried it in Marriage to *John Ewias*; and after ſtaying here for three or four Deſcents, by *Alice*, Daughter to *William Ewias*, it went to *Thomas Hales*; who in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, whoſe Son of the ſame Name parted with it to *Gardiner* in the 9th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and he, in a Year after, ſold it to *John Norden*; who, in King *James* the Iſt's Time, ſent it the ſame way to *Pordage*, Predeceſſor to Mr. *Pordage* of *Rodmerſham*, the Owner of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Mere-Court*, is a Place here ſituated near the Sea; and which, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Arnold de Savage*, whoſe Grand-daughter *Eleanor* carried this Eſtate, and that at *Bobbing*, to her Husband *William Clifford*, in whoſe Family it ſtaid till King *Henry* the VIIth's Time; what came of it in the next Reign doth not appear; but in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign it came to be, tho' I find not which way, the Inheritance of *Crofts*: But in the 22d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *David Croft* left three Daughters Co-heirs, who all joined in the 42d Year of that Queen's Reign, in a Sale to *Stephen Hulks*; whence it went to his Son Mr. *John Hulks*; and he, at his Deceaſe, left it to his ſecond Son Mr. *Charles Hulks*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Henry de Apuldrefeld*, without the King's leave, married *Iſolda*, Widow of *Thomas Abeſyn*, who held 20 Librates of Land in this Pariſh of the King in *Capite*; for this he was Fined 20 *l.* and then had quiet Poſſeſſion of his Wife's Eſtate.

NAKINTON, perhaps from the *Saxon Nacenned*, the *newly built Town*; tho' 'tis often written *Natinden* in the old Records, as alſo *Natindon*; it lies towards the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about a Mile and a half *South Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and the reſt in that of *Whitſtaple*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; and that of St. *Auſtin* over the Manor of *Nakinton*.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and is Dedicated to St. *Mary*. Having been eſteemed a Curacy, it is not rated in the *Valor Beneficiorum*; but Biſhop *Williams*, in his *Eccleſiaſtical* Map of *Canterbury*, values it at 8 *l.* 4 *s.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Nakinton* Manor; this ſeems to have anciently belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s; tho' *Philpot* ſays nothing of it: For I find that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbot was allowed to be in Poſſeſſion of 100 Acres of Land here; tho' he was complained of for not letting his Tenements be geldable to Scot and Lot, and to attend the Hundred Court; which the Abbot gave up, and acknowledged them to be taxable, *&c.* There was alſo one *William de Natindon* at this Time, who had 100 Acres of Land in this Pariſh.

I find alſo that in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford* claimed the Privileges of a Manor for his Land here, as holding under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and no doubt the Archbiſhop had once Land here, becauſe of his Liberty claiming in the Pariſh; but of neither of theſe three Eſtates doth *Philpot* take any Notice.

It appears alſo that one *Chiche* had Lands here about this Time, in a Place called *Havyfield*.

2. *Staplegate*; this Place was once the Seat of a Family of this Name; who had alſo a good Eſtate in *Romney Marſh*: And *Philpot* thinks they had this Name from Collecting for the King the Profits of the *Staple* for Wool, which was fix'd at *Staple-Gate* in *Canterbury*. One of theſe was *Edmond Staplegate*, who paid Aid for the Manor of *Bilſington* in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And it was his Son of the ſame Name, who at the Coronation of King *Richard* the IId, contended with *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* for the Office of chief Butler then, before the Lord High Steward *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*; as I have before taken notice of in *Bilſington*; and he died Thirteen Years afterwards poſſeſſed of this Manor. But afterwards, in the Reigns of King *Henry* the Vth and VIth, this Eſtate was got out of this Name into that of *Leichfield*; a Family which had much Land about *Tilmanſton*, *Betſhanger*, &c. But in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IVth, *Roger Leichfield* ſold it to *William Haut*, Eſq; and his Son, Sir *William Haut*, dying without Iſſue Male, by his Daughter and Co-heir *Elizabeth*, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*; who about the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to *Philip Cowſe*, Eſq; and from him it went the ſame way to Sir *Anthony Aucher*; and thence in a few Years it paſſed the ſame way to Sir *James Hales* of the Dungeon; whoſe Deſcendant Sir *James Hales*, ſold it to Mr. *Smith* of *Highgate* by *London*; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

NETTLSTED, *Netherleſtede*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the *Medway*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Weſt-Malling*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is called St. *Mary*'s; which is a Rectory, and with the annexed Chapel of *Berminget*, alias *Weſt-Berling*, is valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 0 *s.* 8 *d.*

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Pere or Arch of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Nettleſted*: This Place was the Ancient Seat of the great Family of the *Pimpes*: *William de Pimpe* paid Aid for his Lands here, and for others in this Neighbourhood, at making the Black Prince Knight: And his Son and Heir *Reginald Pimpe* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and died that Year. 'Tis probable that the Father was a Knight; and that this Inſcription which is, or was, on a Tomb in *Nettleſted* Church belonged to his Lady:

Hic jacet Domina Margareta de Cobham, quondam Uxor Willielmi Pimpe, Militis, quæ obiit 4. Sept. A. D. 1337.

But about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, *Anne Pimpe*, by marrying *John Scott* of *Scott's* Hall,

Hall, carried this Eſtate into that Family; and there it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

Perhaps before the *Pimpes* ſettled here, the Earls of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford* were Lords of this Place; for I find mention made of their Court of *Nettleſtede* in our old Records: And they claimed here the uſual Privileges of a Manor in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and they would not let their Tenants attend the Sheriffs Turns, *&c.* becauſe within the Privileges of *Tunbridge* Lowy.

2. *Lomewood* is a Place here which once belonged to a Cloiſter of Black Canons in *Oxford*, which was dedicated to St. *Friſwith*, and being ſuppreſs'd by Cardinal *Woolſey*, *A. D.* 1525. when he deſign'd to erect his College of *Chriſt-Church*; the Crown granted this Eſtate to Sir *Edward Nevill*, whoſe Daughter *Katherine* carried it in Marriage to *John Roydon*, Eſq; of *Roydon-Hall* in *Great Peckham*; and by *Elizabeth Roydon* his ſole Heir, it went again in Marriage to *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot's* Time; being in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Roger Twiſden* of *Roydon-Hall*, Knt. and Baronet.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Magiſter John de Plauche*, brought his Plea againſt the Prior of *Tunbridge* for a Meſſuage and 100 Acres of Land, 6 Acres of Meadow, 6 of Woodland, and Rent in Money of Three Shillings, lying in *Nettleſted*; as having no Right in the Premiſes, till after Date of ſuch a Demiſe, *&c.* But the Jury gave it for the Priory; and ſo they continued in Poſſeſſion. I am apt to believe this was the Eſtate called by *Philpot*, *Lomewood*: And that 'tis a Miſtake of the Printer, or of the Author, in putting *Oxford* inſtead of *Tunbridge*; for the Brethren of this Priory were black Canons: And I can't find there were any other hereabouts.

NEWCHURCH, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *Northward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, in which Liberty it lies. One Part of it is in the Hundred of *Aloes-Bridge*, and the other in *that* of *Newchurch*; another in the Hundred of St. *Martin*, and the reſt in *that* of *Worth*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Newchurch*, and is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Peckmanſton* is a Place here which anciently belonged to the great Family of *Leybourn*: But *Juliana*, ſole Daughter and Heir to Sir *Roger de Leybourn*, though married twice, dying without Iſſue, this, with other Parts of a mighty Eſtate, Eſcheated to the Crown: And was in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId, granted to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, where it ſtaid till the general Diſſolution. After which, King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year, granted it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, one of his Privy Council; by whoſe Daughter and Coheir *Amy*, it went to Sir *Thomas Kempe*; and he in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, ſold it to *Thomas Smith*, Farmer of the Queen's Cuſtoms; who bequeathed it to his third Son *Richard Smith*, by whoſe Daughter it went to Mr. *Barrow* of *Suffolk*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

2. *Eaſtbridge* is another Place here, which with *Honychild* in St. *Mary's* adjacent, was anciently part of the Revenue of the Abbey of *Bradſole* alias St. *Radigunds* by *Dover*: And partly alſo it belonged to the Knights of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*. But on the General Diſſolution of all thoſe Neſts of Idleneſs, coming to the Crown, they were by King *Edward* the VIth granted to *Cuthbert Vaughan*, Eſq; in Leaſe; who in the next Reign purchaſed the Fee-Simple; and at his Death gave *Honychild* (by Will) to his Son-in-Law *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; and *Eaſtbridge* to his Wife's Son *Richard Dering*, Eſq;: And this Place continued in the Family of *Dering* of *Pluckley* in *Philpot's* Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Dering*, of *Pluckley*, Baronet, the Grandſon of the ſaid *Richard*.

3. *Silwell* is a Manor here, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Boxley*, and after the Diſſolution, was granted to Sir *Walter Henley*, Privy Counſellor to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and *Edward* the VIth, by one of whoſe Three Daughters (*Anne*) this Place went to *Richard Covert* of *Slaugham* in *Suſſex*; and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

I find by the Pleas of the Crown held before the Juſtices Itinerant in *Kent*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, That one *Thomas de Sutheries* held half a Knight's Fee, in this Place, of the King *in Capite*.

NEWENDEN. The Name of this Place hath been very differently derived. *Lambard* thinks it comes from the *Saxon*, *Niweldene*, the low, hollow, or deep Valley: But *Leland* calls it *Noviodunum*, as derived from the *Saxon*, *Niwandune*, the *New Hill*. And as the former of theſe Authors obſerves, its Situation is ſuch, as to anſwer to both theſe Names, as ſtanding partly in a Valley, and part on an Hill. Indeed *Den* is a very uſual Termination here abouts; and *John Bale*, who ſaith he hath ſeen an Ancient Hiſtory of the Place, calls it *Newendene*. On the other Hand, if you ſuppoſe the Old *Anderida* to have been hereabouts, nothing is more natural than to ſuppoſe that after the Deſtruction of that, a *new Town* was built in its Room, or near it, that this Place might take its Name of *Newenden* from thence.

It lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Rother* (the ancient *Limen*) adjoining to *Suſſex*, about four Miles *Southward* from *Cranebrook*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in this Lath.

Part of it is in the Hundred of *Selbrittenden*: And *Philpot* ſaith very confidently, that the *Engliſh Saxons* called this Town *Brittenden*; *i. e.* the *Britons Vale*; and that this Hundred of *Selbrittenden* was ſo called from hence, and ſignifies the *Britiſh* Valley grown over with Willows.

The reſt of *Newenden* is in what they call the *Townſhip* of *Newenden*; which *Townſhip* hath an Officer of its own, called the *Bailiff*, who is in this Place a Conſtable, as in other Parts of the County: And this Bailiff hath alſo another Officer under him called the *Under Bailiff*, who is here as a Borſholder is in other Parts of the County.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Newenden*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church ſtands in the *Townſhip* of *Newenden*, and is dedicated to St. *Peter*. 'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

As for the Houſe of Friars *Carmelites* here, you will find an Account of them in the Chapter of Religious Houſes.

Places of Note here:

1. *Newenden* Manor did anciently belong to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being given to him by King *Offa*, *A. D.* 791. *ad Paſcua Porcorum*: And afterward thus 'tis expreſſed in *Domeſday* Book:

In Limwarlæd & Hundred de Sele Brichtindæne habet Archiepiſcopus de Terrâ Monachorum unum Manerium Niwendene *in Dominio quod in T. E. R. tenuit Leofric de preterito Archiepiſcopo; & pro uno Sulling. ſe defendebat & ſubjacebat* Saltwude. *Nunc eſt appretiatum viij. l. x s.*

By which it appears, that it was then an appendant Manor to that of *Saltwood*. But in the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth *Thomas Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by Deed, enrolled in the Augmentation Office (ſaith *Kilburn*) conveyed this Manor to that Prince.

2. *Loſenham*: This Place was the ancient Seat of the Family of the *Auchers*, of eminent Note both in this County, *Suſſex*, *Nottingham*, and *Eſſex*; in which laſt Place, they had *Copt-Hall*, (now the Seat of my worthy good Friend Sir *Thomas Webſter*, Baronet) for their Reſidence: And as *Philpot* expreſſes it, for the Head of their Barony. He thinks alſo, and with Probability enough, that this Family derive themſelves from one *Aucherus*, who was Earl or Alderman of *Kent*; and who with the *Poſſe Comitatus* routed the *Danes* at *Richborough* and *Sandwich*, as *Alfred* of *Beverly* writes.

'Tis mentioned, ſaith *Philpot*, in the Book called *Nova Feoffamenta*, that King *Henry* the IId gave to *William Fitz Aucher* the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee in *Eſſex*. *Richard Fitz Aucher* his Grandſon, was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that attended King *Henry* the IIId in the Expedition he made into *Wales*, in the 2d Year of his Reign. *William Fitz Aucher* another of this Family held the Manor of *Boſeham* in *Suſſex*, by Grant from King *William* the Iſt. *Henry Fitz Aucher* was made Knight Banneret by King *Edward* the Iſt, for attending him in his Famous Expedition into *Scotland*, and at the Siege of *Carlaverock*, in his 28th Year. *Peter Aucher* or *Auger*, was Valet to King *Edward* the IId; a Place, ſaith *Philpot*, equivalent to what we now call a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber. This Gentleman, it ſeems, had a fancy to wear a very great Beard; by which means he was taken for a Knight Templar, and had like to have come into trouble when that Order was aboliſhed: But the King rectified the Miſtake himſelf. After this Manor had continued for many Deſcents in this Ancient Family, at laſt by *Anne* only Daughter of *John Aucher*, Eſq; of this Place, it went in Marriage to *Walter Colepeper*, ſecond Son of Sir *John Colepeper*, of *Bay-Hall* in *Pembury*: And in *Philpot's* Time this was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Colepeper*, who was created a Baron at *Oxford* by King *Charles* the Iſt.

3. *Caſtle-Toll*. This is a raiſed Piece of Land, containing, I gueſs about 18, or 20 Acres, and ſituated on a Point of Land, between the River *Rother* and *Haydon Sewer*; it lies about one Mile and a quarter nearly *Eaſt-North-Eaſt* from *Newenden-ſtreet*, and about two Miles *South-Weſt* from *Rolvenden*: On the *Eaſt* Side it hath the Remains of a deep Ditch and Bank, which ſeems to have gone quite round it.

Near this *Toll* towards the *North-North-Eaſt*, lies a Piece of Ground raiſed much higher than the *Toll* is; this was encompaſſed with a double Ditch, the Tracks of which are ſtill to be ſeen in ſome Places; and within the Line, is, I believe, about five or ſix Acres of Land: On the *South* and *North* Sides of the uppermoſt *Vallum*, very eminent ſtill. When Dr. *Plot* viſited this Place in the Year 1693. he ſaith in ſome Manuſcript Papers of his, which I have the Favour to peruſe, That they were then very *lofty*; and he was informed by an ancient and ſober Countryman, who had often plowed upon this Hill, that both the *Mounts* or *Tumuli*, and the *Valla* were then at leaſt four Foot lower, than when he firſt knew the Place: And therefore no wonder if I found them *much lower yet*, when I viſited this Place. And the Plow, and the uſual Deterrations will in Time reduce them to a Level.

I cannot but think, with Dr. *Plott*, Mr. *Cambden*, *Selden*, *Lambard*, &c. that the Ancient *Anderida* is to be placed here: And that the City of *Andred* ſtood on the *Caſtle Toll*: and the *Caſtle*, or *Andred's Cheſter*, on the higher Ground abovementioned, where the double Trench and the *Tumuli* appear: Here are very plain Remains of ſome very Eminent Intrenchments, and thoſe appearing with a very ancient Face. No Hiſtory, that I can find, gives us any Account when theſe were formed; nor is there the Scene of any Action laid here, ſince *that* which will make it probable, that it was the *Old Anderida*. Certainty indeed is not to be expected here, and therefore I am far from being poſitive that I am in the right: But the Reaſons which ſeem to have carried two ſuch great Men as Archbiſhop *Uſher*, and Mr. *Somner*, to ſeek for *Anderida* at *Pevenſey* or elſewhere, don't appear to me be throughly concluſive. The principal one ſeems to be the diſtance of *Newenden* from the Sea; whereas *Gildas* places *Andreds Cheſter in Littore Oceani ad Meridiem*. To which I think may be ſaid, that we have very good Reaſon to believe the Sea did once flow up to this Place. *Twine, de Rebus Albionicis*, p. 31. ſaith that *Romney Marſh* was once *Pelagus & Mare Velivolum*; and *Somner* himſelf owns, that the Sea might formerly flow up as far as *Red-hill*, or *Riding-hill*, which is not above Six or Seven Miles from hence. And the Ground between *Ridinghill* and *Anderdown* (for ſo it is ſtill called, a Word retaining ſomething of the ancient Name,) is raiſed 12 or 14 Foot; as appears from Planks and Poſts having been dug up here at that depth, as I was informed upon the Place. And when to this you add on the other hand, that Tradition hath always fixed *Anderida* here; that *Henry* of *Huntingdon* ſaith, this Place uſed to be ſhewed, as *ſuch*, to Paſſengers: That it is ſituate in the Wood *Andred*, or the *Wild*: That the whole Hundred bears the Name of *Selbrittenden*: That probably this Town had the Name of *Newenden* from its being built *anew* near the Place of the old one: And laſtly, when I think it appears plainly by the Charter of King *Offa*, mentioned by *Twine*, p. 102. That *Andred* was in *Kent*, as neither *Haſting* nor *Pevenſey* are; and that here are remains of ſome ancient Works and Intrenchments viſible to this Day; I think we ſhall have probable Reaſons enough to keep this ancient Place within our County, and to eſtabliſh it at the preſent *Newenden*, or ſo near it as is above deſcribed.

If it be objected, that 'tis a wonder no more Stones or Foundations of the Buildings of ſo Eminent a Place now remain: I can anſwer, that I am not very ſure the *Britiſh* Cities were built with Stone, perhaps one may be more ſure of the contrary; but if they were, there is ſo very little of that in the Parts hereabout, that all the Remains would have been long ſince fetched away from *Anderida*. Which is now the Caſe of the Priory; a Building of a much later Date; and yet ſuch is the general want of Stone here, that ſcarcely any Foundations of it remain unremoved. 'Tis agreed alſo, that when in the Year 490, *Ælla* and *Ciſſa* did Beſiege and Take

An-

Andreds Cheſter, as they ſlew all the *Britons* which inhabited it to a Man, ſo they razed the City to the Ground; and if afterwards the *Caſtle* might have been repaired, or newly built here; it was probably deſtroyed by the *Danes* in the Year 893, when they ravaged the Country all hereabouts.

At this *Caer Andred*, as the *Britons* called it, the *Romans*, after they came hither, placed a Band of the *Abulci*, with their Captain, to defend this part of the Coaſt of *Kent* and *Suſſex* againſt the Piratical Inſults of the *Saxons*.

There is a handſome Stone Bridge over the *Rother* at this Town, which divides the two Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the 1ſt, it appeared that *Boniface*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, had pretended to exempt his Tenants of this Town of *Newenden* from Service in the Hundred Court, and from ſuch Taxations as were there uſually made; but upon a Trial his Tenants were caſt.

NEWINGTON near *Hithe*, or *Newington Bellhouſe*, lies at the *South-Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Folkſtone*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. In the Reigns of King *John*, and King *Henry* the IIId, this Place was in the Poſſeſſion of *Hubert de Burgo*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and he, in the 55th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, ſold it to *Thomas de Bellhouſe*; and to perpetuate the Memory of him he bought it of, he took his Arms ſomething like thoſe of *Hubert de Burgo*, viz. *Or, on a Bend Gules 3 Lozenges argent & gules.* From this Family this Place came to be called *Newington Bellhouſe*. Sir *Thomas de Bellhouſe*, Great Grandſon of the firſt Purchaſer, paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight; *John de Bellhouſe* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 48th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and left only a Daughter, who the Year after carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *Robert Knevit*, a younger Son of Sir *John Knevit*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; and either he or his Son had a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here, in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. But about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, this Name gave place to that of *Clopton*, by the Marriage of an Heireſs. The *Cloptons*, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; on whoſe Attainder it came to, and ſtaid in the Crown till the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary*, and then was granted to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*; who in three Years more ſold it to *Henry Herdſon*; and his Grandſon, *Francis Herdſon*, in King *James* the 1ſt's Reign, paſſed it the ſame way to Mr. *Henry Brockman*, Grandfather to Mr. *James Brockman* the Proprietary in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Sene.* 3. *Bithborough*, are two ancient Seats in this Pariſh, which of old belonged to the Family of *Valoigns*; and by a Daughter and Coheir of that Name, it went to Sir *Francis Fogg*, about the End of King *Edward* the IIId, which Gentleman lies buried in *Cheriton* Church, with the Arms of *Fogg* and *Valoigns* empaled on his Tomb; and in this Family it ſtaid till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; and then *George Fogg*, Eſq; ſold *Sene* to *Honyword*, and *Bithborough* to Mr. *Henry Brockman* above-named, in whoſe Family it now continues; and he added much to the old Building.

4. *Bertram*'s is another Manor here, which is ſo called becauſe it was once part of the Eſtate of *Bertram de Crioll*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and by his Daughter it went to Sir *Richard Rokeſley*; and from that Name, by a Daughter, to Sir *Thomas Poynings*, from whom it deſcended to Sir *Edward Poynings* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and for want of Iſſue by him, Eſcheated, with all his other Lands to the Crown; and then was by that Prince granted to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; and coming to the Crown again on his Attainder, it was by Queen *Mary* granted to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, who in three Years after ſold it to *Henry Herdſon*; and his Grandſon of the ſame Name alienated it to Mr. *Henry Brockman* abovementioned, in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time; being in the Poſſeſſion of his Grandſon *James Brockman*, Eſq;.

5. *Blackoſe*, alias *Canon-Court*, is a ſmall Manor in *Newington*, which appears (by *Petit*'s *Inqueſt of* Kent in MS.) to have been in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign poſſeſs'd by *Nicholas de Moreball*, where it continued till about the End of King *Richard* the IId, and then was ſold to *Edwy*; from whence, in King *Edward* the IVth's Time, it went to *Wreake*; and one *Thomas Wreake* exchanged it with *William Warham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and in that See it continued till *Cranmer* afterwards exchanged it with the Crown; whence after a ſhort ſtay, it was granted to *John Honywood*, Eſq.

Dr. *Gale*, in his *Antonini Iter.* IV. p. 86. ſaith, that *Roman* Money hath been dug up here; as alſo at *Stowting* and *Chilham*.

In the 25th Year of *Edward* the IIId, a Commiſſion of *Sewers* was granted to *John de Cobham*, *Otto de Grandiſon*, and others, to enquire into the State of, and ſecure the Banks againſt the Sea, betwixt this Place and *Dover*; which I ſuppoſe was at the Mouth of the two Brooks, *Sea Brook* here, and *Enswater* by *Folkſtone*.

Here was formerly a Chapel Dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and very famous for being frequented by Sea-faring Men; and great Numbers of Offerings were continually made at it; for St. *Nicholas* was thought by the Vulgar to be the Giver of all good luck at Sea, either in Sailing, Fiſhing, *&c.*

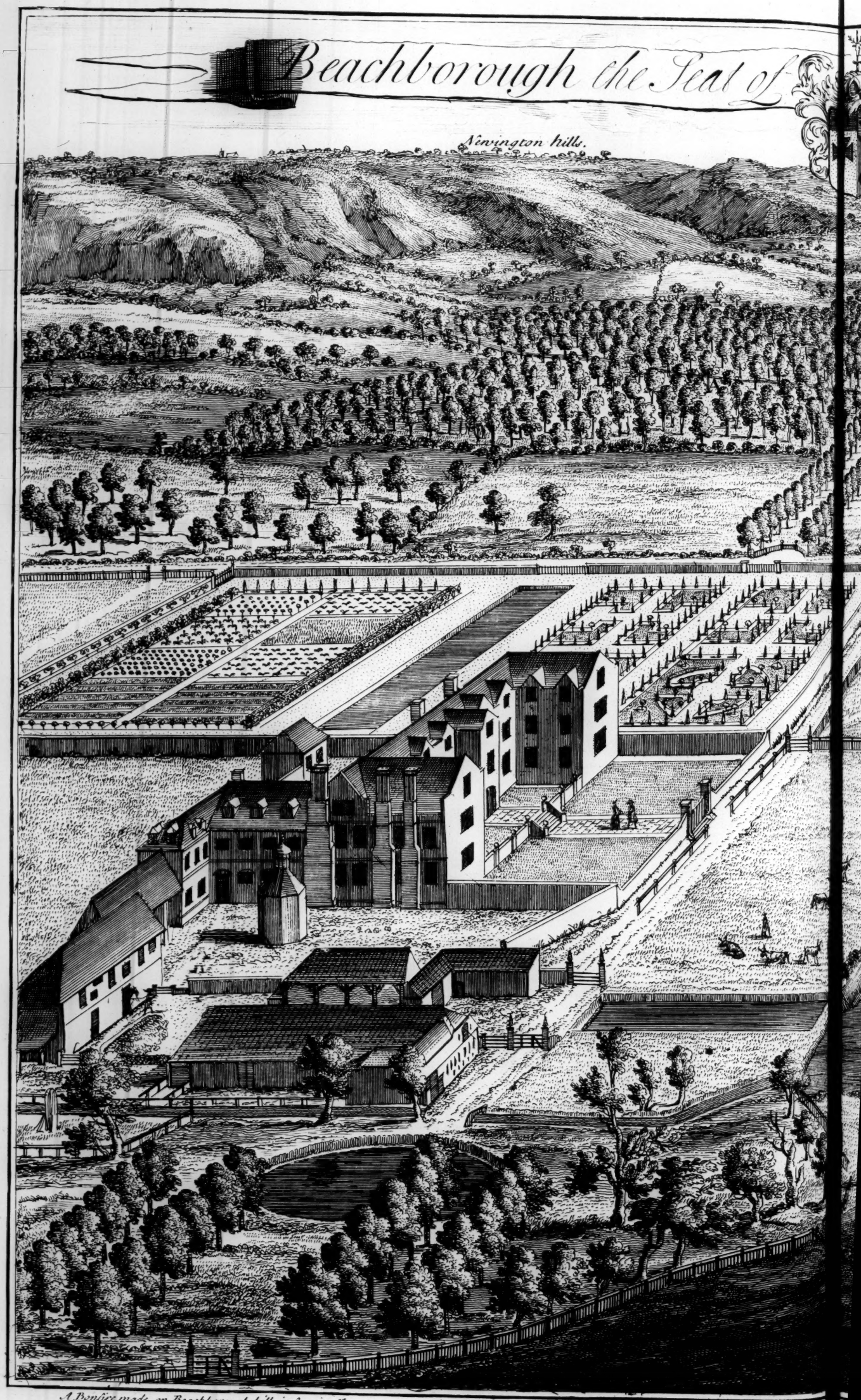
NEWINGTON near *Sittingburn*, ſometimes called *Newington Lucies*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *Weſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of the Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Newington*. It is in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

The Church is large, and in good Repair, with a lofty well built Tower of Stone and Flint. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *Brian Diggs*, and his Wife, in the Year 1490; of *Thomas Holbrook*, Gent. 1587; of ſeveral of the *Brooks*; of the *Cobham* Family; of the Lady *Norton*, Wife of *John Cobham*, in 1580; and of *William Monde*, in 1487. Here is a good Font of Stone, and a pair of Stone Stairs, up to a Place where formerly was a *Rood Loft*.

Kilburn ſaith, that all the Cuſtoms of this Church belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, were confirmed to *Lanfranc* by King *William* the Iſt, in the Year 1073.

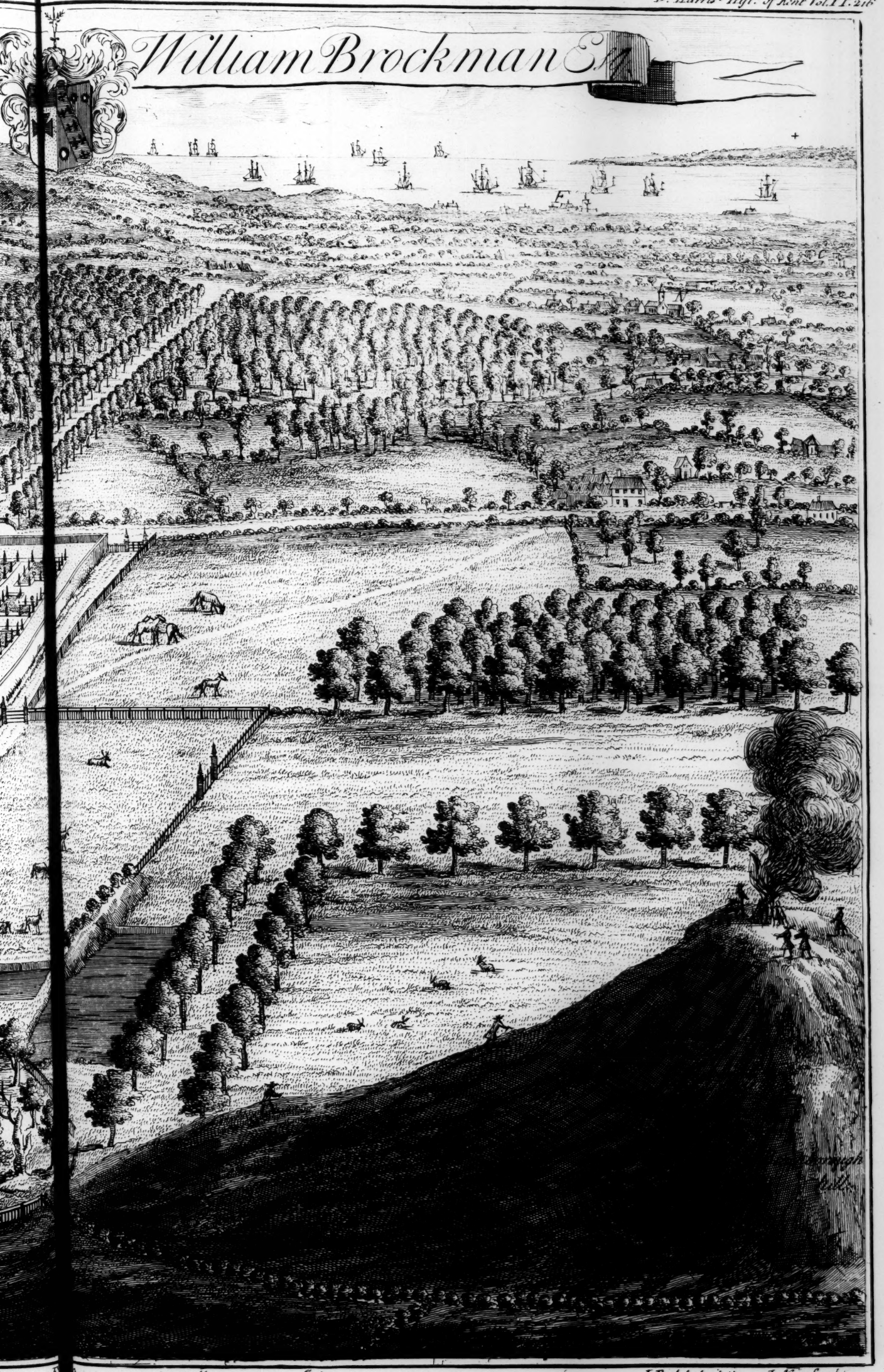
Places

Beachborough the Seat of



A Bonfire made on Beachborough hill is seen in France. The Wood A contains above 100 Acres. + Boloign Cliffs.

William Brockman Esq.r



...ffet. ...one. Spire Steeple N. Newingtown. C. Cheriton. 2 Miles from Beachborough. I. Badslade delin. T. Kip Sculp.

Places of Note here:

1. *Lucies*: This Pariſh was called *Newington Lucies*, becauſe it anciently was the Eſtate of the Noble Family of *Lucy*, who came Originally from *Normandy*, where there is a Place of this Name. *George de Lucy* came into this Kingdom with King *William* the Iſt, as appears by the *Battle-Abbey Roll*. *Fulbert de Lucy*, in ſome old Regiſters written Sir *Fulbert*, changed his Sirname for that of *Dover*, on the account of his being made by King *William* the 1ſt, one of the Aſſiſtants to *John de Fiennes* in the Guard of *Dover* Caſtle, having Fifteen Knights Fees aſſigned to him in that part of *Kent* for the Support of that great Truſt. *William de Dover* was (*a*) one of thoſe Peers which atteſted the Charter of *Maud* the Empreſs, by which ſhe created *Miles* of *Glouceſter* Earl of *Hereford*. *Hugh de Dover* was Sheriff of *Kent* from the 7th to the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the IId. Sir *Richard de Lucy* was Lord Chief Juſtice, and Protector of *England* in the ſame Reign. *Aymer de Lucy* attended on King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*, and for ſome Services there had an Addition of *Croſs Croſſlets* to his Paternal Coat Armour, which was three *Pikes*, or *Piſces Lucii*. *Geofrey de Lucy* ſat often as a Baron in Parliament in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; and himſelf and his two Brothers, *Aymer* and *Thomas*, were with that Prince in his 28th Year at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and Knighted there. And their Father *Geofrey de Lucy* was made High Admiral of *England* in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId. In the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId, *William* and *Anthony Lucy*, both of this Noble Family, ſat in Parliament as Barons; and in the 6th Year of that King, *Geofrey de Lucy* (who died poſſeſs'd of *Lucies* in the 20th Year of that Prince) had a Charter of Freewarren to his Manor here; which was afterwards confirmed to Sir *Walter Lucy* in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIth; in which Year he deceaſed, and left this Eſtate to his Son Sir *Jeffery Lucy*; whoſe only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, carried it in Marriage to Sir *William Vaux* of *Northamptonſhire*; and his Son, *Thomas Vaux*, ſold it in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, to Sir *Roger Cholmley*, of a younger Branch of the *Cholmleys* of *Cholmley* in *Cheſhire*; from which Family it was ſold to *Sead*, and thence to *Osborne*; and thence again to one Mr. *Pagitt* of *London*, who appears to have been the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

(*a*) Seld. *Titl. of Honour.*

2. *Tracies*: This Place alſo had once Poſſeſſors of its own Name, as long ago as the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId. *Philpot* ſaith, he knows not whether theſe *Tracies* were related to thoſe in *Devonſhire*, becauſe their Arms were different, being *Argent* Two *Bends*, between Nine *Eſcallops Gules*.

After the *Tracies*, the *Colepeper*'s of *Bedgbury* were Owners of this Manor; and in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Clifford*'s of *Bobbing-Court*, from whom, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, it was ſold to *Thomas Linacre*, Prieſt.

3. *Frogenhall*, is another Place in this Pariſh, which anciently had Owners of that Name, and who were a Branch of the Family of the *Frogenhalls* of *Frogenhall* in *Tenham*: And in this Name it continued till *Thomas Frogenhall* leaving only Three Daughters, by one of them, *Elizabeth*, it went in Marriage to *John Northwood* of *Milton*; and not long after, by another Daughter of this Name, it went the ſame way to Sir *John Norton*; and here it ſtaid not long, before it was ſold to *Thomas Lynacre*, Prieſt, above-mentioned, who ſettled both this Place and *Tracies* on the College of *All-Souls* in *Oxon*.

4. *Newington* Manor belonged anciently to a Nunnery which was erected here, and of which you will find an Account in its proper Place: But in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign the King ſeized it into his Hands, and ſettled here Seven Secular Canons, but ſome of them being guilty of Crimes, the King ſeized it into his Hands again: And Two Parts of this Eſtate which lay within the Hamlet of *Thetham*, Two of the guiltleſs Brethren, with the King's conſent, gave to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s; and the other Five Parts the Crown granted to Sir *Richard Lucy*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and his Son *Almericus de Lucy* (as *Philpot* ſaith, appears by an old Manuſcript) exchanging them with the Monks of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, that Convent got Poſſeſſion of all this Manor; for in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find them claiming Freewarren for this Eſtate; and here it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, when in the General Diſſolution coming to the Crown it there lay, and was in its Poſſeſſion till the Civil Wars in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign.

5. *Levenoke* is another Manor in this Pariſh, which in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign was in the Poſſeſſion of *John de Beaufitts*, and probably by an Heir-general of that Name it went to *Arnold* of *Rocheſter*. And *Philpot* was informed in the Neighbourhood, for he could not ſee the Deeds of Conveyances, that *Arnold* ſold it to *Knight*; and in this Name it continued till the Time of King *James* the Iſt, and then was alienated to *Goldſmith*; from whom it went the ſame way to *Barrows*; and a Deſcendant of his Mortgaged it to Mr. *Alſton* of *London*; and from thence it went in *Philpot*'s Time by Sale to Mr. *Liſle* of *Middleſex*, who was newly dead when his Book was publiſhed.

6. *Caicol-Hill* is a Place in this Neighbourhood over which the *Roman* Way ſeems to run; and which ſome will have to take its Name from *Caij Collis*; as if made eminent by ſome *great Action* here performed by *Caius J. Cæſar*. And Dr. *Plot* in a Manuſcript kindly communicated to me, ſeems to think it probable, that here it was, that the Seventh Legion, being ſent out to forrage by *Cæſar* in his firſt Expedition into *Britain*, were ſo boldly attacked by the *Britons*, that if *Cæſar* had not in Perſon gone to their Aſſiſtance, they might have been entirely deſtroyed; but on a careful Peruſal of the Account which *Cæſar* gives of that Action, I can by no means think that the Scene of it lay ſo far from his Camp as this Place is. His Camp was certainly near the Sea Side and the Place where he landed: From this Camp, (*b*) *Ii qui pro Portis caſtrorum in Statione erant Cæſari renunciaverunt, pulverem majorem quam conſuetudo ferret in ea parte* videri *quam in partem Legio iter feciſſet*; as his own Words are. Now *Caicol-Hill* lies both too far from *Cæſar*'s Landing-Place, to ſuppoſe a Legion ſhould go to it to forrage; and it is utterly impoſſible that the Stationary Cohorts who ſtood Centuries in the Entrance into his Camp, could ſee the Duſt made by the Acceſſion of the *Britiſh* Troops, or by their Engaging the *Romans*. I conclude therefore, that if this Place took its Name from any *Action* of *Cæſar*'s, it muſt be ſome one performed by him the next Summer after this, when he came a ſecond Time into this Iſland, and with a much greater Force. And perhaps hereabouts might be the laſt Engagement of any Note between the *Kentiſh Britons* and the *Romans*, under the Conduct of *Caius Trebonius*, whom *Cæſar* ſent out to forage with three Legions and all his Cavalry; for immediately after this he marched his Army to the *Thames*, and paſſed over in Queſt of *Caſſivelaunus*.

(*b*) De Bell. Belgico, *Lib.* 4.

St. Standard-Hill is a Place here lying on an elevated Situation to the *Southward*, juſt above the Town; and the Tradition is that the *Roman* Eagle, was once diſplayed upon it in the Time of *Julius Cæſar's* being here: Which is not at all improbable, though there be now no Signs of any Works or Fortifications upon it; and I judge the Time to have been that above-mentioned; when our Countrymen engaged *Cæſar's* Army the laſt Time in *Kent*, juſt before his March to the *Thames*, and before their Auxiliaries left them; as they did after the Defeat here. *De Bell. Belgico, Lib.* 5.

I think it is pretty plain that near this Town muſt have been that *Roman* Station which in *Antonini Itinerary* is called *Durolevum*; and of this Opinion are Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, *Burton*, Dr. *Batteley*, and the Judicious Mr. *Somner*, who very happily conjectures, that the Name *Durolevum* came from the *Dur*, or the River's running on the left Hand of this Place (and as Tradition hath it formerly, juſt by it): For as it doth keep the River on the Left, ſo the Account in the *Itinerary* begins from *London* and runs on to *Dover*, and not from *Dover* to *London*.

The Diſtances alſo in the *Itinerary* agree very well with this Conjecture; and the Name of the preſent Town likewiſe confirms it; for as Dr. *Batteley* very well obſerves, in his *Antiquit. Rutupin.* 'tis probable and natural to ſuppoſe that when the old *Durolevum* was gone to decay, and a new Town built in its Room, whoſe Name is *Newington*, they had a Regard to the Memory of the *Old Town* in calling this the *New One*. And that it ſtands on the old *Roman Watling-ſtreet* Way is plain and apparent to this Day: For that *Street* having croſſed the *Medway* at *Chatham* is ſtill very viſible on the Top of *Chatham*-Hill, the left-hand Hedge of the Road to *Rainham* ſtanding upon it: From *Rainham* to *Newington* it runs, I think, moſtly on the Right Hand of the preſent Road; a little before you come to the preſent Town of *Newington* it ſeems to coincide with it. But the very many *Roman* Urns, Coins, and other Remains, which have been digg'd up here, on the Hill a little beyond the Town towards *Canterbury*; and in and near a Field there called (from the *Roman* Urns and other Veſſels found in it) *Crockfield*; are a yet ſtronger Proof that here was anciently a *Roman* Station or Settlement, and therefore it will be ſtill more probable that this was the *Durolevum* mentioned in the *Itinerary*. Though I muſt own that I incline alſo to the Opinion of Dr. *Batteley*; that there was alſo a *Roman* Pottery ſomewhere near this Place: Becauſe as he obſerves, Pots have been found here lying in all manner of Poſitions, ſideways and inverted, and oftentimes quite empty without any Aſhes or Bones in them. And ſome of them lye in a moiſt ſlimy Soil, as well as others in a dry and ſandy one.

These Urns and *Roman* Veſſels were firſt, I think, taken publick Notice of by Dr. *Merick Cauſabon* in his Tranſlation of *Marcus Antoninus de ſeipſo*, in his Notes upon it, *p.* 30. where he ſaith that about a Quarter of a Mile before you come to *Newington* (from *Canterbury*) and not much above a Stones Throw from the common Road on the right Hand there is a Field, out of which many Hundreds of *Roman* Pots, Urns, and ſuch like Veſſels have been dug. He gives you the Figure of three of them, one very large, the ſecond with a Handle to it, and a narrow Neck; and the third, a kind of *Patera*: And the * Figure annexed expreſſes another very

large one, holding near a Buſhel, which was found hard by at *Caycoll-Hill* above-mentioned, and now in the Hands of my very good Friend *John Godfrey*, Eſq; of *Norton-Court*, a ſtudious and ingenious Gentlemen, and a great Lover of Antiquities, of which he hath a good Collection of all Kinds. Thoſe Urns mentioned by *Cauſabon* had ſeveral Inſcriptions upon them. On one was *Severianus Pater*, on another *Coccili M.* that is, *Coccili Manibus*: on the Cover of another was *Priſcian*; and on a fourth *Ful. Linus*, &c. Wherever one great Urn was found, it was obſerved that divers leſſer Veſſels were found about it, and ſome in it; and they were generally covered with a proper Cover of the ſame Earth with the Body of the Pot. I know no other Uſe (ſaith *Cauſabon*) of theſe Veſſels that was ordinary among the *Romans*, but either to contain ſome Fragment of odoriferous Liquor, and durable Confection (*a*): Or that *Libatio* of Wine and Milk which they uſed about their Dead: Or, laſtly, to receive and preſerve the Tears ſhed by the Friends of the Deceaſed at their Death.

(*a*) *Look back to* p. 89, 90.

As for the Difference of the *greater* and *leſſer* Urns, *Fabricius* in his *Roma*, and *Marlianus*, are of Opinion, that when Urns of a different Bigneſs are found in the ſame Place, the greater ones were for the greater and richer Perſons, as for *Maſters* and *Patrons*; and let me add perhaps Fathers of Families, *&c.* and the *leſſer*, for the poorer and inferior Sort, ſuch as Clients, Servants, *&c.* And he thinks from further Obſervation on theſe Urns, that one great one was appointed to contain the Bones and Aſhes of all either Houſhold or Kindred: And that as often as any of them died, they had recourſe to the *Common Urn*, which therefore ſo often was uncovered: And becauſe there was ſome Inconvenience in this; the Faſhion was in ſome Places, to let in the new Aſhes through Holes fitted for that Purpoſe. (See *Gruterus*, fol. 804.) And beſides theſe greater and common Urns, 'tis likely, that particular Perſons had Veſſels of their own, whereby both the Number of the Deceaſed might be known, and the Perſons themſelves the better be diſtinguiſhed and remembred.

There might be alſo another Uſe of theſe leſſer Pots, in my Judgment, very neceſſary; and that is, that by them the common great Urns might the better be known and diſtinguiſhed one from another: For of the many Hundreds which have been taken up of the leſſer Sort, ſcarce any Two have been obſerved to be alike. The Contents in theſe Urns were uſually Bones and Aſhes, and ſometimes clear Water, about which *latter*, ſee *Gruterus*, fol. 927.

Perhaps of theſe larger Veſſels, of which Dr. *Batteley* had one dug up here that held 24 Pints, ſome might be uſed to hold the *Wine*, with

* *A large Urn found by* Newington *at* Caicoll-hill, *dug up by one* ——— Williams, *containing near a Buſhel; in the Cuſtody of* John Godfrey, *Eſq; of* Norton-Court.

with which the *Romans* uſed ſometimes to quench the Funeral Fire; to waſh the Bones, and to ſprinkle the Spectators with; and ſometimes to offer up or pour out in Libations.

I ſhall offer no Reaſons now to refute the Opinion of Mr. *Camden*; that not this Place of *Newington* but *Lenebam* was the ancient *Durolevum*; becauſe I have hinted it two or three times already, and ſhall have Occaſion hereafter, more particularly to ſhew, that That great Antiquary, being led into a fundamental Miſtake, about the Courſe of the *Roman* Military Way, was forced to confound the Stations, and alter the Diſtances in the Itinerary, to make out what I think can never be accounted for; *viz.* That the *Roman* Way went firſt to *Maidſtone*, then to *Rocheſter*, and then to *Lenebam*, in its Courſe to *Canterbury*: And the contrary to which appears to the Eye at this very Day; for the old *Watling-ſtreet* Way may be eaſily traced from *London* to *Canterbury* and *Dover*; and running in as ſtrait a Line as can well be drawn.

NEWNHAM, *Newenham*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about four Miles and a half *South Weſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of *St. Auſtin* claims over it, as being in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which formerly belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Champions Court*, this was very early the Seat and Eſtate of a Family who wrote themſelves *de Campanid*: *Robert de Campania* was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that attended King *Richard* the firſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*; and his Grandſon *John de Campania* had a Grant of a Weekly Market on *Thurſday*, and a Fair for three Days, the Day before St. *Peter*'s, That, and the Day after: And he was one of thoſe Knights that was with King *Edward* the Iſt at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*: In proceſs of Time they came to be called *Champion*; and at laſt the Name expired in two Daughters, one of which, *Katherine*, had this Eſtate, and carried it to her Husband *Robert Corbet*, deſcended from the *Corbets* of *Salop*; and by *Joan* and *Elizabeth*, two Female Heirs of the Name of *Corbet*, it went again into another; *Joan* married *Samuel Slap*, and *Elizabeth*, *Ralph Hart*: *Slap* left only a Daughter *Joan*, who died without Iſſue; by which means all this Manor came into the Poſſeſſion of *Richard* the Son of *Ralph Hart*; but a Deſcendant of his ſold it to Sir *Henry Spiller*, and he ſent it the ſame way to Mr. *Weckerlin*, deſcended from the Eminent Family of *Weckerlins* in upper *Germany*; and he was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Sholand*: This Place in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId, was the Eſtate of *Adam de Stomynton*; and when this Name became extinct here, it went next into that of *Bourn*, which was of *Sharſted* in *Dodington*; and this was about the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: From this Family it went by Sale to *Chevin*, deſcended from the *Chevins* of *Chevin's-Court* in *Marden*; and *Thomas Chevin* of this Place, married *Thomaſin*, one of the Co-heirs of *Champion*, of *Champion's-Court* above-named. From *Chevin* this Place went by ſale to *Maycot*; and from that Name the ſame way to *Adye*, a Family of Antiquity and Eminence hereabouts; but hence it was alſo alienated to *Steere*, and thence to *Sager*, deſcended from the *Sagers* of *Yorkſhire*; and he ſold it to Mr. *Hugeſſen* of *Dover*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

St. *NICHOLAS* near *Harbledown* Hoſpital, is a pretty fair Church, having a Church-yard about it, and a Font in it; which ſhews it anciently to have been a Parochial Church; and ſo it was ſaid to be by the Commiſſioners, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. And when Archbiſhop *Stratford* appropriated it to *Eaſtbridge* Hoſpital, which was *A. D.* 1342, he calls it the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*. It was indeed a Rectory, *A. D.* 1292. was valued in the King's Books at 9 *l. per Ann.* paid 12 *s. per Ann.* Tenths, and it paid alſo Procurations.

Dr. *Jackſon*, then Maſter of the adjacent Hoſpital, (as Mr. *Somner* tells us) did very much Adorn and Beautify it.

Archbiſhop *Theobald* annexed to it the Tithes of his Manor of *Weſtgate*; and when Archbiſhop *Stratford* appropriated it to *Eaſtbridge*, he appointed a Chaplain to perform Divine Service here. But Archbiſhop *Winchelſy* finding ſome Inconvenience in this, erected here a perpetual Chantry, the Prieſt whereof, to avoid Infection, was lodged apart out of the Hoſpital; was charged with the Cure of Souls, and enjoined perpetual Reſidence.

And thus it ſtood till the general Diſſolution of the Abbey, and then the Chantry Prieſt being laid aſide, the Church was continued to the Hoſpital, and the Poor ſerved in Divine Offices, by a Miniſter who is a Member of the Hoſpital. See *Somner's Cant.* p. 45.

St. *NICHOLAS* in *Rocheſter* is now, properly ſpeaking, the Pariſh Church for that City, ſtands juſt by the Cathedral, and is a good handſome Edifice; probably this Saint had the Patronage of this Church, as well as of ſeveral others in the County; becauſe he had, as was ſuppoſed by the Superſtitious of thoſe Times, a peculiar Dominion over the Sea, and could ſave from Storms and Wrecks, ſuch as were well devoted to his Service.

'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*

Before the preſent Church was built, there was an Altar in the Nave of *Rocheſter* Cathedral, which was Dedicated to St. *Nicholas*; and is in many old Deeds and Charters which I have ſeen, called the *Parochial Altar of St.* Nicholas; and this Altar was ſo Eminent, as that the preſent Church of St. *Margaret*'s near *Rocheſter*, was eſteemed only as an Apendage to it. The Words of a very fair Charter of Privileges and Donations to his Church of *Rocheſter*, now lying before me, are theſe.

Notum ſit omnibus vobis me Conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe, &c. Altare St. Nicholai quod eſt Parochiale in Eccleſiâ St. Andreæ Apoſtoli; cum Eccleſiâ St. Margaritæ quæ appendet, &c.

And thus Parochial did this Altar in the Cathedral continue, till after the Year 1327. For then, as appears by another Deed now in my Hands, there having been a Diſpute and Difference between the Pariſhioners of this Altar in the Nave of the Cathedral, and the Monks, about keeping the Key of the Nave of the ſaid Church, it was by Writing Indented and Sealed, agreed as followeth:

"That the Monks ſhould build for the ſaid Pa-
"riſhoners, in that Corner of the Nave of the
"Church as was next to the *North* Door, a Place
"with a Door and Window out into the Church-
"yard, where the Hoſt ſhould be kept, and

" where they might have acceſs to it in the " Night: And while this Oratory was building, " they were to have leave to come into the Ca- " thedral in the Night; but never after, except " on *Chriſtmas* Night, *All-Souls*, and St. *Nicho-* " *las*'s Nights. But as to the Sacraments and all " other Divine Offices, they were to have the " Uſe of them in the Cathedral before this " Agreement.

But I ſuppoſe in ſome ſhort time after this, the preſent Pariſh Church of St. *Nicholas* began to be Built; but whether it were done at the common Charge of the Town, or by the Benefactions and Contributions of particular Perſons, I can't find. The Sermon is always here on *Sundays* in the Afternoon, and they begin ſo early, as to have done before the Cathedral Prayers begin.

St. *NICHOLAS* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, in the *Weſt* Part of that Iſle, about 5 Miles and a half *North Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of this Pariſh is within the Diviſion of the Juſtices in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it, becauſe it lies in the Hundred of *Ringſlow*, which belonged formerly to that Abbey.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Ringſlow*, and is Dedicated to St. *Nicholas*.

'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* and anciently was only as a Chapel of Eaſe to *Reculver*.

The Vicarage was made and endowed by *Robert Winchelſey* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about 400 Years ago.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims in this Pariſh alſo, as well as that of St. *Auſtin*.

The Church is a very handſome Building, lofty and large; in it are Memorials of the Interment of *Valentine Edwards*, 1560; of *Valentine Everard*, 1624; on the Wall a Monument of *Thomas Paramour*, 1593, who married a Daughter of Sir *William Willoughby*; as alſo of the *Napletons* and *Houghams* in the middle Chancel: Which Chancel is maintained out of a Farm called *Froſt*'s, by the Will of Mr. *Thomas Paramour* above-mentioned.

Places of Note here:

1. *Shoart*; here, as I was informed by Mr. *Gillow*, was formerly a Chapel, but I can find nothing about it; 'tis now the Reſidence of Mr. *Pampbleet*.

2. St. *Giles* or *Sarre* (ſee *Thanet* Iſle) is a Place which formerly was a Pariſh by it ſelf, the Church Dedicated to St. *Giles*; but hath been Demoliſhed a great while, and the Pariſh annexed to St. *Nicholas*. In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign a Diſpute ariſing about the Aſſeſſment of *Sarre*, the King ended it, by uniting *Sarre* to *Sandwich* by his Letters Patents; and ever ſince it hath been eſteemed as a Member of that Port, and is accounted within the Diviſion of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*; and the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports* claim over it.

The Impropriation of this Pariſh belongs to the Church of *Rocheſter*.

3. *Sarre* Manor; this was once an ancient Seat of the Family of *Crioll*: *Bertram de Crioll* was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen who accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt to the *Holy Land*, and was at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*: *Bartholomew de Crioll* was Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle under that King. *Simon de Crioll* was with King *Edward* the Iſt at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and was there Knighted; and his Deſcendants Sir *William* the Father, and Sir *John* the Son, continued it down, till at length the Poſſeſſion came into Sir *Thomas Keriell*, (for ſo now they had corrupted their Name) who was Knight of the Garter, and a very Eminent Man in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth. In the 9th Year of that Prince, he was made Governor of *Gourney* in *Normandy*, in which Poſt he behaved himſelf very gallantly, Defeating and Routing the Earl of *Britain*, who came to oppoſe him: In the 15th Year of that King, he ſeized on the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Canon and Carriages; and tho' in the 27th Year of this Prince, being ſent into *France* again with 1500 Men to Recruit the *Engliſh* Army, he had the Misfortune to be over-powered with Numbers and Defeated, yet he did as much as could poſſibly be expected, with ſo few Men. But before the End of this Reign, this Manor was gotten ſomehow into the Poſſeſſion of *John White*, Eſq; for he died poſſeſſed of it in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IVth. In King *Henry* the VIIth's, and King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reigns, it belonged to the Family of *Bere*; but about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was thence ſold to *Ruſh*, Anceſtor of Sir *Francis Ruſh*; one of whoſe two Daughters and Co-heirs, carried it in Marriage to Sir *George Wentworth* of *Wentworth Woodhouſe* in *Yorkſhire*; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Down-Barton*, is another Place in St. *Nicholas* Pariſh, which 'tis probable did anciently belong to a Family of the Name of *Exeter*, who had large Poſſeſſions hereabouts for many Years; but as to this Eſtate, they muſt then be Tenants to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for it belonged anciently to that Church, and ſtaid there till Archbiſhop *Cranmer* made a kind of Exchange for it with the Crown. After which, that Prince granted it to *Henry Criſpe*, Eſq; and in this Name it continued till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Paramour*; from whence it went the ſame way to *Daniel Harvey*, Eſq; of *Combe Nevil*, near *Kingſton* upon *Thames*.

NOCKHOLT lies towards the middle of the *Weſt* ſide of *Kent*, about four Miles and a half *North Weſtward* from *Sevenoke*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Shoreham*, (and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.) But in the Dioceſe of *Rrcheſter*. I ſuppoſe it is eſteemed only as a Chapel, for I can't find it valued at all in the King's Books.

Places of Note here:

1. *Nockholt* Manor, this Place was formerly a Branch of the *Eſtate* of the Lord *Says*: *William de Say* died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and *Elizabeth*, Daughter to his Grandſon *Geofrey Say*, carried it by Marriage to *William Fiennes*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant *Richard Fiennes*, married *Joan*, ſole Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Dacre* of *Horſmonceaux* in *Suſſex*; and ſo gained that Title in right of his Wife, and was ſummon'd to Parliament as Lord *Dacres* in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign. In this Noble Family *Nockholt* continued till the 36th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then *Margaret*, Siſter to *Gregory Fiennes* Lord *Dacres* deceaſed, becoming his Heir, carried it to her Husband *Sampſon Lennard*, Eſq; who was alſo created Lord *Dacres* in the 2d Year of King *James* the Iſt; whoſe Grandſon, *Fran-*

cis

cis Lord *Dacres*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time, and Baron of *Horſmonceaux*.

There are two other ſmall Manors in this Pariſh called *Brampton* and *Shellies-Court*.

2. *Brampton* had once Owners of that Name in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; but by a Female Heir, the Inheritance went to the *Petleys*; and one of that Name, about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, conveyed it to *Oliver* alias *Quintin*; where it ſtaid till *Philpot's* Time, being then in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Richard Oliver* of the *Grange* in *Leybourn* Pariſh, and in this Name had been near 200 Years.

3. *Shellies-Court*, alias *Ockholt*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Shelly*; and remained in that Name till Queen *Mary's* Time, and then was ſold by *William Shelly*, to Sir *John Champneys*, Lord Mayor of *London*, whoſe Son, Sir *Juſtinian Champneys*, left it to his Son *Richard*; but he ſold it to Mr. *Gooday* of *Suffolk*; who was the Owner of it in *Philpot's* Time.

NONINGTON lies about the middle of the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about Five Miles *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Eaſtry*, and part in that of *Wingham*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and of St. *Auſtin*, claims here; and that of the Dean of *Canterbury* over that part of it which is within the Manor of *Eaſtry*.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Wingham*, and is called St. *Mary's*, and was anciently a Chapel of Eaſe to *Wingham*, and therefore not valued in the King's Books. But in *A. D.* 1282, when *Wingham* was divided into Four Pariſhes, this was made one.

'Tis now a fair large Church, and in good order. In it are Memorials of *Boys*, *Bode*, *Simpſon*, and *Hammond*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Fredville*, in old Writings called *Froidville*, from its bleak and high Situation. It was anciently belonging to the Family of *Colkin*, or, as commonly called, *Cokin*; who probably built the Seat here: The *Colkins* came originally from *Canterbury*, where they had a Lane called *Colkin's Lane*; and were alſo Proprietors of *Worth-gate* in that City. *William Colkin*, who lived in King *John's* Reign, founded an Hoſpital near *Eaſtbridge* there, which bore his Name; and he was alſo a great Benefactor to thoſe Hoſpitals of St. *Nicholas*, St. *Katherine*, and St. *Thomas* of *Eaſtbridge*. *John Colkin* died Poſſeſſed of *Fredville* in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and his Family held it till about the End of King *Richard* the IId, and then it was ſold to *Thomas Charleton*; and from him it went the ſame way to *John Quadring*; but by a Daughter of that Name it went in Marriage to *Richard Dryland*; who about the End of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, alienated it to *John Netherſole*; and he, by a Fine levied in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IIId, ſold it to *William Bois*, Eſq; in which Family it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

Theſe *Bois* deſcended from *John de Boſco* or *de Bois*, who came into *England* with King *William* the Iſt; and his Deſcendant *Thomas Bois*, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, left two Sons, *Thomas* who had this Eſtate of *Fredville*; and *William*, who had *Bonnington*: The *Bois* of *Hode* are a Branch of the *Fredville* Family; and alſo thoſe of *Betſhanger*; and from theſe came the *Bois* of *Sandwich*: But the *Bois* of *Willsborow*, *Offington*, and *Hawkherſt*, are all derived from the *Bonnington* Family.

2. St. *Albans* is a place here, ſo called from its being once part of the Revenue of the Abbey of St. *Albans*; tho' anciently it was called *Eſole*, and was the Eſtate of one *Edmund de Akebolt*, or *Oakwood*, whoſe Arms were in this Church, *viz. quarterly Arg. Az.* over all a *Bend Componee*. But on the Diſſolution it was granted to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, whoſe Son Sir *James*, about the Beginning of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to *John Sticker*; and he, in the 5th Year of that Prince, alienated it to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*; who not long after ſent it the ſame way to Sir *Thomas Moile*; as he did to *Thomas Hammond*, Anceſtor to *Anthony Hammond*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time, whoſe Grandſon *William* is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

At the *Burgh* of *Woolwich* in this Pariſh, is a Place called *Oxenden*, from whence the Ancient Family of that Name in this County take their Riſe Originally.

At a Place called *Beacham*, near this St. *Albans*, the Tradition goes, that there was a Nunnery, which perhaps the Name of the Pariſh, and the Land belonging to the Abbey of St. *Albans*, may have occaſioned.

3. *Ratling* or *Retling-Court* is another Eminent Place in *Nonington*, which anciently belonged to a Family of this Name. The laſt of which was *Sayer de Ratling*, Son of Sir *Robert*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId; whoſe only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, carried it in Marriage to *John Spicer*; from whom the *Spicers*, Owners of the Manor of *Shorford* in *Monks-Horton* in this County, are derived: But it ſtaid not long in this Name, before by *Cicely*, a Daughter, it went in Marriage to *John Iſaack* of *Blackmanbury* in *Bridge*; and his Grandſon *Edward Iſaack*, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, ſold it to Sir *John Phineux*, whoſe Succeſſor alienated it to *Nevinſon*; and from thence it went the ſame way to Sir *William Cowper*, Great Grandfather of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham*, now the ſecond time Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*; in whom the Poſſeſſion of *Ratling-Court* ſtill continues.

This Sir *William Cowper* above-mentioned, was the Gentleman that erected the Monument for the Learned and Judicious Mr. *Hooker*, Author of the *Eccleſiaſtical Polity*; in *Biſhopsbourn* Church, which I have taken notice of there. This Family of the *Cowpers* were firſt Baronets of *Scotland*, and then of *England*.

5. *Old-Court*, was anciently part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Goodneſton*, vulgarly called *Gunſton*, and who took their Name from the Pariſh of *Goodneſton* hard by; they lived in the Reigns of King *Henry* the IIId, and King *Edward* the Iſt, and were Poſſeſſors of this Place till King *Edward* the IVth's Time; but then by *Edith*, Daughter of *Edward Goodneſton*, it went in Marriage to *Vincent Engham*, deſcended from the *Enghams* or *Edinghams* of *Woodchurch*; and hence by Sale it went to *John Sidley*, Eſq; Auditor to King *Henry* the VIIth; and from this Family it paſſed the ſame way to that of *Wild* of *Canterbury*: But Sir *John Wild*, in King *James's* Reign, alienated it to *Marſh*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

NORBOURN, *Northbourne*, lies near the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church is Dedicated to St. *Auſtin*. In the *South* Croſs Iſle of which, is a noble

noble Monument of Sir *Richard Sandys*, Baronet, of *Norbourn-Court* here.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; and that of St. *Auſtin* over the Manor of *Norbourn*; which was given to the Abbey of that Name by *Eadbald* King of *Kent*, about 1050 Years ago, on his return to the Chriſtian Faith, from which he had Apoſtatized. 'Tis a Vicarage, and with the Chapel of *Shelden* is valued in the King's Books at 12 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Norborn-Court*, or the Manor of *Northbourn*; this ſtaid in St. *Auſtin's* till the general Suppreſſion; and after ſome time, being in the Crown, it was by Queen *Elizabeth* granted for Life to her Foſter Brother, Mr. *Saunders*, whoſe Mother had been her Nurſe; after his Death returning to the Crown again, it was by King *James* the Iſt granted to Sir *Edwin Sandys*, whoſe Grandſon was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time. But the Manor, *A. D.* 1630, was ſold to Mr. *Edward Bois*, Father to *John Bois*, Eſq; of *Betſhanger*. The Houſe is ſtill called *Norborn-Court*, and is a large old Building.

When *Leland* made his Survey of *Kent* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, there was the Ruins of an old Stone-Houſe here; which by Tradition is made to have been the Palace of King *Eadbald*; and on breaking down a Wall, a dark Cell or Room was diſcovered; where were found the Skeleton or Bones of two Children, and in the Skull of one a ſtiff Pin was found ſticking.

2. *Tikenhurſt* in this Pariſh, (now called *Tickneſs*) was anciently the Eſtate of a Family of that Name; and which continued here till about King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and then came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Stoddard's*, from whom the *Stoddards* of *Modingham* near *Eltham* were deriv'd: In this Name it continued for many Generations; but at laſt was ſold to the *Peytons* of *Knowlton*, and in *Philpot's* Time was in Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Peyton*, Baronet.

A. D. 1588. a Camp was formed here; and Forces lay encamped in it to oppoſe the Landing of the *Spaniards*, Commanded by one Captain *Peake*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbot of St. *Auſtin* claimed and was allowed all the uſual Privileges of a Manor, for the above-mention'd one of *Northbourn*; and the ſame Year one *Ada*, the Relict of *Walter de Stourenne*, applied to the Juſtices Itinerant for the Recovery of ſeveral Pieces of Land here, againſt *Peter Burne*, *John Bowes*, and *Valentine Bere*; they pretended ſhe had run away from her Husband, and had liv'd in Adultery, and ſo had no Right to Dower; but the Jury found that her Husband had uſed her ill, and dipp'd her Eſtate ſo that ſhe was forced to go home to her Parents for Subſiſtence; and ſo gave a Verdict for her; and ſhe got her Land.

NORTON, *Northtune*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about three Miles *Southward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin's* claims over this Place, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which formerly belonged to that Abbey. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. The Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

Archbiſhop *Laud* was once Rector of this Place. In the Chancel of the Church is a very fair Monument of *Benjamin Godfrey*, Eſq; Father of the preſent Mr. *Godfrey* of *Norton-Court*.

In the 29th Year of King *Henry* the IId, There was a *Finalis Concordantia* made between the Prior and Monks of *Rocheſter*, and *Juliana* Daughter of *Fulk de Newenham*, together with *Roger* her Son, whereby the Advowſon of this Church, the Gift of her Father, was confirmed to that Convent; which ſaid *Fulk*, together with his Father and Mother, were admitted into the Society of *Rocheſter* Cathedral; as the Induſtrious Mr. *Madox* hath obſerved in his accurate Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, p. 86. And in our ancient *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 190. b. in Confirmation of this Account, I find this Entry:

Hugo de Niwenham pro ſocietate quam accepit cum uxore & filio Fulcone; & pro anima Patris & Matris, & Fratrum dedit Monachis Sancti Andreæ Eccleſiam de Northtuna cum omni Terrâ, quæ ad illam pertinebat, & dimidiam decimam de omni Re, quæ ad Villam pertinebat, unde habent Monachi per Ann. unam marcam Argenti.

And Mr. *Godfrey* ſhewed me what follows.

Ipſe Archiepiſcopus tenet Nortone in Dominico: pro xviij ſolinis ſe defendebat. Terra eſt xxvj. Carrucat. in Dominio ſunt xj. & dimid. Ibi Eccleſia & x. Acr. Prati, Sylva, l. Porci. T. E. R. valuit hoc manerium 24 l. 5 s. 0 d. & poſt Tenend. & modo reddit Archiepiſco L. Lib. 13 s. 11 d. & Archidiacono 20 s.

De hoc manerio tenet vitalis de Archiepiſcopo iij. ſolinos & unam virgatam, & xij. Acras terræ & ibi habet v. Carros & xix. Bordarios, & v. Servos, viij. Salinas de 25 ſolid. & 4 d. in toto valet lib. xilj. l. 6 s. 8 d.

Hugo de Porth tenet de Epiſcopo Nortone.
Ex libro de Domeſday.

Places of Note here:

1. *Norton-Court.* This Manor was anciently the Eſtate of a Family who wrote themſelves *de Campania*, and whoſe principal Seat was at *Champions-Court* in *Newenham*. In this Neighbourhood *John de Campania* had a Charter of Freewarren for this Manor in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. When it went out of this Name, it came next into that of *Boteler*, and was in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign in the Poſſeſſion of *John Boteler* of *Graveney*; but by his only Daughter it went in Marriage to *John Martin*, Eſq; afterwards one of the Lords Juſtices of the Common Pleas: And in this Family it continued till King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Finch*, a Deſcendant of the *Finches* of *Groveherſt* in *Milton*; and from this Name it went by another Daughter and Heir to *Sondes* of *Sondes Place* in *Darking* Pariſh in *Surrey*; but hence about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth* it went by Sale to *Thomas Mills*, Eſq; who at his Deceaſe, which was in the Beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign deviſed it to Mr. *Mills* of *Suſſex*, his Couſin, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time. But this *Mills* ſold it to Mr. *Baptiſt Pigot*; and by his only Daughter and Heir it went in Marriage to *Benjamin Godfrey*, Eſq; above-mentioned; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of her, and her only Son the worthy *John Godfrey*, Eſq;, who reſide here, and have much added to and improved the Seat.

2. *Provenders.* This is an ancient Seat here, which had formerly Owners of the Name of *Provender*; and *John de Provender* was Poſſeſſor of it in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId. Next to this Name it came into that of *Quadring*, and then into the Family of the *Goldwells* of *Goldwell*; after a good Stay in this Name it went by Sale into that of *Dryland*: One of which eminent Family ſold it to *Robert Atwater*, Eſq; and he parted with it the ſame Way to Sir *James Hales* Son of Sir *John*: Hence in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign it was alienated to *Sayer*; and thence to

Mr.

Mr. *Hugeſſen* of *Dover*; and one of his Deſcendants is now in Poſſeſſion of it, and reſides here.

NORTHFLEET, *Nordflita*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, near the *Thames*, about a Mile *Weſtward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Toltingtrow*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church is dedicated to *St. Botolph*. In it are and were ſeveral ancient Memorials; as of the Interment of *Richard Davey*, Maſter of the Jewel Office to King *Henry* the VIth, in the Year 1491; of *Alice* Wife of *Wangdeford* in 1421; of *William Rikhill*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Rikhill* in 1457; of *Peter Lucy* Rector, in 1375; *William Lye* Rector, in 1391; *Thomas Bredon* in 1311; *William Hunt*, Servant to Archbiſhop *Warham* in 1518; of *William Heſilt*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, in 1425. Tho' formerly a Rectory, this Pariſh is now a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 21 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

In *Doomſday* Book this Place ſtands thus Regiſter'd:

Nordflita eſt manerium Archiepiſcopi & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro vj. Sull. & nunc pro v. & eſt appretiatum 27 l. Sed tamen ille qui tenet reddit inde de Firma 36 l. Et infra Leugam de Tonebrigg eſt, inde tantum quod eſt appretiatum, 30 s.

How the Lowy of *Tunbridge* came to extend its Liberties ſo far as this and to ſome other Places hereabouts, ſhall be conſidered when I come to ſpeak of *Tunbridge*.

A. D. 1411. Part of the Tithes of *Northfleete* were given to maintain two Chaplains in *Arundell* Chantry in *Canterbury* Cathedral; and they had a Houſe appointed for them on the *South* Side of the Church.

This Church, as appears by an ancient Charter now in our Archives, was given to *Rocheſter* Cathedral, by Archbiſhop *Anſelm*. And Archbiſhop *Ralph* gave an Acre of Land here called *Guddesfeld*, to the Convent of *St. Andrew's* to build a Houſe for their Uſe, and for the Uſe of their Chaplain; as appears by the ſame Deed which bears date 1260, as a kind of Exemplification of ſeveral Grants to the Church of *Rocheſter*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; and that of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in the Church-yard.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, one *Galfrid Palmer* plowing in his Field here, met with a Copper Veſſel, in which it was ſuppoſed a good deal of Treaſure was contained; but though the Archbiſhop's Officers ſued the Man, they could not make any Proof of it; and the Copper Pot was valued at only Three Pence. *Placit. Coron. coram Juſt. Itinerant' &c.*

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Ninth Arch or Pere of *Rocheſter Bridge*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Derndale* is a Place in *Northfleet*, which anciently belonged to a Family called *Derendale*; and who reſided here. But about the End of King *Edward* the IIId it was become the Inheritance of *William Wangford*; whoſe Son of the ſame Name was a Serjeant at Law, and a great Benefactor to *Rocheſter-Bridge*: This Gentleman in the 15th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, ſold it to *John* and *William Flucke*; who ſoon after parted with it the ſame Way to *John Rouſe*, who deſcended from the *Rouſes* of *Birling*: And he alienated it to *Thomas Wornbuck* and *John Cliſton*, Eſq; the latter of whom dying without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1471. bequeathed his Intereſt to his Co-purchaſer *Thomas Wombwell*: And this Gentleman having now got the whole, built a Seat here, and called it *Wombwell-Hall*: And this and *Derndale* continued in his Family (which came originally from a Place called *Wombwell* in *Yorkſhire*) till about 60 Years ago it was ſold to *Edward Ady*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, and Heir to Mr. *Ady* of *Dodington*, and to Mrs. *Leah Fortrye*; and ſhe ſoon after ſettled her Moiety on her Son and Heir Mr. *James Fortrye* of *Spittle Comb* in *Greenwich*, ſaith *Philpot*: And about 1648 it came by Sale to the Grandmother of *James Fortrye*, Eſq;; and his Father 1663. built that neat and well ſituated Houſe which is now there, and in which the ſaid *James Fortrye*, Eſq; now reſides. Womb-well-Hall.

Note, In ſome of our Maps, this Seat is called *Wimble*.

2. *Shinglewell* is another Place here, which is famous for being the Original Birth-Place of the Family of *Hever*, whoſe Principal Seat was at *Hever-Caſtle*; and the Place where they lived in this Manor, *Philpot* ſaith was called *Hever*. *William de Hever*, was a Man of Eminence in King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign, and accompanied that Prince to the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. In the 7th Year of King *John*, *William* and *Hugh de Hever* were *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* for this County, which was then an Office of great Truſt, for they had Power to judge of all Kinds of Cauſes Civil or Criminal; and *Philpot* thinks our Grand Juries took their Inſtitution from them. *Richard de Hever* attended King *Edward* the Iſt in his 19th Year to *New-Caſtle*, where that great King ſummoned the ſeveral Pretenders to the Kingdom of *Scotland* to come before him, and to make out their Claims. *Thomas de Hever* had the Grant of a Market for *Shinglewell*, and two Fairs one of Five Days at *Michaelmas*, and another of Three, at the Feaſt of *St. Laurence*, *Vid. Chart.* 2. *Ed.* 3. *N.* 9. At length by *Joan* Daughter and Co-heir of *William de Hever*, this Eſtate went in Marriage to *Reginald de Cobham*: But about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth it went by Sale from this Family into that of *Rykeld*; ſome of whom lie buried in the Church: But it ſtaid here but a little while, before by *Roſe*, only Daughter and Heir of *John Rykeld*, it went in Marriage to *Edmund Limſey*; in which Name it ſtaid till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Rainsford*; and from thence it paſſed the ſame Way to *Garth*; who ſold it alſo to —— *Child*, and he alienated it to Mr. —— *Fortrye* of *Spittle Comb* in *Greenwich*.

4. *Ifeild*, 5. *Well*, and 6. *Coſington*, are Three other Manors in this Pariſh, which formerly were Parts of the Eſtate of the *Hevers* of *Hever* in this Place. *William de Hever* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands at this Place, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, which was renewed afterwards to *Thomas Hever* in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But by *Joan* above-mentioned Daughter of *William de Hever* one of his Deſcendants, theſe Manors went in Marriage to *Reginald de Cobham*, who was ſummoned to Parliament by a Writ as Baron of *Sterborough*, in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And hence alſo it went with *Shinglewell* into the Poſſeſſion of *John Rykeld* by Sale; and by his Grand-Daughter *Roſe Rykeld* in Marriage to *Limſey*. But in the 1ſt Year of King *Richard* the IIId, theſe Three Manors were ſold by *John Limſey* to *John Young*; and thence about the Middle of King *Henry* the VIIIth, they went the ſame Way to *Limſey* again: But before the End

End of that Reign they were ſold to *Rainsford*; and thence in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* to Alderman *Garret* of *London*; and thence about the Beginning of King *Charles* the Iſt, they were alienated to *Child*.

A little *Weſt* of *Northfleet* is a good Stone Bridge over a *Fleet* of Water running into the *Thames*, called *Stone-Bridge*; and 'tis the common Report and Belief that formerly the *Danes* went with their Ships up this Water as far as to a Place called *Springhead* near *Southfleet*; which by a careful View of the Site of the Place, and by the Accounts I have met with in Hiſtories, I don't think at all improbable: For I find that Veſſels, about 400 Years ago, came as frequently to *Northfleet*, as now they do *Graveſend* or *Greenhithe*.

NUTSTEDE vulgo *Nuſted*. In the *Textus Roffenſis Hnutſtede* (thus *Hlyd* inſtead of *Lyd*,) lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Graveſend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Toltingtrow*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *North* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to *St. Mildred*; an Account of which She-Saint you will find in the Monaſtery of *Minſter* in *Thanet*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* 'Tis a poor little Church, but the Tower is of Stone, and handſome: In it are Monuments of *John Ady*, Eſq; of *Dodington*; and another of *Suſannah* Daughter of —— *Ady*, and Wife of *Ruiſhey Wentworth*, Eſq;. The Way from *Northfleet* hither is very narrow and ſtoney; but juſt about this Place of *Nutſtede*, it begins to open very pleaſantly.

Places of Note here:

1. *Nutſtede* Manor. This anciently belonged to a Family of the Name of *Graveſend*: Sir *Stephen de Graveſend* was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that attended King *Edward* the Iſt, in his 28th Year into *Scotland*; and was knighted by him at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock*. *Richard de Graveſend* was conſecrated Biſhop of *London* in 1280, and had before been Archdeacon of *Northampton*; This Prelate obtained a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here. In the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Thomas de Graveſend* died poſſeſſed of ſome Eſtate here: but probably part of the Manor was ſold a good while before; for Sir *John de Beaumont* paid Aid for ſome Lands here at making the Black Prince Knight. About the End of King *Henry* the IVth this Manor was got ſome how into the Poſſeſſion of *Middleton*; from which Name, in King *Henry* the VIth's Time, it went into that of *Frowick*; and *Thomas Frowick*, Eſq; ſold it to *Hugh Brent*, where it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to *Martin*: But *William*, Great Grandſon of *John Martin* the Judge, dying without Iſſue-Male, by *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir it went in Marriage to Mr. *John Rogers*; but hence in King *James* the Iſt's Time it was ſold to *Sidley*: And Sir *John Sidley* of *St. Cleres* Knight and Baronet, ſold it to *John Adye* of *Dodington*, Eſq; who lies buried in the Church; and in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

OFHAM, *Offeham*, lies about the middle of *Kent*, one Mile and a half *Weſtward* from *Weſt-Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is Dedicated to St. *Michael*, and hath nothing remarkable in it; a little Tower Steeple.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the 5th Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter Bridge*.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Offham*. 2. *Goldwell*. 3. *Pepingſtraw*. This Place was anciently parted between the Families of *Corton* and *Ditton*; as appears by the Book of Aid in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and each Moiety was valued at half a Knight's Fee. But *Richard de Corton* ſold *Goldwell*, which was part of the Manor of *Offham*, to *Thomas de Godchepe*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. After this, about the beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, *John Melford* was in the Poſſeſſion not only of *Goldwell*, but alſo of *Snodbean* and *Pepingſtraw*, which he purchaſed of the Heirs of *Ditton*. In King *Henry* the VIth's Reign this Eſtate was ſhared again between *Browne* and *Colepeper*: About the End of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, *Colepeper* ſells his part to *John Leigh*, who, with Sir *Matthew Brown*, a Deſcendant of *Brown* above mentioned, exchanged the whole Manor with King *Henry* the VIIIth; and he granted it to *William Wilford*, *John Bennet*, and *George Briggs*; and they, in the 37th Year of that King, parted with one half of *Offham*, viz. *Snodbean* and *Pepingſtraw*, to *John Tuſton*, Eſq; Anceſtor to the Earls of *Thanet*; and the other, in which *Goldwell* was included, to *Richard Nortop*, alias *Clerk*, a Name taken from his Office, as being *Clerk* of the Foreſt of *Sherwood* in *Nottinghamſhire*: But in time it ſo prevail'd, that they wrote themſelves *Clerk* alias *Nortop*, and at laſt *Clerk* alone; one of which Name, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time leaving only Seven Daughters, Mr. *Thomas Dowell* married one of them, and purchaſed the Parts of the other Six; and in his Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. Snodbean.

But I find by ſome ancient Manuſcripts now in my Cuſtody, that long before any Partition of this Manor, it was all in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Offeham*, before the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt; for in his Time *Matilda de Offeham* claimed againſt *Corton* a third Part of this Manor, as Siſter to the ſaid *William de Offeham*; and the other Parts went to *Corton* by Demiſe from *Stephen de Pencheſter*, who had married *Chriſtina*, another Siſter of *William de Offeham*.

'Tis ſaid *Jack Straw*, the famous Ring-Leader of the *Kentiſh* Rebels in King *Richard* the IId's Time, was born at *Pepingſtraw* in this Pariſh, and was called *Jack Straw* from thence.

Goldwell above-mentioned is an old Manor and Seat in this Pariſh, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of the worthy *Henry Streatfeild* of *Chidingſtone*, Eſq; being purchaſed by his Father of the ſame Name, of one Mr. *Thomas Dowle*.

ORDMERES Circe de Hou, is a Church mentioned in that Liſt of the Pariſh Churches and Chapels within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, which is Recorded in the *Textus Roffenſis*. But whereabouts it ſtood I can't find; but by its Name I gueſs it was placed near ſome *Point* or *Neſſe* running out into the Sea or River in the Hundred of *Hou*. *Ord-mere* ſignifying ſuch a Situation in the *Saxon* Language.

ORE, *Heure*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about a Mile and a half *Northward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices

Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, and ſo within the Liberty of St. *Auſtin*. In the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Peter's*; in which I found nothing remarkable. 'Tis accounted as a Chapel or Curacy only, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

Places of Note here.

1. *Ore* Manor; this place, in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, was the Inheritance of *Reginald de Cornhill*; and in King *Edward* the Iſt's Time, of the *Savages* of *Bobbing-Court*, when it was a Manor, and *John de Savage* had a Charter of Free-warren for it; from this Family one half of it paſſed by Sale to that of *Northwood* of *Northwood* in *Milton*; and the other Moiety to the *Alephs* of *Colſhall* in *Iwade*; *Northwood* ſold his Part to *Tomlin*, in which Name it continued in *Philpot's* Time; and the other Part, by *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Aleph* went to *John Monins*, Eſq; who ſold it to *Short* of *Tenterden*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot's* Time.

ORGARSWICK, lies towards the *South Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Worth*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*; the Liberty whrreof claims over it. But the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claimeth here alſo; as being part of the Revenue of that College, ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 33d Year. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Rectory, and rated in the King's Books at 3 *l.* per *Ann.* but the Church is long ſince Demoliſhed, *viz.* *An.* 1530.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* claimed Free-warren for his Manor of *Orgarſwick*: (of which *Philpot* ſaith nothing.) The Jury gave in, that he had not made any uſe of it, but that by virtue of his Charters, he had a Right to that Privilege.

ORLESTONE, *Orlanſton*, *Orlaweſton*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half to the *Southward* from *Aſhford*; in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Ham*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney-Marſh*, whoſe Liberty claims over it; and the reſt is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The Church is called St. *Maries*, and ſtands out of the Liberty of the *Marſh*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Orlanſtone* Manor, was anciently the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Orlanſton*. *William de Orlanſton* attended King *Richard* the Iſt to the Siege of *Acon*, in *Paleſtine*; and his Son of the ſame Name had a Charter of Free-warren for his Eſtate here, in the 51ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId; as alſo the Grant of a Weekly Market, and of a Three Days Fair at the Feaſt of *Holy Rood*, *vid.* Patent 51 *H.* 3. *Membr.* 10. And the Grant of this Market was claimed by *John de Orlanſton* before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and renewed to *John Kemp*, firſt Archbiſhop of *York*, and then of *Canterbury*, in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. *William de Orlanſton*, Grandſon to him laſt above-mentioned, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 2d and 3d Years of King *Edward* the IIId, and dying in his 38th Year, left behind him Sir *John Orlanſton*, who was divers times Member of Parliament for *Romney* in this King's Reign, and that of King *Richard* the IId: He married the Daughter and Heir of Sir *William at Capell*; and by her had *Richard Orlanſton*, Eſq; who died poſſeſs'd of this Manor in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the Vth. But he leaving only Two Siſters, they divided his Inheritance. *Margaret* married *William Parker* of *Parkers* in *Wereborne*, and *Joan* carried *Orlanſton* to her Husband *William Scott* of *Scotts-Hall*; and in *Philpot's* Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant *Edward Scott* of *Scott's-Hall*, Eſq.

The Burgh of *Orlanſton*, in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, was claimed by the Prior of St. *John's* of *Jeruſalem* as their Demeſne: But how it came to that Fraternity I can't find, any more than how it came to the *Orlanſtons* again. I find alſo that that King brought a Claim to this Manor againſt *John de Orlanſton*, before the Juſtices Itinerant; but the Juſtices gave it againſt him.

2. *Weſtbury*, this Place probably, ſaith *Philpot*, before, but undoubtedly as high as the Time of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, was the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Priſott*; of this Family was Sir *John Priſott* the Judge; and in this Name did this Manor continue till the 8th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then *Thomas Priſott* ſold it to *George Hount*; from whence it went the ſame way to *Reginald Strogle*, a Juſtice of the Peace in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign; and who was, ſaith *Philpot*, deſcended from a Family of ancient Date in *Romney Marſh*, where there are yet ſome Lands which bear his Name. From the *Strogles* it went by Purchaſe to Mr. *Bennet Guildford*, a Branch of the *Guildfords* of *Hempſted*: But he, with his Relations, refuſing the Supremacy Oath in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and flying beyond the Seas to avoid the Penalty of it, that Princeſs granted this Eſtate of *Weſtbury* to *Walter Moile* of *Buckwell*; and from that Name it went by Sale to Mr. *Francis Bourn*, Grandfather to that Mr. *Bourn* who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

ORPINGTON, *Orpintone*, both Corruptions from *Dorpendum*; which ſignifies the Head of the Spring or Water which runs from the Hill or Down; or where the Water is pent up in the Hill: And indeed at *Newell* in this Pariſh is the Head of the River *Cray*.

It lies towards the *Weſt* End of *Kent*, about a Mile *Southward* from St. *Mary Cray*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Rokeſley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and therefore a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Rectory of *Orpington*, with the Chapel of St. *Mary Cray* annexed, is valued in the King's Books at 30 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* In the Church are Memorials of *Richard*, 4th Son of the Honourable *Richard Spencer*, Son of *Robert* Lord *Spencer*, Baron of *Wormleiton*; of *Venables*, that married into the *Spencer's* Family; and of one *Galby*, 1439. The *North* Chancel belongs to *Percival Hart* of *Lullingſtone*, Eſq;.

Nockholt and *Downe* are, in ſome meaſure, Chapels of Eaſe to *Orpinton*, as well as St. *Mary Cray*: The Rector of *Orpington* preſenting to them all three.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims here; as alſo doth that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* over the Manor of *Orpington*; which was given to the Church of *Canterbury* by *Eadſin*, Archdeacon of that Place in the Reign of King *Cnute*, A. D. 1032.

Places of Note here:

1. *Orpington* Manor, was, as is before hinted, anciently part of the Revenue of the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; and thus ſtands in the Regiſter of *Domeſday*.

Orpintuna *eſt Manerium Monachorum & de Veſtitu eorum; & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro iij. Sull. & nunc pro ij. & dimid: & eſt appretiatum xxv. l. & tamen reddit de Firma xx. & viij. l.*

Et in hoc eodem Manerio tenet Malgerus ab Archiepiſcopo iij. Juga Terræ quæ quidam Liber tenuit in T. E. R. & hæc tria Juga non Scottabant cum hoc Manerio & ſunt de explacitatione quam fecit Archiepiſcopus (ſc. Lanfrancus) contra Epiſcopum Baiocenſem per conceſſum Regis. Et illa tria Juga ſunt appretiatum 50 ſolid. & ex iis eiſdem Sull. habet Dirmanus dimid. Sull. ad Keſtune.

From this Entry in *Domeſday*, *Philpot* takes occaſion to ſhew how willing the Conqueror was to oblige the Clergy, by not taxing their Eſtates ſo high as they were before in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, in order to engage them more firmly in his Intereſt.

In the 7th Year of King *John*, the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* obtained a Charter for a *Wedneſdays* Market here, which Privilege it enjoyed till the General Diſſolution; but in the 29th Year of K. *Henry* 8th, being ſurrender'd to the Crown, it ſtaid there till his 32d Year, and then was granted to *Percival Hart* of *Lullingſton*, Eſq; who founded and endowed the Alms-houſes in this Place; and in his Deſcendant *Percival Hart*, Eſq; is the Poſſeſſion remaining at this Time.

2. *Croſton* is a Place in *Orpington*, which once was a Pariſh by it ſelf, but was deſtroyed by Fire; and afterwards was reckoned in to *Orpington*. The Manor of *Croſton* was anciently part of the Eſtate of *Wibourn*: *Ralph de Wibourn* having Land here and in other Places of *Kent*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Iſt; and *John de Wibourn* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. About the End of King *Edward* the IIId, it went from this Name by Sale to Sir *Robert Belknap*, who forfeited it to the Crown in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId: But it was afterwards reſtored by that Prince, to *Hamon Belknap* Lord of *Oſton*, in *Warwickſhire*; from hence it continued in this Family till about the End of King *Henry* the VIth; and then Sir *Henry Belknap* left only Three Daughters; *Alice*, the Eldeſt of which, marrying Sir *William Shelly*, carried this Eſtate with her: But her Husband ſold it to Sir *Robert Read*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*; and he, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſettled it by Grant on the Hoſpital of the *Savoy* in *London*. Of the other Siſters, *Anne* Married Sir *Robert Wotton*; and *Elizabeth* firſt was the Wife of Sir *Philip Cook* of *Eſſex*, and after of *Leonard Dannet* of *Worceſterſhire*.

3. *Barkbart*, is a Houſe in this Pariſh that was built by *Percival Hart*, Eſq; probably in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time: But it received this Name from an Entertainment which Queen *Elizabeth* had herein; which, among other Things very Magnificent, was a kind of Mask; wherein firſt a Nymph, repreſenting the Genius of the Place, made a Speech to her, and then the Scene opened, and repreſented a Ship or Bark toſſed on the Sea; which ſo pleaſed that Princeſs, that ſhe called it *Bark-Hart*.

4. *Tubbenden* is a place which is partly in this and partly in *Farnborow* Pariſh; and is vulgarly miſtaken for the Place of *Thomas Becket*'s Birth; but he was born in *London*, as *Philpot* ſhews from an Authentick Record.

This Place anciently belonged to a Family of the ſame Name; and it appears by old Deeds, that *John de Tubbenden* flouriſhed here in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. From this Family it went to that of *Belknap*; and together with *Croſton* above-mentioned, it went by *Alice* his Daughter and Coheir, to Sir *William Shelley* of *Michelgrove* in *Suſſex*: From this Name, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, it went to *Poſter*, and he ſold it to *Dalton* of *Yorkſhire*; whoſe Daughter *Anne* carried it in Marriage to *Aunſel Becket*, whoſe Son Sir *Matthew Becket*, bequeathed it at his Death to Mr. *John Winterborn* of *London*; and he ſold it to Mr. *Gee* of *Yorkſhire*; and in his Deſcendant *Richard Gee*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſion ſtill continues.

William de Chelsfield had once ſome conſiderable Eſtate in this Pariſh; for in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the firſt, I find that he claimed the Privilege of Freewarren for his Manor of *Little Orpington*. *Placit. Coron. coram Juſt. Itiner.*

OSPRINGE; perhaps ſo called from the ſmall Spring or Brook which ouzes out of the Vicarage Glebe, and runs from *South* to *North* through the Pariſh: 'Though on the Communion Chalice the Name of this Pariſh is written *Auſtralis Fons*; quaſi *Auſtſpring*.

It lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent* about Two Miles *South Weſt* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Town hath a Conſtable and Borſholder of its own, being a Liberty or Franchiſe of it ſelf.

But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the reſt of the Pariſh; as being in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Oſpringe* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church ſtands in the Town of *Oſpringe*, and is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. The Pariſh is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 00 *s.* 00 *d.* The Parſonage was given to St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge* by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in Exchange for other Lands; and the Leaſe came firſt to *Robert Streynſham*, who built the Parſonage Houſe and Out-Houſes; and whoſe Female Heir conveyed it to Sir *Edward Maſter*, Son of *James Maſter*, Eſq; of *Eaſt Langdon* by *Dover*: And from this Name it went to *Buller* of *Cornwall*, whoſe Son ſold it to *Markham*, and he to Sir *Henry Lydale*'s Brother, where it now remains.

The Church ſeems an old *Gothick* Structure; and the round Tower of Flint on which the Steeple ſtood, Dr. *Plot* fancied to have been a *Daniſh* Building; but down it fell to the Ground on *October* the 11th, 1695. as they were ringing the Bells, and yet by a ſtrange Providence no one was killed or hurt.

In the great Chancel there are Monuments and Remains of *R. Streynſham* and *James Maſter* above-mentioned.

There is a good deal of painted Glaſs ſtill remaining; ſome Heads very well done: In the Windows of the *South* Chancel is the Picture of a Man kneeling and armed *Cap-a-pee*; which is ſuppoſed to be for Sir *Thomas Hart*, Knight; and indeed the *Harts* of *Greenſtreet* in *Sellinge* do claim this Chancel.

There are alſo Memorials of Mr. *William Drayton*, who gave 5 *l. per Ann.* to ſuch Poor of this Pariſh as are conſtant Communicants: He died 1685. In the *North* Iſle of the Church, in a Window, is the Figure of a Mitred Biſhop on the Rack, and a Knife on a Table; and in the ſame Window, of another Perſon tied to a Tree, and wounded with Arrows. In another Window

dow is a Memorial of *Robert Seton*, and of a Woman Kneeling with her Head-Attire tapering to a Point like a Cone or Sugar-Loaf.

In the Church-yard to the *Eaſt*, is the Ruins of a Chapel belonging to Sir *John de Denton*, who is ſuppoſed to have had a Seat at *Denton* in this Pariſh: And indeed at that Place there are Remains of Buildings ſtill to be ſeen.

It appears by an old Manuſcript formerly belonging to the Priory of St. *Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, that *A. D.* 1283. a Compoſition for Tithe for the Vicarage of *Graveney*, in this Neighbourhood was determined before the Dean of *Oſpringe*; which I ſuppoſe was the *Rural Dean* then reſiding here.

Theſe *Rural Deans* were an ancient Inſtitution and very uſeful: And 'tis great Pity that their Office and Authority is not continued. The accurate Author of the Parochial Antiquities, *p.* 632, 633, *&c.* hath given a large Account of theſe *Deans*: From whence what follows is principally taken. Theſe Deans were ſometimes called *Archipresbyteri*, *Vicani*, and *Decani Temporarij*, to diſtinguiſh them from the Cathedral Deans, who were *Decani perpetui*; and they were called alſo *Decani Chriſtianitatis*, which *Brown* the Author of the *Appendix ad Faſciculum, &c.* miſtakes for *Cathedral Deans*; and alſo *Decani Urbani*.

The *Rural Dean* had under his Juriſdiction 10 Pariſh Churches in the City or Country, over whom he exerciſed an Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, which was very advantageous to the Church. He was at firſt elected by the Clergy, and diſplaced again by their Votes: But in Proceſs of Time, he came to be appointed and removed at the Diſcretion of the Biſhop. He was often, as in the Manuſcript above-mentioned, called *Decanus* ſimply, without any other Epithet or Adjunct; which hath ſometimes occaſioned his being miſtaken for the Cathedral or Collegiate Dean. One of his Offices was to collect the Taxes which were aſſeſſed on the Clergy; and another was, that which occaſions his Mention in this Place, *viz.* to determine the Right of Tithes; which he did by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of the Presbyters within his Diſtrict; who were his Chapter; and they with him made a Court Chriſtian: And the Parochial Clergy were obliged by Oath to attend the Duty of theſe Courts. Another Part of his Office was to induct Clerks into Benefices; and ſometimes to execute the Sentences of Superior Eccleſiaſtical Judges.

This Office was in Uſe here in the *Saxon* Times, as Dr. *Kennet* ſhews from the Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor; and I agree with him that their Riſe and Original was this.

They did very early conſtitute ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Offices of Dignity and Power in the Church, after the Manner of thoſe in the State: The Titles of Patriarchs, Primates, Metropolitans, and ſome other Dignitaries aroſe from the different Exerciſe of Government in Cities and Countries: And thus in the *Northern* Parts of *Germany*, *England*, and *France*: where for the more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the ſeveral Hundreds were divided into Ten Diſtricts or Tithings, as thoſe Tithings were into Ten Friborgs, and every Friborg into Ten Families: And as in every ſuch Tithing it appears by the Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor (*a*), they appointed an Officer over every 10 Friborgs, *quem Decanum poſſumus appellare, anglicè vero* Tienhefod; *i. e. Caput de Decem*: Which Officers were to determine leſſer Cauſes between Neighbours, to levy Fines, *&c.* ſet by higher Courts, and to refer all greater and more criminal Matters to them, *&c.*

(*a*) 32 De Centurionibus.

So in Compliance with this Secular Method, the Spiritual Governors, the Biſhops, divided their Dioceſes into Deaneries or Tithings, each of which was the Diſtrict of Ten Pariſhes; and over every ſuch Diſtrict they appointed a *Dean*, who ſhould in like manner receive Complaints of, enquire into and determine leſſer Grievances, and impoſe ſmaller Cenſures; and for this Purpoſe hold Courts and Chapters; but to refer all greater Cauſes to higher Courts and Juriſdictions: And as in Proceſs of Time, Hundreds and Tithings ſtill retained their Names, though the Number of Villages, Friborgs, and Families was uncertain, ſometimes leſs, but uſually more than Ten; ſo the rural Deaneries continued their Names, though their Diſtricts were contracted and enlarged at the Pleaſure of the Biſhop, or other occaſional Determinations.

There were alſo in the greater Monaſteries, eſpecially in thoſe of the *Benedictine* Order, ſuch Officers as theſe, called *Deans*, as there are in ſeveral of the preſent Colleges in our Univerſities, who took care of the Studies and Exerciſes, and were a Check upon the Manners and Morals of ſuch as were under their Care: But here by Degrees the Superior or Principal Dean had not only the Inſpection over the reſt, but ſwallowed up all his Authority and Power.

Before and at the Conqueſt, when the Convents were filled with Secular Canons, the Preſident had alſo this Title of Dean uſually given to him.

This Office of Rural Deans, or Deans of Chriſtianity, was more ancient (ſaith our Author) than that of Archdeacon, and as much Superior to it, as their Order of Prieſt was to that of Deacon. But the Archdeacons by their perſonal Attendance on the Biſhops, and by their being frequently commiſſioned by them to exerciſe ſome Eccleſiaſtical and Judicial Powers, encroached by degrees on the Rights and Juriſdiction of the Deans, and at laſt got by Cuſtom and Preſcription a Superiority of Office over them.

Their Chapters were at firſt held every Three Weeks in Imitation probably of the Courts Baron; afterwards they came to be Monthly, and then were called *Kalendæ*; but their more ſolemn Chapters were Quarterly, where the greateſt Matters within their Power were tranſacted. At firſt they had the Probate of Wills, and the Deciſion of Teſtamentary Cauſes, as well as Matrimonial ones; but the Archdeacons deprived them of both, and got their own Authority confirmed by the Archbiſhops and Biſhops.

Theſe Deans were alſo in the Epiſcopal Synods the ſtanding Repreſentatives of the reſt of the Clergy; and on this Account they were called *Teſtes Synodales*, becauſe they were in thoſe Synods to inform againſt, and to atteſt the Diſorders of the Clergy and People within their reſpective Deaneries; which Part is now diſcharged in ſome Meaſure by the Preſentments of our Church-Wardens at the Viſitations of either Biſhop or Archdeacon; as the Dignity of their ſitting in Provincial or Epiſcopal Synods, is by the Two Proctors for the Parochial Clergy of every Dioceſe to repreſent them in Convocation.

They had an Authentick and Publick Seal belonging to their Office; but becauſe it was only Temporary, their own Name was not engraved on it, but only the Name of their Office: And they reſigned it up into the Hands of their Succeſſor when they left their Office.

At the Reformation, thoſe Perſons who were commiſſioned to review the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, agreed in reſtoring theſe full Power and Authority of theſe Rural Deans; but their Inſtitution not being confirmed by the Legiſlative Power, it came to nothing.

Places of Note here:

1. *Queen-Court*; this is a Place of which farther mention will be made below: The Manor House is supposed to have taken its Name from *Maud*, Wife to King *Stephen*; whom Tradition will have to reside here, while King *Stephen* lay at *Feversham* Abbey. The present Inheritance of this Manor is in Sir *John Stonehouse* of *Berkshire*, who married the Daughter and Heir of Mr. *Mellish* a *Turkey* Merchant, who purchased it (I believe) of Mr. *Richard Thornhill*.

2. The Manor of *Ospringe* was anciently belonging to the Crown, till King *Edward* the IIId, in the 10th Year of his Reign, granted it to *John de Pulteney*, afterwards Lord Mayor of *London*, to hold it in Fee of the Crown, by the Service of a Rose annually to be presented to the King. And with this Manor he granted him also all the Advowsons of Churches, which formerly belonged to it, to hold in *Soccage* only, by the former Acknowledgment. In the 19th Year of his Reign, the said Prince grants to this *John de Pulteney*, that *Thomas* Son of *William de Dene* should be accountable to him for all those Knights Fees which lay in *Throuley*, *Boughton Malherbe*, and *Wormesell*, and which held of *Queen-Court* and *Ospringe*; and he died possess'd of both those Places in the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. and left them to his Kinsman Sir *Nicholas Loveine*: (Though some Part of the *Demesne* did belong to *Pulteney* till the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IVth,) and Sir *Nicholas* obtained an Exemplification by Patent in the 38th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, how many Knights Fees did really belong to this Manor of *Ospringe*. He left a Son who died without Issue, and a Daughter *Margaret*, who married *Philip St. Clere* of *Aldham St. Clere*, and carried this Estate into that Family (together with *Queen-Court*, which was leased out by her Brother to *Nicholas Potin*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 21st Year of King *Richard* the IId, and held his Shrievalty there.) For *Thomas St. Clere* held it in Possession at his Death, which was in the 12th Year of King *Edward* the IVth. About the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, this Estate was got into the Possession of *William Cheyney* of *Shurland*, Esq; from whom both *Queen-Court* and *Ospringe* descended to his Grandson *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, who in the 13th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* passed them away by Sale to Mr. *Richard Thornhill*, whose Great Grandson Mr. *Richard Thornhill*, was in Possession of them in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Plumford* and *Bavell*, are two little Manors in *Ospringe*, which *Philpot* saith, belonged partly to the Nunnery of *Minster* in *Shepey*, and partly to the Abbey of *Feversham*. On the general Suppression of the Monasteries they were granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to *Thomas Colepeper*, Esq; who not long after sold them to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; and his Son *Henry* Lord *Cheyney* parted with them the same Way to *Greenstreet* of *Clackfield* in *Borden*; in whose Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. But Mr. *Peter Greenstreet* sold *Plumford* to Sir *Henry Furnese*, whose Son and Heir Sir *Robert Furnese*, Baronet, is the present Possessor.

And as I was informed by the Reverend Mr. *Barnet*, late Minister of this Parish, *Bavill* was a good while the Estate of the *Pordages*; and from that Family went by Sale to —— *Whatman*, Citizen of *London*; whose Heir sold it to *Knowler*, and he to *Dewy* of *Surrey*.

4. *Elverland*. This Manor hath for many Generations been Part of the Revenue of *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*: The Lease is in the Heirs of *Wraytle*, who by Will hath ordered it to be sold.

5. *Sellgrove* is a Manor which Mr. *Philpot* hath misplaced; for 'tis not in this Parish, but a Burgh and Royalty in *Preston* and *Sheldwitch*.

6. *Juddsfolly* is a fine House standing on a Hill in this Parish, which was built about the Year 1652, by one *Daniel Judde* a Committee-Man and Sequestrator in the late Rebellious Times. It was formerly called King *Stephen*'s Castle: The Tract of the Moat round the Castle being still visible, as I am informed. 'Tis now in the Possession of —— *Millman*, Esq; who hath very much improved both the House and Gardens. He holds it by Lease from the Dean and Chapter of *Rochester*.

7. *Syndall* was formerly the Estate of the *Uptons* of *Feversham*, and from thence went by Marriage into the Name of *Wood*; thence by a Female Heir it went to *Oare*; and he about 1660. sold it to Mr. *Rood*, whose Son is the present Possessor.

8. *Westbrook* is a Place here taken notice of by Mr. *Southhouse*, in his Account of *Feversham* Abbey, *p.* 74. It staid a long Time in the Family of *Drayton*; but not long since it was bequeathed to *Roberts*; and he sold it to Mr. *Lawrence Ruck*, in whose Possession it now remains.

9. *Brogdale* or *Brookdale*, gave Name to a Family here formerly, and mentioned by *Southhouse*, *p.* 86. About the Beginning of King *James* the Ist's Reign it was sold by *Head* and *Clive* to *John Knowler*, who had been thrice Mayor of *Feversham*, whose Great Grandson now enjoys it.

10. *Puttwood* is a Manor here which *Philpot* hath misplaced in *Otteringden*: Anciently he saith it was the Estate of a Family of the Name of *Vienne*, who came from *Vienne* in *Normandy*. About the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, it came into the Name of *Quadringe*; but from this Name it passed by Sale about the End of King *Henry* the IVth, to the ancient Family of *Goldwell* of *Great Chart*; and thence the same Way to the *Drylonds* of *Cokes Ditch* in *Feversham*: And hence after some Descents it was sold to *Atwater*, in which Name it continued till the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then was purchased by Sir *James Hales*: And not many Years after this it was sold to *Sayer*, and thence to Mr. *James Hugessen* of *Dover*, who left it to a Second Son; and his Daughter *Jane* carried it in Marriage to *John Roberts*, Esq; of *Canterbury*; but it is now in the Possession of the *Hugessens* of *Provender* in *Norton* Parish.

11. *The Maison Dieu*: of which you will find an Account in the Chapter of Religious Houses. This though standing in *Ospringestreet* is yet in *Feversham* Parish.

12. *Hansletts* is a Place here which formerly was part of the Estate of the *Greenstreets*; whence it went by Sale to *Whatman*, who gave it by Will to *Ward* and *Sitfill*; and they joined in a Sale to *Pierce* of *Challock*, in whose Descendants it now remains.

On the Right Hand above *Ospringestreet* was formerly a Chapel of *St. Nicholas*, where a Priest stood to offer Mass to Passengers; and so fertile was Superstition then, that another was at *Bocton Blean*, and another such an one at *Bapchild*.

The Spring here riseth in the Vicarage Glebe about two Miles *South* from the Road: It hath its Eylebourns like many other Springs in this County. Of the Nature and Reason of which I shall attempt something in the Natural History Part of this Book.

In *February* 167¼ one began here, but dried up before *Michaelmas* following; and another arose in *February* 1712, about a Hundred Yards above the Spring-Head, and ran with so great a Stream as that it was troublesome to the Road; and the Surveyors of the High-Ways were forced to cut through several Pieces of Land to convey the

the Water away. But this Eylebourn alſo was gone by *Michaelmas*.

The Spring or Brook it ſelf never overflows, though it riſe between Two Hills, and hath ſeveral additional Springs in its Courſe beſides the great one or Fountain Head: But it hath ſometimes fail'd of its Water; and as Mr. *Barnet* informed me, hath been quite dried up within this laſt 30 Years for a Mile and a half upwards.

This Stream drives Three Miles before it falls into *Feverſham* Creek, whence it takes its Courſe into the Sea.

I find by the *Placit. de Libertat. Coronæ, &c.* held before the Juſtices Itinerant, that *Elizabeth* Daughter of *William Nowell*, held Lands here of the King, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, by the Serjeancy of paying every Year a Pair of gilt Spurs.

And the ſame Year *Nicholas de Cryel* claimed, and was allowed to have Freewarren for his Land in *Oſſpringe*; but whereabouts it lay, or by what it was called, doth not appear.

OTFORD, *Ottanford*, *Otteford*, i. e. the Place at the *Ford*, or Paſſage over the River, lies towards the middle of the *Weſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Darent*, about three Miles towards the *North* diſtant from *Sevenoke*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Codſheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and ſower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims there; and *that* of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* over the Manor of *Otford*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and therefore a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but 'tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is a Chapel only to *Shoreham*, and ſo is rated in the King's Books together with that. It is dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, which Saint was of great Credit and peculiar Eſteem here; for he was believed to have the Gift of curing Barrenneſs; and accordingly he had a fine Image and Shrine here, and a Fair appointed on the Day of his Anniverſary, whereon was great Feaſting and Joy; and the manner was, that if any Woman had a mind to conceive and bring forth, ſhe ſhould offer a Pullet to St. *Bartholomew* of *Ottford*; if ſhe deſired a Boy, then a Cock, but if a Girl, then ſhe muſt preſent a Hen. And thus, as *Lambard* and *Wever* obſerve, the Parſon of *Ottford*, for a good while, never wanted Poultry. But it happened, that when King *Henry* the VIIIth had gotten *Ottford*, by exchange with Archbiſhop *Cranmer* for ſome other Lands, and had come hither to ſee the Magnificent Palace, and to conſider about enlarging the Park, one *Robert Multon*, a good honeſt Man that hated ſuch Holy Cheats and Frauds, told *Harry* the Story of this *Kinderen-Kriiging* Saint; and prevailed with the King to get the Image of the Saint demoliſhed; which I ſuppoſe by Degrees ſunk the Impoſture: And as *Lambard* perpetuates his Name in his Perambulation of *Kent*, on Account of this honeſt and zealous Effort againſt Idolatry and Knavery, ſo I muſt add to his Honour, that I find him, or ſome of his Family of good Note, formerly to have been poſſeſs'd of Part of the Eſtate now enjoyed by the *Petleys*, as well as that of *St. Clere*: And in a Window of Mr. *Petley*'s Houſe, now of *Otford*, I found the Arms of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and a Tun with the Word *Mull* on it, to expreſs *Multon* by way of *Rebus*.

The Church is a pretty fair Building, and hath a Veſtry; in it is a Tomb of one *William Sidney*, who died *A. D.* 1625. his Anceſtors were Lords of *Kingſton* by *Chicheſter* in *Suſſex*, and married into the *St. Johns* Family.

Places of Note here:

1. *Otford* Manor: This was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Offa* King of *Mercia*, *A. D.* 791. as *Philpot* ſaith, to make ſome Expiation for the Chriſtian Blood ſhed here in the Battel between him and *Alerick*, or as Dr. *Gibſon* calls him *Ealhmund* King of *Kent*; of which more below: It was given *ad Paſcua Porcorum*, ſaith he, *i. e.* to the Pannage of thoſe Hogs which fed in the Archbiſhop's Chaſe. In *Domeſday* Book is this Entry:

Otteford eſt manerium Archiep. & T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro viij. Sul. & nunc pro totidem; & eſt Appretiatum lx l. & hoc quod Haimo inde tenet eſt Appretiatum lx s. & x s. pro hoc quod Robertus Interpres: & Goſfridus Ros inde tenet viij. l. & x s. & hoc quod Richardus de Tonebrigg inde tenet. x. lib. & xxiij. Porcos.

One *Werhard*, a Potent Prelate, having once (ſaith *Kilburn*) taken this Place from the Church, was made to reſtore it by *Feolgild* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *An. Dom.* 830.

And in the Poſſeſſion of this Convent did it continue till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then to avoid the Envy with which ſome Courtiers looked on the Palace here built by Archbiſhop *Warham*, *Cranmer* was forced to exchange the Manor and Houſe with the Crown for other Lands. And doubtleſs about this Time it muſt have been a very noble and magnificent Palace; for though before his Time it ſeems to have been only a ſmall Manor-Houſe, yet Archbiſhop *Warham* quarrelling with the Citizens of *Canterbury*, where he had deſigned to have built ſuch a ſtately Palace as ſhould have been, ſaith *Lambard*, a laſting Monument of his great Wealth and Glory, laid out on this Houſe Thirty three thouſand Pounds, which was a vaſt Sum in thoſe Days: And yet Archbiſhop *Morton*, his immediate Predeceſſor, and Archbiſhop *Bourchier* before him, and alſo *Warham* himſelf, had laid out liberal Sums in building the Houſe at *Knoll*, now the Seat of the Earl of *Dorſet*, not Three Miles from this Palace. But we ſee every Day, that Men will ſacrifice much more to Reſentment, than they will beſtow out of Kindneſs and Benevolence. *Eraſmus* in his Preface to St. *Mark*'s Goſpel, ſaith, that before *Warham*'s building here, the Houſe was mean, and that he left nothing of the old Fabrick ſtanding but the Walls of a Hall and the Chapel: But *Lambard* ſhews that he was miſtaken in making this Houſe the Occaſion of the Quarrel between King *Henry* the IId and *Becket*: For indeed the Truth was, That after the Difference aroſe between them about the Statutes of *Clarendon*, of which I ſhall give a full Account in Archbiſhop *Becket*'s Life; the Biſhops of *London* and *Chicheſter* ſeeing the King's Rage againſt him, perſwaded *Becket* to offer the King this Manor, and that of *Wingham* in *Eaſt Kent* to appeaſe him. But bold *Becket* was ſo far from that, that he maligned the King for the Loſs of the Manor of the *Hithe*, which he had heard was unjuſtly raviſhed from the See; and would by no Means make any Conceſſions at all; but ſaid, That though his Knowledge of the Church's Right to *Hithe* came to him only by Hear-ſay, he would run the Hazard of his Head, before he would give up even *that* to gain the King's Favour.

The current Tradition anciently here was, that while that Inſolent Prelate lay, or reſided here, at this old Houſe of *Ottford*, he wrought a great many Miracles, ſome of which are very ſilly and ridiculous; for they did not only ſay of him, that that Spring here which is now called *Thomas Becket*'s Well, and which is indeed ſtill a good Spring, being a ſhallow Well built of Stone, and

and about Twenty Foot Square; was at firſt raiſed only by *Becket*'s ſtriking his Staff into the Place, which before was dry Ground: But they ſay alſo, that becauſe the Nightingales here did one Night diſturb his Prayers as he walked in the old Park, (I'm afraid his Soul was out of Tune, and that he rather was *curſing* and contriving Miſchief and Revenge) he order'd thoſe melodious Birds to remove farther off, and never dare for the future to ſing near this Place. And becauſe a poor Smith here did once prick his Horſes Foot, he *curſed* the Trade ſo (for that was his Talent, and not Bleſſing) that no Smith could ever thrive in *Ottford* after it. But enough of theſe Fooleries. There is ſtill remaining an Aqueduct of Stone, which carries the Water of this Well to the Archbiſhop's Houſe; of which, Part of the Portal, and one Tower of Brick is ſtill remaining; as alſo a large Oven; and by the Ruins, it appears to have been a very large Building.

2. *Ryehouſe*; this is a Place in *Ottford*, where formerly there was a Chantry founded by *Henry de Apuldrefeild*, in the 46th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. And on the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, the Revenues belonging to it were granted to the *Palmers*; a Family of great Antiquity in this Pariſh; and from whence the *Palmers* of *Snodland*, and thoſe of *Howletts* in *Eaſt Kent*, were derived. But *Philpot* ſaith this Eſtate was ſold by one of this Name to *Boſvile*, in one of whoſe Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion continued in his Time. He ſaith nothing elſe about any Eſtates or Manors in this Pariſh, except what is above-mentioned of the Manor of *Otteford*.

3. The greater Park here doth now belong to one Mr. *Smith*; the leſſer one to Sir *Charles Farnaby* of *Sevenoke*.

4. The Worthy *David Polhill*, Eſq; is now building a fine Houſe at *Otteford*, on the Site of that which hath a long time belonged to the Family, where he deſigns to Reſide, tho' he has a very noble Seat at *Cheapſtede* in this Neighbourhood, in the Pariſh of *Chevening*; he hath been a good Benefactor to this Place, and particularly by augmenting the Income of the Curate, and by Educating the Poor Children of the Pariſh in the firſt Principles of Religion, and in the Doctrine of the Church of *England*.

This Place of *Ottford* hath been famous for two Eminent Battels. The firſt was fought between *Offa* King of *Mercia*, (*A. D.* 773, or ſome ſay the Year following) and *Alrick*, *Aldrick*, *Aldwick*, then King of *Kent*. Some Authors place this Action in the Time of *Ealhmund*, or *Almund*; who had Uſurped ſome part of the Kingdom of *Kent* at this time. This was a very hard-fought Battel, ſome ſay *Aldrick* was ſlain on the Spot; and tho' *Offa* got the Victory, it coſt him very dear: But after this Succeſs, he took divers Lands from the Archbiſhoprick, and alſo tranſferred the Metropolitical Chair it ſelf into its own Kingdom, and ſet it up at *Litchfield*; but, as I ſhall ſhew in its proper place, it continued not long there, tho' he had gotten a Pall for it, and a Bull of Pope *Adrian* to exempt it from the Juriſdiction of *Canterbury*; ſo ready hath the Papal Authority been at all Times to break us and divide us, and ſet up a Juriſdiction of their own, to cramp that of Sovereign Princes.

The other great Battel here was between *Canutus* the *Dane* and King *Edmond*, for his Valour and Hardineſs called *Ironſide*; in which the latter obtained a moſt ſignal Victory; and had it not been for the Treachery of *Edrick*, he had very probably deſtroyed the whole *Daniſh* Army, of which he ſlew near 5000 upon the Place, driving the reſt as far as *Aylesford*, &c. The Place of this famous Action is called *Daneſield* to this Day.

Lambard, after what he ſaith of *Ottford*, mentions the Valley of *Homeſdale*, part of which lies between this and *Sevenoke*, and runs out hence *Weſterly* into *Surry* as far as *Ryegate*, where there is a Caſtle called anciently *Holme*, as *Alfred* of *Beverley* tells us; and the People call it the Caſtle of *Holmeſdale*, or one in a Valley, running along between Hills cover'd with Woods. The Inhabitants of this Vale have a courſe Rhime about it thus.

The Vale of Holmeſdale
Never won, nor never ſhall.

Which ſeems to have taken its riſe from this laſt Battel of *Ottford* againſt the *Danes*; and from another fought hereabouts, *A. D.* 904, againſt the ſame People by King *Edward*, the Elder Son of King *Ælfred*; for in this Vale the *Engliſh* aſſembled themſelves together, to relieve themſelves from the grievous Oppreſſions of the *Danes*, and after a very long and obſtinate Fight, did at laſt obtain a ſignal Victory.

OTHAM, *Oteham*, lies towards the middle of *Kent*, about two Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyehorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin*'s claims here, as doth alſo that of *Maidſtone* over ſome parts of the Pariſh. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, in which are Memorials of the Interment of *John Conſtenton*, 1426; his Wife was a *Congherſt*: And in a Chapel here dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, lies *Richard Sackville*, Eſq; 1524. *Wever* ſaith alſo, that ſeveral others of that noble Family are buried here, and many in the Church of *Withiam* in *Suſſex*. In this Church alſo is a Monument with two Figures of —— *Bufkin* and his Lady; and a Braſs Inſcription in Memory of Mr. *Thomas Henley*, who died in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and left 5*l. per Ann.* to the Poor of the Pariſh. Another Monument of Mr. *John Henley*, (his Wife a *Fludd*) Father to the preſent Mr. *Bowyer Henley* of this Place.

As to the Abbey anciently here, and by a Lady of the *Sackville* Family tranſplanted to *Begham*, and whoſe Site was at *Stone-Acre*, at a Place where now only is a Farm-Houſe, an Account will be given in its proper Place.

I can't but think that this is the Place which is written *Ocham* in the great Roll of the 8th Year of King *John*; and of which one *James Savage* is ſaid to have been Patron. See *Madox*'s Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, p. 287. Becauſe 'tis an eaſy Miſtake to put a (*c*) for a (*t*). And I can find no mention any where elſe of any ſuch place as *Ocham* in this County.

Places of Note here:

1. *Otham* Manor, this was anciently a Branch of the Eſtate of the great Family of the *Valoigns*. *William de Valoigns*, as appears by *Teſta de Nevill* in the *Exchequer*, paid Aid for his Lands here, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, at the Marriage of *Iſabella* the King's Siſter. His Deſcendant, *Stephen de Valoigns*, was one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, a Place then of great Note and Truſt. But about the End of King *Richard* the Second, this Eſtate, and that of 2. *Gore-Court*, went by Purchaſe into the

Name of *Pimpe*, where, after a pretty long ſtay, they went the ſame way into that of *Iſley* of *Sandwich*; and here they ſtaid till the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, and then were forfeited to the Crown by Sir *Henry Iſley*'s being unhappily concerned in *Wiat*'s Rebellion; by which means being come into that Queen's Hands, ſhe granted them to Sir *Walter Henley*, Serjeant at Law; who, as well as his Brother Sir *Thomas Henley*, had purchaſed ſome Lands in this Pariſh of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, before his Attainder, as alſo at *Gore-Court*; the former deſcended to Sir *Thomas Henley*'s Heirs at Law, but that at *Gore-Court* went by the Marriage of a Daughter of Sir *Walter Henley*, into the *Colepeper*'s Family; whence, with *Gore-Court*, it went by Sale to *Bufkin*; and from him the ſame way to *Nathanael Powel*, Eſq; and thence to *Thomas Lloyd*, or *Flud*, whoſe Grandſon is the preſent Poſſeſſor. But *Otham* continued in the Family of *Henley* in *Philpot*'s Time, as it doth to this Day.

3. *Stoneacre* is an ancient Seat, which for many Generations continued in the Name of *Ellys*; which Family were Owners alſo of *Burton* in *Kennington*; and theſe *Ellys*'s were in Poſſeſſion of this Place in *Philpot*'s Time, which was 1656, and had been ſo ever ſince King *Edward* the IId's Time: But about Eight or Nine Years ago Mr. *Edmond Ellys* parted with it by Sale to Mr. *George Waterman*.

By a Manuſcript kindly communicated to me by *Peter le Neve*, Eſq; *Norroy* King at Arms, *de Placitis Jur' & Aſſiſis* held before *J. de Berewick*, and other Juſtices Itenerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, it appears, that this Manor of *Otteham* did before that time belong to a Family of the Name of *Otteham*; for *Loretta de Valoigns*, Daughter of *Peter de Otteham*, came into Court and produced a Deed, by which ſhe gave to her two Sons, *Walter* and *Robert Valoigns*, their Heirs, *&c.* the Manor of *Otteham*, the Advowſon of the Church, and all other Benefits and Profits, *&c.* belonging to this Manor. This Deed is there recorded at length, and is witneſſed by *Thomas de Normanville*, *Roger de Tilemanſtone*, *Nicholas de Sandwich*, and *Ralph St. Leger*, Knights; and ſeveral other Men of Note in that Neighbourhood.

OTTERDEN, *Otteringden*, lies towards the middle of *Kent*, about three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyborne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſtern* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. In the Printed *Valor. Beneficiorum* 'tis called a Vicarage, and valued at 6*l.* 14*s.* But in Biſhop *Williams*'s Map of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, 'tis marked as a Rectory. The Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*. 'Tis ſmall, only two Iſles, and no Steeple. In it is a fair Monument of Sir *Juſtinian Lewin* and his Lady, 1598, and of his Son, who was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King *James* the Iſt, 1520. Another of Sir *George Curtis*, Knt. his Lady a *Banks*. A fair Monument of *Simon Bunce*, Eſq;, and his Wife, 1611. And Memorials of *James Bunce*, 1606. Of *Matthew Bunce* of *Throwley*, 1624. One Alderman *Bunce* of this Family gave 8*l. per Ann.* to the Miniſter, one Pound *per Ann.* to the Poor, and as much towards the Repair of the Church. In this Church is alſo a Memorial of *Elizabeth* Wife of *John Clynche* of *Eſling*, 1488, and of *Thomas St. Leger*, Eſq; who married the Heir of *Peyforer*, 1408.

Places of Note here:

1. *Boresfeild*, or *Boardfeild*, this was anciently a Pariſh, but is now included within this; of which you will find an Account before under the Letter *B*. The Eſtate here is now come by Sale into the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Curtis* of this Pariſh.

2, *Otterden Place*; this Manor had anciently Poſſeſſors of its own Name; for *Ralph de Otteringden* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 15th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. But his Son *Lawrence de Otteringden*, whoſe Name is ſtill in the Glaſs Window of the *North* Chancel of this Church, leaving only one Daughter and Heir; by her it went into the Family of *Peyforer*, which likewiſe about the End of King *Edward* the IIId, extinguiſhed in a Daughter, *Juliana*, who married Sir *Thomas St. Leger*; and by that Gentleman's Siſter *Joan*, this Eſtate paſſed the ſame way to *Henry Aucher*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Aucher*'s of *Loſenham*; and one *John Aucher* was buried in this Church, *A. D.* 1502. In this Name it ſtaid till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Lewin*; by a Daughter of which Family it went to *Rogers*, and from him the ſame way to *Charles* Lord *Mansfield*, eldeſt Son to *William Cavendiſh* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, whoſe Widow carried it in Marriage to the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*; and thence by Sale it went to Sir *George Curtis*, in which Name it ſtill continues.

3. *Putwood*, as *Philpot* wrongly places it; for 'tis in reality in *Oſpringe* Pariſh, where I have before given an Account of it.

4. *Herſt*, is a Place in *Otterden*, which was once the Seat, as well as the Eſtate, of the Family of *Filmer*; or, as *Philpot* ſaith, they were anciently written *Filmour*, till by marrying the Heir of *Argall*, they were Tranſplanted to *Eaſt Sutton*; where I ſhall give a further Account of this Eminent Family.

5. *Hall's Place*, this was anciently reputed as a Manor, and had for its Poſſeſſor one *Robert Rey*, as appears by ſome old dateleſs Deeds which *Philpot* had ſeen. In King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign it belonged to one *Eugenius Cook*, and he, in the 19th Year of that Prince, ſold it to *John Bunce* of this Pariſh; in which Name and Family it continued till *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Paine*; in which Family it ſtill continues, being now the Seat of —— *Pain*, Eſq; Son of *Roger Pain* Deceaſed.

6. *Monkton*, is a Place here which before the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries belonged to the Nunnery of *Davington*; being given to that Cloyſter by *Matthew*, Son of *Hamon Attfrith*, upon its firſt Erection in the 39th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But on the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*; whoſe Son *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, ſold it to *Godden*, and he ſoon parted with it the ſame way to *Lewin*; whoſe Son Sir *Juſtinian Lewin*, leaving only a Daughter, by her it went to *Rogers* of *Somerſetſhire*; and by his Daughter it went in Marriage to *Charles Cavendiſh* Lord *Mansfield*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*; from whence it went with *Otterden Place* to the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*; and thence by Sale to Sir *George Curtis*, in which Family it ſtill continues.

7. *Bunce's Court*, is a Seat here which formerly belonged to a Family of the Name of *Bunce*; many of whom, as is above taken notice of, lie in the *South* Chancel of the Church, which from them is called *Bunce*'s Chapel; as the *North* Chancel which belongs to *Otterden Place* is called *Otterden* Chapel.

From theſe *Bunces* thoſe of *Throwley* were deſcended.

OXNEY Iſland lies at the *South Weſtern* Edge of *Kent*, on the *South* Bank of the *Rother*, between *Rye* and *Newenden*.

It is an Hundred within it ſelf, and is about Ten Miles in compaſs, containing within it only theſe three Pariſhes, whoſe Survey you will find under their ſeveral Names, *Witreſham*, *Stone*, and part of *Ebeney*.

The Level here was once very low, and in continual Danger of being overflowed by the River *Rother*; but about 75 Years ago, (*a*) ſaith the Famous Dr. *Wallis*, the Sea being let in, raiſed it conſiderably, by letting in and lodging a great Quantity of Slub and Earth every Tide; and ſo fretting the Chanel by which it paſſed in and out, that the Channel of *Rye*, which he ſaith, in his Memory, was ſo ſhallow, near (what was called) *Kent-Bridge*, that Men and Women were wont to ride through it; but now by the Tides entring and returning, that *Bridge is long ſince ſwallowed up*, and the Channel become ſo broad and deep, that a Veſſel of a good Burden might ride there at Anchor.

(*a*) Phil. Tranſ. *N.* 275.

Lambard fancies this Iſland had its Name from *Hox*, which he ſaith ſignifies *foul*; but as I have never met with it written *Hoxeney*, ſo I think it much more natural, to ſuppoſe it might derive its Name from being a proper Place to feed or fatten Oxen in, as it certainly is, having a great deal of very rich Lands in it: As the Iſland of *Sheppey* very probably took its Name from the Sheep which were perhaps firſt put to feed there when they were brought over hither by the *Romans*: For *Cæſar* mentions no Sheep in *Britain* when he was here, though he enumerates the other Animals particularly.

One would think alſo that the Learned Poet *Drayton*, in his *Polyalbion*, Song 18. took his Image of *Oxney* from *Lambard*'s Etymology, for he calls the Iſle *groſs*, *black*, and *homely*: But at laſt he makes her ſay of her ſelf, when ſhe feared *Romney Marſh* would get the Love of her Spouſe the *Rother* from her;

With Romney *though for Dower I ſtand in no* [*Degree*
In this to be belov'd, yet liker far than ſhe:
Tho' I be brown, in me there doth no Favour lack.

PADLESWORTH near *Elham*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Elham*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Loningborow*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Elham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Oſwald*. 'Tis reckoned only as a Chapel, and ſo not rated in the King's Books.

The Liberty of *Elham* claims over that Part of it which is in the upper half Hundred of *Loningborow*; but that of *Liminge* over that Part which lies in the lower half Hundred of *Loningborow*: The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims alſo here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Padleſworth* Manor: This Place was of old Part of the great Eſtate of the *Criolls*: *Bertram de Crioll* died about the Middle of King *Edward* the Iſt, and left *Joan* his ſole Heir, who married to Sir *Richard Rokeſley de Rokeſley*, or of *Rokeſley Court* in *North Grey*, by which Match *Padleſworth* went into that Family; but it ſtaid not long there, before by a Daughter it went to *Thomas de Poynings*, whoſe Deſcendant *Robert Poynings* ſold it to *Fogg* of *Sene* in *Newington*; where it continued for many Deſcents; but about King *James* the Iſt's Reign it was alienated to *Dynley*, who was the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

'Tis but a poor obſcure Village; and only, as *Philpot* obſerves, hath been eminent by the Dignity of its Poſſeſſors.

PADLESWORTH, *Peadleſworth*, near *Snodland*, vulgarly called *Paulsford*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about three Miles *Northward* from *Weſt-Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfeild*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it. It is in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* But there is now only a little ruinated Chapel ſtanding, which ſeems to have been the Chancel of the old Church, and is now uſed only as a Barn: This Place is now become a Sinecure, and not annexed to any other Chuch; tho' by its mention and place in the Liſt of Livings within this Dioceſe, which I find in our *Textus Roffenſis*, it appears anciently to have belonged to *Birling*.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the 9th Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter* Bridge.

Places of Note in this Pariſh.

1. *Padleſworth* Manor, this was as early as King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Chetwind*; who in a ſmall time after, exchanged it with *Hamon de Gatton* for the Manor of *Hocklin* in *Bedfordſhire*; but it ſtaid but a little with its new Owner, before it went by Purchaſe into the Eminent Family of *Huntingfeild*: Thence it paſſed, I believe the ſame way, to *Beale*; and then again was ſold to *Bullock*; whence it was conveyed to *Peckham*; and thence went by Sale to *Vineley*, and from thence the ſame way to *William Clifford* of *Bobbing-Court*: And this Gentleman, about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, alienated it to *Robert Bambergh*; and all this round of ſhifting Poſſeſſors was within the compaſs of Fifty Years, as *Philpot* tells us. By *Bambergh*'s Daughter and Heir it went in Marriage to *Nicholas Wotton*, Eſq; and thence deſcended in a Right Line to *Thomas Lord Wotton*, who ſettled it in Marriage on his Daughter and Co-heir *Katherine Wotton*, with *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, eldeſt Son to *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*; from whence it went by Purchaſe to *John Marſham*, Eſq; of *Whornes Place* in *Cuckſtone*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time; and from whoſe Writings he had this Account. And it continues ſtill, with the Patronage of the *Sinecure*, in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable the Lord *Romney*, Grandſon of the aforeſaid *John Marſham*, Eſq;

St. PANCRACE, is an old Chapel ſituated between *Canterbury* City and St. *Martin*'s Church, and by *Thorn* the *Chroniſler*, is ſaid to have been anciently an Idol Temple, and uſed as ſuch by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* for his Idolatrous Worſhip, before *Auſtin* the Monk came hither and converted him to the Chriſtian Religion. And they tell you likewiſe, that it was the firſt Place that ever *Auſtin* ſaid Maſs in; who Conſecrated it, and Dedicated it to St. *Pancratius*. The King alſo endowed it with ſome Lands, and afterwards built there, by the Advice of *Auſtin*, a new Church, which was Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; which new Church was very well endowed, and was deſigned as a Burying-Place for the Kings of *Kent*, and the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. In Proceſs of Time, they ſay alſo, that a Monaſtery was added to it; which ſoon deprived it of the Names of its former Saints, and occa-

occaſioned it to be called *St. Auſtins*: And thus aroſe the Famous Abbey of that Name.

Thorn alſo tells a good round Story of the Rage the Devil was in at loſing this Chapel, by *Auſtin*'s Conſecration of it; and he would have blown it down if he could, but St. *Auſtin* being too many for him there, the poor Devil contented himſelf with fixing his Claws only on the *South* Porch of the Wall of the Chapel; and ſeemingly the Prints of this foul Fiends Talons were remaining in *Somner*'s Time; but he ſaith he hath ſeen the ſame made by Ivy, when it grows and eats into a Wall; and he is contented that it be only a Tale.

That there was ſuch a Chapel dedicated to St. *Pancrace* in this Place, appears plain by the Will of one *Hamond Beale*; who *Ann.* 1492, gave 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* towards the Repair of it. And a very ancient Fabrick Mr. *Somner* owns it to be; the Building being principally of *Roman* Bricks or Tiles: But becauſe neither *Bede* nor his Intelligencer *Albinus*, who gave him an Account of this Abbey, do mention any thing of this Chapel, much leſs of its being the *firſt* that was honoured with *Auſtin*'s Officiating in it; he is inclined to think it a Miſtake; and the more alſo, becauſe the following Monkiſh Writers take no Notice of it. See *Somner's Canterbury*.

Some will have it that in this Chapel lye the Bodies of *Ethelbert*, *Eadbald* his Son, and *Emma* his Queen; of *Ercombert*, *Lothair*, and *Wightred*, Kings of *Kent*; and of *Auſtin*, *Laurence*, *Mellitus*, *Juſtus*, *Honorius*, *Deodatus*, *Brithwald*, *Tatwin*, *Nothelm*, and *Lambert*, Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; and all others own that they were buried ſomewhere near this place, within the Verge of this Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s.

PATRICKSBORN, lies towards the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about two Miles and a half to the *South Eaſt* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Vicarage, and with the Chapel of *Bridge*, is valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. It ſeems to be a Building of ſome Antiquity; the *South* Door of it being arched after the *Gothick* manner, with Images about it carved in Stone, like the *Weſt* Door of *Rocheſter* Cathedral; it ſeems to me to be of the ſame Age with that Work.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, this Church belonged to the Priory of *Merton* in *Surrey*, (now called *Merton* Abbey) which then claimed it before the Juſtices Itinerant; and to hold Courts here, *&c.* And in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, they had 36 Acres of Land alſo in this Pariſh.

Places of Note here:

1. *Patricksbourn* Manor; this, ſaith *Kilburn*, did in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, belong to the Abbey of *Bello Loco*, or *Beau Lieu* in *Normandy*, being given to it by the Gift of one *John Pratellis* in King *John*'s Reign, and confirmed by that Prince. As alſo did the

2. *Priory*, ſometimes ſtanding here, but which was ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* the Vth in his 2d Year. Of which I ſhall ſay more in its proper Place.

3. *Patricksbourn Cheyney*, muſt have been alſo another Eminent Manor here, which was anciently the Inheritance, and where was the Reſidence of the Family of the *Cheyneys*, before they removed to *Shurland* in the Iſland of *Sheppy*, and married the Heir of the *Shurland*'s Family; and from them this Place was called *Patricksborn Cheyney*. And this Name of *Cheyney*, or *de Caſineto* hath been very Eminent. *Alexander de Cheyney* was one of thoſe brave *Kentiſh* Gentlemen who accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt into the Holy Land, and aſſiſted him at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*; and it appears by *Teſta de Nevill*, that *William de Cheyney* paid Aid for his Lands here in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, at the Marriage of that Prince's Siſter. *Alexander de Cheyney*, in the 42d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, attended that King in his Expedition into *Wales*; and Sir *Alexander*, his Son, was with King *Edward* the Iſt at his famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; and in this illuſtrious Family did this Eſtate continue, till it came into the Hands of the Extravagant *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, who in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ſold it to *William Partrick*, Eſq; and his Grandſon, Sir *Edward Partrick*, alienated it to Mr. *Arnold*, as *Philpot* calls him; but it was Sir *Arnold Brame* of *Dover*; and his Son Mr. *Walter Brame* parted with it the ſame way to *John Taylor* of *Biſrons*, Eſq: the preſent Poſſeſſor.

4. *Howletts*, is a Manor which *Philpot* hath wrongly placed, it being in reality in the Pariſh of *Bekesbourn*, and conſequently ſhould have been mentioned there; it anciently was the Eſtate of the *Iſaacks*, but by a Daughter of that Family it went firſt to *Sydley*, and then to Sir *Henry Palmer*, and thence it went by Sale to Sir *Robert Hales*, Knight and Baronet, whoſe worthy Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Hales*, Baronet, and Member of Parliament for the City of *Canterbury*, is the preſent Poſſeſſor, and writes himſelf of *Howletts*.

5. *Hode*, this Place, with *Howletts* above-mentioned, were anciently part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Iſaack*, who have been ſo Eminent in this Pariſh, that there is a Chancel in the Church, which formerly bore their Name, and was called *Iſaack*'s Chancel. *John Iſaack* in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, paid Aid for his Lands at *Patricksborne*, when the Black Prince was Knighted; and his Son *John Iſaack* was buried in this Church *A. D.* 1443. *Thomas Iſaack* had a Command in *France* under the Duke of *Bedford*, and did ſignal Service againſt the Enemies of his Countrey, in the beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign. The laſt of this Name here was *Edward Iſaack*, Eſq;, who left behind him only two Daughters; *Mary* who married *Thomas Apylton* of *Suffolk*; and another, who was firſt married to ——— *Sydley*; and after that to Sir *Henry Palmer*; from which Family it went ſomehow to *Adrian*, and thence by Sale to *John Taylour* of *Biſrons*, Eſq;, who is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

6. *Biſrons*, is a very pleaſant Seat here, which is the Reſidence of *John Taylour*, Eſq; abovementioned, and hath its Name from its *double Front*; it hath a Viſto thro' it from the Road down thro' the Gardens to the Canal; and tho' the Fronts be old, and built after the *Gothick* manner, yet they are Elegant and Regular. It was built by *Robert Bargrave*, Eſq;, or one would rather think by his Lady, if one may judge by this Motto which is placed upon it, *viz.*

Diruta ædificat Uxor bona, Ædificata diruit mala.

The Houſe is convenient and finely ſeated, and the Diſpoſition of all things is very Exact and Elegant. I ſaw here ſome very large and fine Hollies, and two long Brick Walls covered on each ſide with ſtriped Holly; which is planted on one ſide of the Wall, and made to bend down over the Top, and cover the other ſide to the bottom. The Green Walks are here alſo

fine, and covered with the cleaneſt Turff I ever ſaw. About 500 Yards below the Houſe is a Canal, at one End of which are two Iſlands, and a little Houſe built, which they call *Trout-hall*; in it are Bathing Places, ſome Beds, and Rooms for Company. The Rivulet which makes the Canal, abounds with Trouts of two Sorts, white and ſpeckled, and in it are many *Loaches*, ſome of which are often found in the Trouts Bellies.

St. PAULS in *Canterbury*, the Burgh of *Longport* in this Pariſh, is in the County of *Kent*, Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. And it hath a Conſtable by it ſelf; and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it.

But the Church and the reſt of the Pariſh is in the County and City of *Canterbury*.

'Tis all in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

In the bottom of the Chancel Windows, in a very old Letter, is written *Magiſter Hamo Doge*; he was Parſon of this Church in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, and the laſt: and Official to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury* about 1268. He had alſo the Aldermanry of *Weſtgate* for 15 Years, and then paſſed it over to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin's*; who infeoffed one *Nicholas Doge* with it. He founded alſo a Chantry in this Pariſh.

Richard Bern buried here, by Will 1461, gave 10 *l.* towards the Repairs of this Church. Here are Memorials alſo of the Interment of *Edmund Howynden*, 1497, and of *Wavere*, *Stace*, *Gale*, *Windbourn*, *Pollard* and *Twine*.

A. D. 1268. A Vicarage was conſtituted here by *Hugh Mortimer*, Official to *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the conſent of the Abbot of St. *Auſtin's*, and Mr. *Hamon Doge* above-named, the laſt Rector here. The Vicar had all Obventions, Profits, *&c.* and was to pay the Arch-deacons Procurations, and all other uſual *Onera*.

PECKHAM Eaſt, or *Great Peckham*; *Pecham*, the Place on the *Peek* or Hill; lies towards the middle of *Kent*, about two Miles and a half *Southward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Twiford*, and the reſt in that of *Littlefeild*.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 14 *l. per Ann.* This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter* Bridge. The Church which is fair and large ſtands in the Hundred of *Twiford*, and is dedicated to St. *Michael*. In it is a fair Monument in white Marble of Sir *William Twiſden*, Baronet; and another of that Learned and Judicious Gentleman Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Baronet. Here are alſo ſeveral Memorials of the *Whetenhalls*: An Iron Plate over *William Banſon* with a Croſs on it; it appears ancient. There is alſo a Braſs Plate over *Richard Etcleſſy*, in his Sacerdotal Habit Conſecrating the Chalice; and ſtiling him Rector of this Church, 1426. But when the Particular Time of the Conſtitution of the Vicarage was, I can't find.

Places of Note here:

1. *Peckham* Manor, this was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, with many other great Gifts by Queen *Edgiva*, the Mother of the Kings *Edmund* and *Eadred*, A. D. 961. And thus it ſtands recorded in *Domeſday* Book.

Pecham eſt Manerium St. Trinitatis de Cibo Monachorum & in T. E. R. ſimiliter fuit & ſe defendebat pro vi. Sull. & ex iſtis nunc habet Ricardus de Tunebrige ij. Sull. & i. jugum. Et ex iſtis ij. Sull. & Foco iſto nunquam ſcottavit Richardus poſtquam habuit ea. Et in T. E. R. fuit hoc Manerium appretiatum xij. l. & nunc viij. & præfata pars Ricardi valet iv. l. Et in Stotingeberga quod tenuit Edricus de E. R. eſt dimidium Sull. unde ipſe Edricus dabat Scottum ad Pecham ſpontaneè, non quod pertineret ad Sanctam Trinitatem nec ad Monachos. Hoc Manerium eſt de Hundred de Littlefeld.

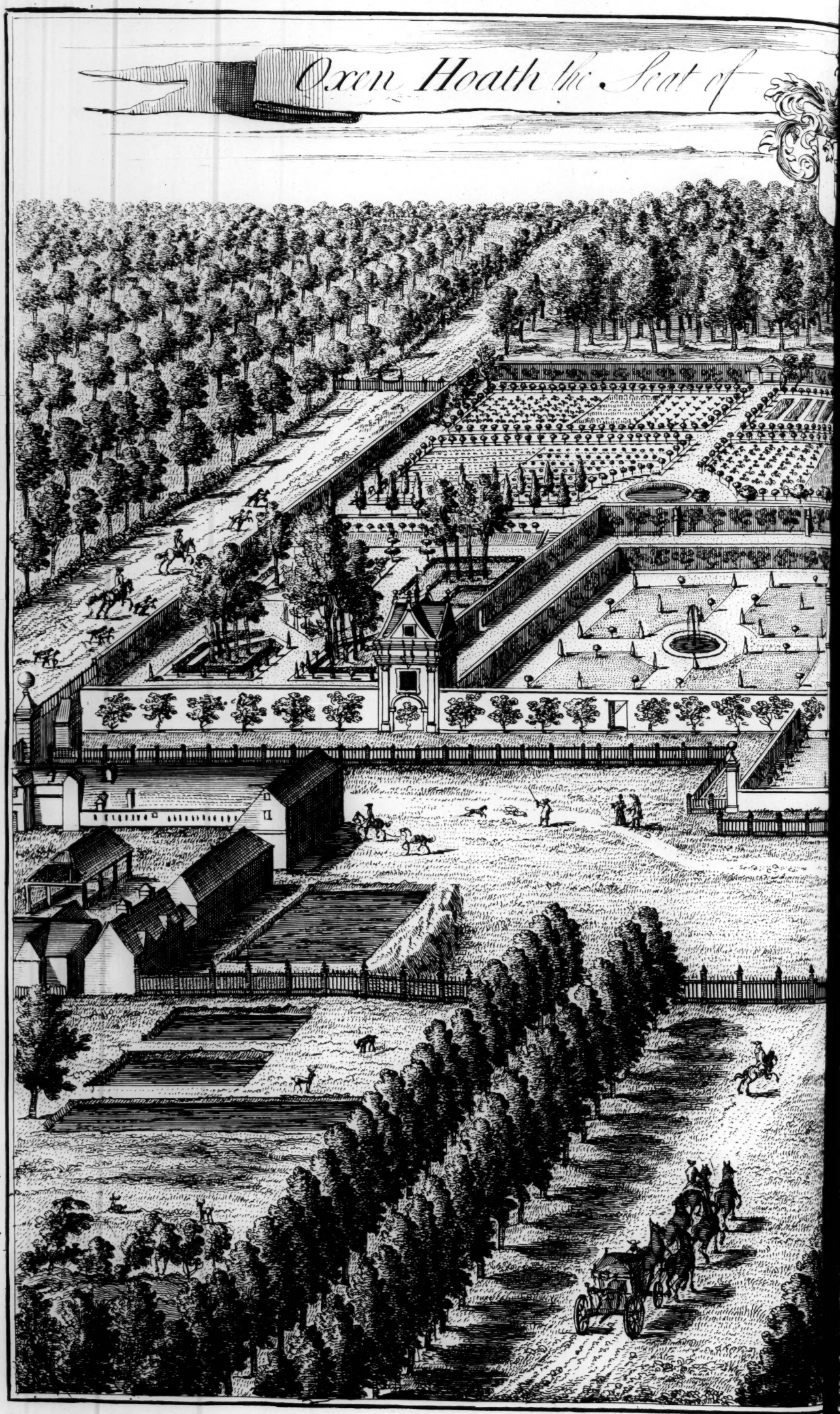
And here this Manor continued till the General Diſſolution of the Abbeys, and then was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to Sir *Thomas Wiat*; who not long after ſold it to *George Moulton*, Eſq; but there being no Fine levied, in Queen *Mary's* Reign, it was ſeized on by the Crown as part of the Eſtate of Sir *Thomas Wiat*, who was then Attainted for High Treaſon; and it continued here till the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then that Princeſs granted it to *Anthony Welden*, Eſq; and in this Name, tho' not without ſome Law-Suits about the Title, it ſtaid till the Reign of King *Charles* the Iſt, and then was ſold to *George Whetenhall*, Eſq; in which Family it was in *Philpot's* Time: But he ſaith the Manor of *Eaſt Pecham* continued in the Crown till the Rebellion, and then the Powers that were, gave it to Colonel *Robert Gibbons*.

2. There was anciently another Manor here, which was called *Peckham* Manor, which had Owners formerly of that Name: For it appears by the *Placita Corona*, *&c.* held before *John de Reygate* and his Brother Itinerant Judges, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, that one *Johannes de Peckham tenuit Manerium de Peckam in Com. Cantiæ in Capite de Dno Rege per Servitium Mutandi unum Oſturcum per Ann.* that is, of Mewing for the King a Goſhawk every Year; which Bird hath a great many Names in old Records; as beſides this of *Oſturcum*, *Hoſtricum*, *Eſtricium*, *Aſturcum*, *Auſturcum*; all which ſeem to come from the *French* word *Auſtour*; as the Author of the Ancient Tenures hath obſerved. But the Record goes on thus —— *De quâ quidem Serjantia Gilbertus de Clare Comes Gloceſtr. tenet. C. C. acras terræ quæ valent per Ann. C. s. & 67 Sol. de Reddit. aſſiſ. de eâdem Serjanciâ de membrata*; but the Earl not being able to produce any Inſtrument of his Tenure, the Sheriff was ordered to ſeize the Lands to the King's uſe; and what came of this Eſtate afterward, *non conſtat*.

3. *Roydon-Hall*, is an Eminent Seat in this Pariſh, which formerly was call'd *Fortune*, and was, ſaith *Philpot*, of no great Account till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; but then *Roydon* of *Suffolk* ſeating himſelf here, erected the *Hall* or Seat, and called it by his own Name; and by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Roydon*, Eſq; it went in Marriage to *William Twiſden*, Eſq; Great Grandfather to Sir *Roger Twiſden* Knight and Baronet, who obtained a Charter of Freewarren from King *Charles* the Iſt, to make a Park here, and in this Eminent Family it ſtill continues. *Philpot* ſaith, *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; and Sir *William Twiſden*, Knight and Baronet, added very much to the Magnitude and Splendor of this Houſe.

4. *Auburne*, as the Vulgar call it, but more rightly *Alban*, is another Place of Note here, and which (together with *Black Pits* in this Pariſh) was anciently the Inheritance of the *Pollards*: For *John* Son of *John Pollard* demiſed it to *Alban de Wandeſworth*, in the 34th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, who probably built a Houſe here; and from him it ſeems was called *Albans*, now corrupted into *Auburn*. His Grandſon *William*

Oxen Hoath the Seat of



D^r Harris^s Hist: of Kent Vol. I. p. 235

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liam des Wandeſworth, dying without Iſſue, gave to his Widow *Mabell*; by whom it went in Marriage to *Richard Reyner*; and he and his Wife joined in a Sale of it, together with *Black Pitts*, to *John Mew*. Though *Philpot* ſaith, he finds that a Family called *Only*, had ſome Intereſt in theſe Two Manors, having purchaſed it of *William de Wandeſworth*, in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign: But in King *Richard* the IId's Reign *Joan Only*, the only Heir of the Family, alienated her Title to the above-named *John Mew*. In the ſame Reign alſo, *Richard Goldſmith* had ſome Part of this Eſtate; for in the 9th Year of King *Richard* the IId, he ſold it to the ſaid *Mew*. But though he had thus got all of it clear to himſelf, *Mew*'s Family held it not long; for about the End of King *Henry* the IVth, both theſe Manors, with their Appendages, were ſold to *John Tutſham* and *Nicholas Remkin* of *Eaſtmere*. *Remkin*'s Daughter *Alice* carried the Intereſt belonging to that Name in Marriage to *Thomas Rolfe* of *Tunbridge*; and about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, both *Rolfe* and *Tutſham* alienated the whole to *Thomas Stidulfe* of *Badſell*, Eſq;, who by Deed dated 1463. ſettled thoſe Manors on his Two Sons *Robert* and *Henry Stidulfe*. *Thomas*, Son of *Robert*, became Heir both to his Father and Uncle; whoſe Daughter and Heir, about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, was married to *Richard Vane*, Anceſtor to the preſent Earl of *Weſtmorland*. But *Henry Vane*, one of the Succeſſors of the ſaid *Richard*, ſold off *Albans*, in the Year 1589, to *Roger Twiſden* of *Roydon-Hall*: And in that Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. And I ſuppoſe doth ſtill.

5. *Eaſtmere* is another Manor here, which had anciently the *Remkins* above-mentioned for its Owners: And this went with *Alice* the Daughter of *Nicholas Remkin* above-named, to *Rolfe* of *Tunbridge*. But in the 6th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, *John Rolfe* ſold this Eſtate to *Richard Ruyton*; and he ſoon after paſſed it the ſame Way to *William Hextall*: By whoſe only Daughter it went in Marriage to *William Whetenhall*, deſcended from the *Whetenhalls* of *Cheſhire*: And in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Whetenhall* of *Hextall Court*, Eſq;.

6. *Spilſtede* is a Place in *Eaſt Peckham*, which was for divers Succeſſions the Inheritance of an ancient Family of the Name of *Cayſer*: The laſt of whom, *John Cayſer*, left only Two Daughters; by one of whom this Place went in Marriage to *Chetwind* (*Matthew*); and he in the 41ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq;, in whoſe Family it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Hextall Court* is a Seat here of great Antiquity, and which had long ago Owners of the Name of *Hextall*, who had a good Eſtate at *Hougham* as well as here; the laſt of which, *William Hextall* dying without Iſſue-Male, his Daughter *Margaret* carried this Place in Marriage to *William Whetenhall*, Eſq;, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth: And in that Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

PECKHAM Weſt, or *Little Peckham*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Weſt Malling* in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. That Part of it which is in the Burgh of *Oxenboth*, is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Hoo*; the reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Twyford*, and Hundred of *Littlefield*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Littlefield*, and is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*. The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claim here.

A Vicarage and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 6 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

A. D. 960. Queen *Edgiva*, Dowager of King *Edward* the Elder, gave this Place to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed to the Repair of the 5th Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

At this Place lived that great Maſter of Hiſtory and Law Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Baronet, who aſſiſted Mr. *Somner* with Notes and Corrections, when he put forth the Laws of King *Henry* the Iſt. He furniſhed him alſo with the Chartulary of St. *Auſtin's Abbey* in *Canterbury*, and other valuable Curioſities; and it was Sir *Roger* that prevailed with Mr. *Somner* to add his incomparable *Gloſſary*, to the *X. Scriptores*.

The Advowſon of the Church of *Weſt Peckham* was given to the Priory of *Leeds* by King *Edward* the Iſt, where it continued till the Diſſolution, and then was ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on his new Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*.

Places of Note here:

1. *John Colepeper*, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, founded here a Preceptory, *A. D.* 1408. endowing it with 63 *l.* and a Noble *per Ann.* This Place being then Part of the Revenue of the *Knights Templers*: On the Extirpation of which Order, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId, it was granted to the *Knights Hoſpitallers*; and was ſometimes called a *Preceptory*, and ſometimes a *Commandery*.

Between which two Words *Philpot* thus diſtinguiſhes: A Preceptory, he ſaith, was a *Benefice in Kind*, and was ſo called, becauſe it was poſſeſs'd by the more eminent Sort of *Templers*, whom the chief Maſter of the Order created and called *Præceptores Templi*. But a *Commandery* was ſome *Principal Manor* of the *Knights Hoſpitallers*; wherein was placed ſome Brother of the Order, who could not diſpoſe of the Profits of it, but was to manage it for the Uſe of the Fraternity; deducting only out his own Allowance.

On the Suppreſſion, this Place was granted to Sir *Robert Southwell*, who ſold it to Sir *William Walſingham* of *Scadbery*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, whoſe Great Grandſon Sir *Thomas Walſingham*, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, ſold it to Mr. *James Maſters*; the Poſſeſſor, when *Philpot* wrote his *Villare Cantianum*.

2. *Oxenheath* is a Manor here, which was long ago the Eſtate of the *Colepepers*; but about the End of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, this Branch of that noble Family ended in Three Daughters: The Eldeſt of whom, *Margaret*, carried this to her Husband *William Cotton* of *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq;; *Joyce*, the ſecond Daughter, married *Edmund Howard*, a Younger Son of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who was Father to Queen *Katherine Howard*; and the third married *Barham* of *Barham-Court* in *Teſton*. *Cotton*'s Succeſſor ſold this Place to *Choune* of *Fair-Lane*, and Sir *George Choune*, to *Nicholas Miller*, Eſq;; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

PEMBURY, *Pepenbury*, *Pipingbury*: Very likely from the Quantity of Pepins which anciently grew here; and for which formerly this Place hath been famous. *Pembury* lies near the *South* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Tunbridge*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath: Part of it is in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, and Hundred of

Wachelingſtone; and the reſt is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Malling* and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* The Church, which hath a Spire-Steeple, ſtands in the Hundred of *Wachelingſtone*, pretty high, and in a Kind of a Wood; the Soil about all Stony, Rocky, and Woody. On one of the *South* Buttreſſes are the Arms of *Colepeper* in Stone; and on another Burtreſs, *a Chevron between* 3 *Martlets*; and on a Third, is *St. George*'s Croſs. In the *South* Part of the Chancel is a Memorial of *Richard Amberſt*, Eſq; of *Bayhall* in this Pariſh, in the Year 1664; another of *William Amberſt*, in 1663. A Braſs Figure with an Inſcription on a Stone over *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Richard Rowe*, Eſq; of *Hawkwell* in this Pariſh, in 1607: Another very old Stone with a plain Croſs on it, and round it old Letters almoſt obliterated, but there remains ſtill legible *Margaret la Rildſird*. A Tomb-Stone in the Chancel over *George Bolney*, Eſq; of *Hawkwell*, married a *Wybourn*: In the Porch is a very ancient Stone with a Croſs on it; and another ſuch an one, with an handſome Moulding round it; which I take to have lain over ſome of the Religious of *Begham* Abbey.

There is a fine quick Spring on the left Hand as you go the Church-yard from the Green: The People ſay it is Medicinal, and will cure ſore Eyes; but to me it ſeems only common Water: It mingles it ſelf with a little Brook below, and helps to turn a Mill. Sir *H. Selby* acquainted me that this little Rivulet parts the Two Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex* here, and running to *Begham* or *Bayham* Abbey, and from thence to *Lamberhurſt*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Medway*: The Courſe of this Stream all our Maps omit to deſcribe.

Places of Note here:

1. *Bayhall*, from the *Saxon* Beag, heg, *or* Beah, a Garland or Crown; is a very ancient and pleaſant Seat, wreathed round like a Garland with fine Meadows, Gardens, and Fiſh-Ponds. it was anciently the Seat of the eminent Family of the *Colepepers*: The firſt noted Man of which, who is upon Record, *Philpot* ſaith, was *Thomas de Colepeper*, who was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the Reign of King *John*; he was the Father of that unfortunate *Thomas Colepeper*, who was hanged by King *Edward* the IId, for denying his Queen Entrance into *Leeds Caſtle*; and for which rude Act he loſt his Eſtate as well as his Life. (See *Leeds Caſtle*.) But by the Indulgence of the King, Part of it was reſtored to his Son, who had Licenſe to incloſe 50 Acres towards making a Park here at *Pepenbury*; but the Seat and Manor continued in the Crown, till they were by King *Henry* the VIth, in his 25th Year granted to *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*; whoſe Grandſon was ſo unlucky as to forfeit them to the Crown again, with his Life, in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, who granted them to *Edward Guldford*, Eſq;. By *Joan*, a Daughter of his, they went in Marriage to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*; who in the 30th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold them to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*; and he in two Years forfeited them to the Crown again, from whence once more this King grants them to *William Wybourn*, and *Authony Brown*, Eſq;, *Brown* ſold his Part to *Wybourn*; and he, or one of his Deſcendants, alienated them both to *Thomas Sackville* Lord *Buckhurſt*; whoſe Grandſon *Richard Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet* ſold them to *Richard Amberſt*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law: And his Son of the ſame Name, re-edified and raiſed the preſent beautiful Houſe: He died poſſeſs'd of it in the Year 1664, leaving Two Sons, *Charles* and *Henry*; and Two Daughters, *Dorothy* and *Elizabeth*: Of theſe *Henry* and *Dorothy* died without Iſſue; but *Elizabeth* married Sir *Henry Selby*, Knight, and Serjeant at Law, ſecond Son of *George Selby* of the Moat in *Eightham*, or *Ightham* in this County, Eſq;, by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Charles* and *Dorothy*. And *Charles Amberſt*, Eſq;, the ſurviving Son of the above-named *Richard Amberſt*, Eſq;, deviſed the Inheritance of this Manor and Seat, as well as all other his Eſtate in Lands, to his Nephew and Heir *Charles Selby*; and enjoining him by his Will to take upon him the Sirname of *Amberſt*; and died *Nov.* 9. 1705. And the ſaid *Charles Selby Amberſt* is now the ſole Proprietor of the ſaid Eſtate, and of the Seat and Manor.

There was a Family of ſome Note in *Pepenbury* of the Name of *Bayhall*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt; for a Diſpute ariſing between the Daughters, the Sheriff was ordered to divide the Eſtate Share and Share alike amongſt them, by the Determination of the Juſtices Itinerant: And 'tis probable their Father lived at this Place of *Bayhall*.

2. *Hawkwell* or *Halkwell*, is an eminent Manor here, and was formerly Part of the Eſtate belonging to the adjoining Abbey of *Begham*; but at the Diſſolution of all the Religious Houſes it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to *John Wybourn*, who was Tenant to the Abbey at the Time of the Suppreſſion; but had before dwelt at an ancient Seat called,

3. *Culverdens*; to which Place his Anceſtors came from about *Croſton* in *Orpington*, where they were originally planted about the End of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign: And in *Philpot*'s Time this Manor of *Hawkwell* was in the Poſſeſſion of *Blanch*, the Widow of *Benjamin Wybourn*, who was eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Philipot* of *Hantſhire*.

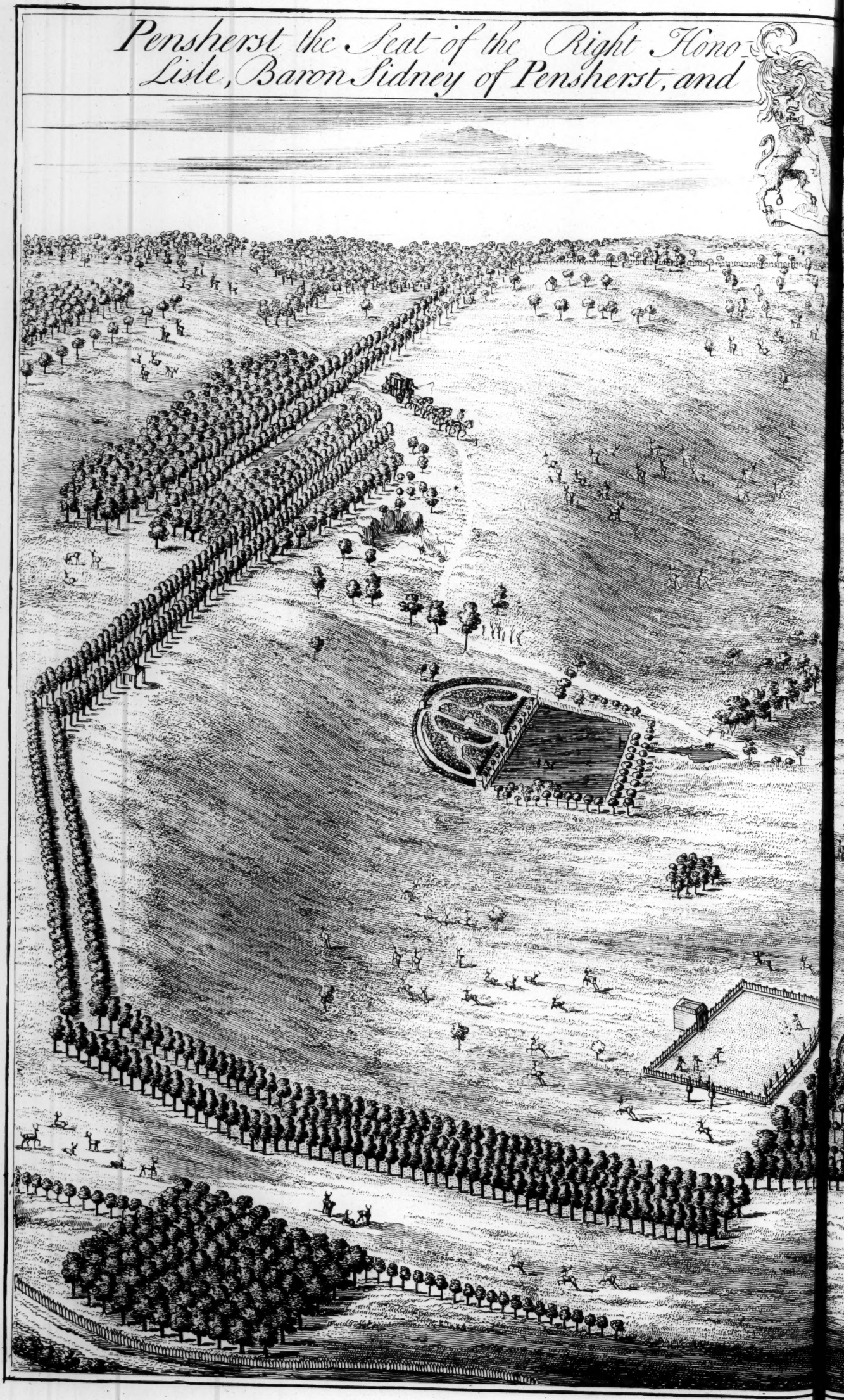
4. *Bencrouch*, 5. *Highlands*, and 6. *Prigles*. Theſe are Three Manors in *Pembury*, which anciently were Part of the Revenue of the Neighbouring Abbey of *Robertsbridge* in *Suſſex*: But in the Year 1525, they were by Cardinal *Woolſey*, taken from thence, and given towards the Endowment of his College of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, the Foundation of which he began, but was diſgraced, and died before he could bring it to any Degree of Perfection: And after his Deceaſe theſe Manors being found to have been in his Hands, they were ſeized by the Crown; and in the 24th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to *George Guldford*, Eſq; who not long after ſold them to Sir *Alexander Colepeper*; and he in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, got a Confirmation of them from the Crown; and in this Family they continued a good while, till at length they were ſold to *Nicholas Miller*, Eſq; who deceaſed without Iſſue, and left them to his Nephew Sir *Nicholas Miller*; and he demiſed them to his Son and Heir *Humphrey Miller*, Eſq; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: And I ſuppoſe they are ſtill in this Family.

In the Church there was formerly a Chapel or Chancel dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, in which was a Chantry endowed; and below the Church-yard there was another in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign.

PENSHERST, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Penneſherſt*; in ſome old Records in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, *Pencheſſet*; lies towards the *South Weſt* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Tunbridge*, in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in the Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

Part of it, *viz. Hall-borough* is in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, Hundred of *

Pensherst the Seat of the Right Hono-
Lisle, Baron Sidney of Pensherst, and



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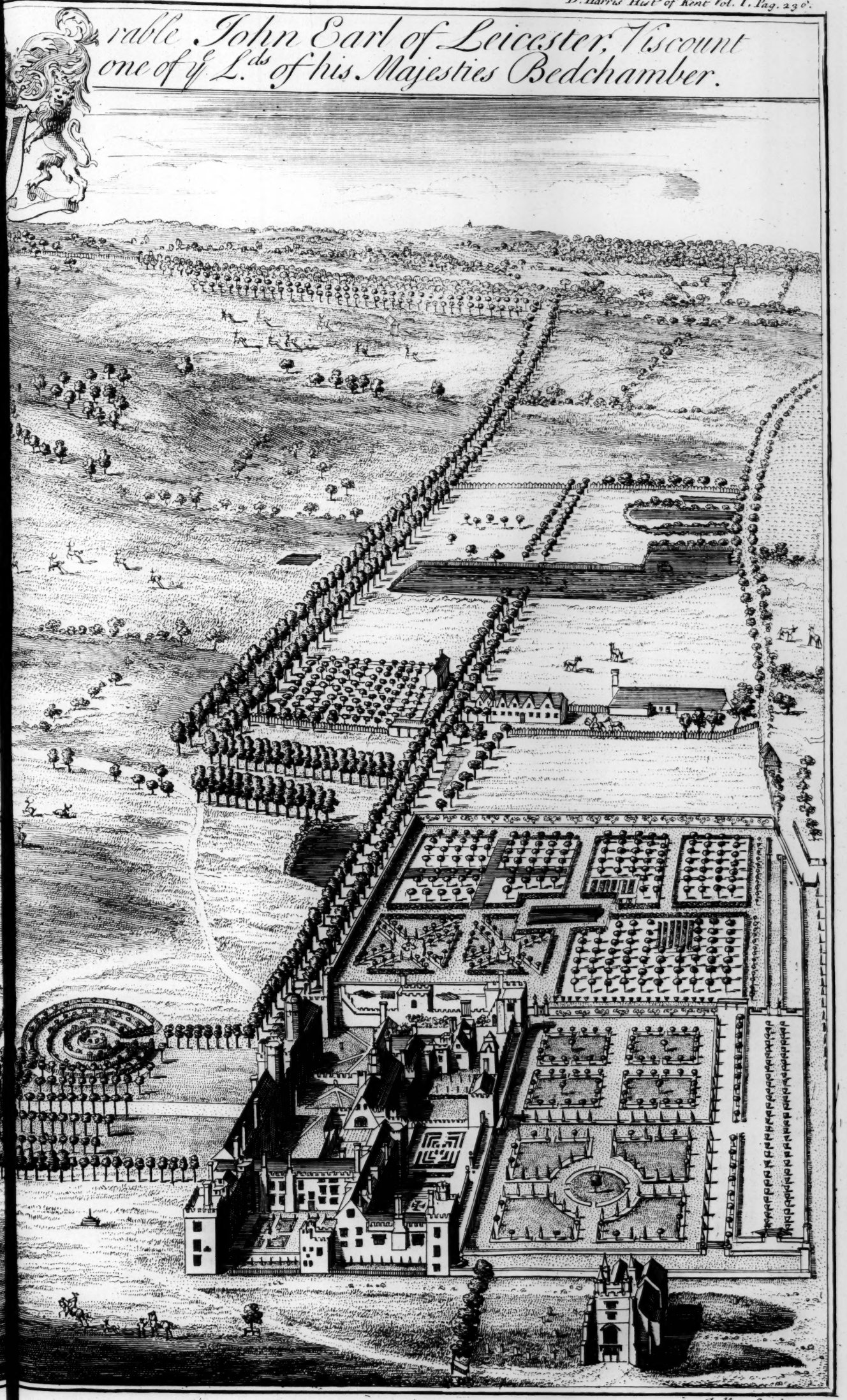
rable John Earl of Leicester, Viscount
one of ye Lds of his Majesties Bedchamber.



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lingſtone, and Lath of *Aylesford*; and the reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Somerden*, and Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims at *Chaford* in this Pariſh. It is in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 30 *l.* 6 *s.* 0 *d.*

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Somerden*. In it was a Marble Monument, and now remains a *Buſt* of *Stephen Penſhurſt* or *Penchеſter*, who was Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports* in the Reigns of King *Henry* the IIId, and of King *Edward* the Iſt. And here alſo are Memorials of many of the Ancient Family of the *Sidneys*, who are extracted, ſaith *Wever*, from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* the IId; and from whom, ſaith *Camden*, deſcended Sir *Henry Sidney*, that Famous Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, who married the Daughter of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and by her had *Philip* and *Robert*: *Robert* was, by King *James* the Iſt, created Baron *Sidney* of *Penſherſt*, Viſcount *Liſle*, and Earl of *Leiceſter*, and made Knight of the Garter, *A. D.* 1616. The Eldeſt Brother Sir *Philip Sidney*, was, ſaith *Camden*, the great Glory of this Family, the great Hopes of Mankind, the moſt lively Patern of Virtue, and the Darling of the Learned World; but while he was warmly engaging the Enemy at *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, he was unfortunately killed: This is that *Sidney*, ſaith *Camden*, whom, as Providence ſeems to have ſent into the World, to give the preſent Age a Specimen of the Ancient, ſo did it on a ſudden recall him, and ſnatch him from us, as more worthy of Heaven than Earth. Thus where Vertue comes to Perfection, 'tis gone in a Trice; and the beſt Things are never laſting. Reſt then in Peace O! *Sidney*, If I may be allowed this Addreſs, we will not celebrate your Memory with Tears, but Admiration. Whatever we loved in you, ((*a*) as the beſt of Authors ſpeaks of the beſt Governor of *Britain*); whatever we admired in you ſtill remains, and will continue in the Memories of Men, the Revolutions of Ages, and the Annals of Time: Many as inglorious and ignoble are buried in Oblivion, but *Sidney* ſhall live to all Poſterity(*b*). This Polite and Learned Gentleman was the great Patron of *Spencer*, and every Way a great Encourager and Promoter of Arts and Sciences. King *James* the Iſt did him the Honour to write an Epitaph upon his Death in *Latin*; which you may ſee in *Wever*'s Funeral Monuments, *p.* 321.

(*a*) Tacitus *of* Agricola.

(*b*) Camd. Britan. p. 191.

In the Church are ſtill remaining Monuments of ſome of this great Family: As a Marble Tomb over Sir *William Sydney*, Knight and Baronet, Chamberlain and Steward to King *Edward* the VIth, and the firſt of that Name who was Lord of *Penſherſt*, in the Year 1515. A fine Monument in white Marble of *Robert Sidney* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and of his Lady, an *Egerton*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bridgewater*; the Father and Mother of the Preſent Worthy Earl. Here is a Monument alſo of *William*, Eldeſt Son of *Thomas* Lord *Coventry* of *Aylesbury*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Penſherſt* Place and Manor. This ſaith *Philpot* was anciently the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Penchеſter*; of whom there is a mention made in the Book of *Domeſday*: I find that *Stephen de Penchеſter* claimed a Freewarren here in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and in this Name did this Place continue till the Two Daughters of one Sir *Stephen de Penchеſter* (who died poſſeſs'd of it, ſaith *Philpot*, in King *Edward* the IId's Reign) dividing his Eſtate between them; *Joan* the Elder was married to *Henry* Lord *Cobham* of *Roundall* in *Shorne*, and *Allington* Caſtle, *&c.* But *Alice* the Younger carried *Penſherſt* to her Husband *John* Lord *Columbers*: By him ſhe had Iſſue *Thomas de Columbers*, who in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, ſold *Penſherſt* to Sir *John de Poultney*, who the next Year obtained a Charter of Freewarren for this Manor, and Eight Years after paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. His Son *William Poultney* alienated it to *Guy Lovain*, and his Son Sir *Nicholas Lovain* was poſſeſs'd of it in the 44th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and married *Margaret* Eldeſt Daughter of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*: She was afterwards married to *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*; and a third Time to Sir *John Devereux* Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Steward alſo of the Houſhold in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId; and having this Eſtate by his Lady, he obtained a Licenſe to *build* and *embattle* here, in the 16th Year of that King: His Daughter and Heir was married to *Walter* Lord *Fitzwater*; from whom the Earls of *Suſſex* deſcended: And from his Brother Sir *Walter Devereux* did the Earls of *Eſſex* derive their Riſe. The Arms of this Sir *John Devereux* were in a Window on the *North* Side of *Penſherſt* Church. But he only enjoyed this Eſtate in Right of his Lady; for after her Death it went to *Philip St. Clere* of *Aldham St. Clere* in *Ightham*, who married *Margaret* the Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Lovain* above-named, and who was Siſter and Heir to her Brother *Nicholas Lovain*, who died without Iſſue. This Gentleman's Son *John St. Clere*, ſold this Place to *John* Duke of *Bedford* third Son to King *Henry* the IVth: and he died poſſeſs'd of it in the 14th Year of King *Henry* the VIth: But leaving no Iſſue, it deſcended to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter*, fourth Son to King *Henry* the IVth. This Prince was ſtrangled in the Abbey of *Bury*, by the wicked Artifices of the Duke of *Suffolk*, and upon his leaving no Iſſue, it eſcheated to the Crown. And was in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, granted to *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*; whoſe unfortunate Grandſon *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* forfeited it to the Crown, with his Life, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. After which that Prince granted it to Sir *Ralph Vane*; but he likewiſe forfeited it to the Crown in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the VIth; it was Two Years after by that King granted to Sir *William Sydney*, who had been his Tutor; and was made one of his Privy Council, and Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold: And from him it deſcended to his great Grandſon, *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time; and it ſtill continues in that Noble Family, being the Seat of the Right Honourable the Preſent Earl of *Leiceſter*: And a very fine and noble one it is, placed in a very large Park, which is adorned with very long Rows of Oaks and Cheſnut-Trees, with fine Fiſh-Ponds: And a handſome Bowling Green lately made.

2. *Chaford*: This Place, which *Philpot* led me into an Error to mention in *Aſherſt*, is really in this Pariſh: And therefore what is ſaid of it ought to have come in here. See *Aſherſt*.

3. *Ford-Place*, this I am informed was the Ancient Seat of the *Sidneys*, before King *Edward* the VIth's Reign.

4. *Salmons*, alias *Salamis*, is alſo an ancient Seat here; which formerly was the Habitation of the *Seyliards*; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of *John Seyliard*, Eſq; of *Penhall* in *Blechingley* in *Surrey*.

5. *Penſ-*

5. *Penſherſt-Halymote*, alias *Otfordwild*, is a ſmall Manor in this Pariſh which was anciently held by Leaſe by the Owners of *Penſhurſt*, from the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, as being part of their Manor of *Otford*. And when that Manor was exchanged with the Crown, this, as a Relative to it, went alſo into the Crown Revenues, where it continued till the Times of the Civil War; and then, ſaith *Philpot*, was by the State given to Colonel *Robert Gibbons*. But 'tis now in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Leiceſter*.

6. About a Mile from the Farm called *Well-Place*, towards the Well called *Kidder's Well*, which contains a good Chalybeat Water, in the River againſt the Meadows below to the *Weſtward*, is a Place called by the Vulgar *Tapſels-Hole*; from an old Woman of the Name of *Tapſel*, and whom they will have to have been a Witch, and to have done much miſchief, till ſhe was, as they ſtupidly call it, *laid* by a Conjurer. In this Hole of the River, they tell you (and I had a Letter written to me about it by a Gentleman in the Neighbourhood) the Water will bubble or boil up, whenever you call on the Witches Name; but you muſt do it very loud, or elſe they ſay the Old Woman can't hear you; being as deaf belike now ſhe is dead, as ſhe was when alive. I went to view this celebrated Place, but could obſerve no ſuch appearance in the River, tho' four of us together called upon Mother *Tapſel* as loud as we could bawl. However, 'tis not improbable that ſome ſuch Phænomenon may ſometimes be ſeen there; for the Banks of the River are hollow, and the Turns of the Water pretty ſhort there, which may occaſion it at ſome times to ſhoot downwards in one Place, and to riſe again like a Boiling Pot in others; and all this without being either actually bewitched, or frighted with the Old Woman's Name.

In the Year 1648, the Duke of *Glouceſter* and his Siſter *Elizabeth*, were, for ſome time, at *Penſherſt*, under the Care of the Counteſs of *Leiceſter*.

St. PETER's in *Canterbury*, is a Pariſh Church in *Canterbury* City, which was anciently rated at 4 *l. per Ann.* and is one of thoſe Sixteen which have been excuſed from all Taxations, ſaith *Battely*, on account of the Meanneſs of their Benefices. In it are, or were, Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Jokham*, the Inſcription in *French*. Of *William Jokham*, 1424. Of one of the *Septvans*. Of *John Bigg*, Alderman of *Canterbury*, 1473, and of *William Bigg*, 1468; who with *John Coppin* of *Whitſtaple*, built the Market-Croſs at the *Bullſtake*, and gave alſo 10 *l.* to the building of St. *George*'s Gate.

St. PETER's in *Dover*, is a Church in that Town, which formerly was of ſome Note, but is now deſolate, and the Pariſh annexed to St. *Maries*.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* Impropriated to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

St. PETER's in *Sandwich* is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* At the *Eaſt* end of the Church was formerly a Chantry of three Prieſts; one of which was obliged to teach the Youth of the Town to read. It was founded by *Thomas Ellis* and *Margaret* his Wife. The Place where he Taught ſeems to have been called St. *Peter*'s School. That worthy Gentleman and his Lady lie buried in this Church, under a fair Tomb in the *North* Iſle: They were alſo the Founders of the Hoſpitals of St. *Thomas* and St. *John Baptiſt* in this Town.

In the *North* Iſle of this Church lies alſo Sir *Simon Sandwich*, who was Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports* in King *Edward* the IId's Reign; and who was a great Benefactor towards building the Steeple of this Church.

When St. *Peter*'s School above-mentioned was down, which probably happened about the Time of the Reformation; a new Grammar School was erected much fairer and finer than the former, a little within *Canterbury* Gate; chiefly at the Expence of Sir *Roger Manwood*; the Town alſo, and ſeveral Perſons in the *Foreign*, as they call it, *i. e.* ſuch as lived without the Liberties of the Town, contributing thereunto; and in the 7th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Roger Manwood* gave 20 *l.* and his younger Brother *Thomas* 10 *l. per Ann.* towards its Endowment.

This Church hath hardly any thing more remarkable in it, but the Remains of two old Monuments behind the Pulpit; on one of which is an Eſcotcheon with *Fretty* and a Cheife; which I ſuppoſe is in Memory of ſome of the St. *Leger* Family. And a Memorial of one *Gilbert*, *A. D.* 1597.

St. PETER's in the Iſle of *Thanet*, lies at the *North Eaſt* ſide of *Kent*, in the Iſland of *Thanet*, adjoining to the Sea, about ſix Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Town and Port of *Dover* (of which it is a Member); and the Liberties thereof, and of the *Cinque Ports* claim over it.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 9 *l. per Ann.* Two Fairs are here kept Annually; one upon *March* the 25th, and the other on *June* the 29th, being St. *Peter*'s Day.

A Queſtion ariſing in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time between the Juſtices of the County and this Pariſh, about aſſeſſing the ſame to the King's Taxes; that King did, by his Letters Patents, put an End to it, and united this place to *Dover*.

In the Church are Remains of good painted Glaſs; 'tis a large handſome Building, conſiſting of three Iſles, and hath a very good Tower. The Font which is an old one, and of Stone, is neatly matted round at the Bottom for the Miniſter and Sureties to kneel upon, when the Office of Baptiſm is celebrated: And the ſame laudable Care I have met with in ſeveral other Churches hereabouts; I wiſh the Example were every where followed.

The Chancel is very handſome, being well Wainſcotted, and adorned at the Charge of Mrs. *Elizabeth Lovejoy*, Widow of *George Lovejoy*, late Schoolmaſter of *Canterbury*.

This Pious Woman gave likewiſe 40 *l. per Ann.* to the Vicar, and 20 *l.* more *per Ann.* to a School here for the teaching of 20 poor Children.

There is a fair Monument in this Church of both her and her Husband; he died 1685, and and ſhe 1694.

In this Church are alſo Memorials of the Interment of *Manaſſes Norwood*, 1623. Of *Nicholas Smith*, 1451. Of *Richard Colmer*, 1485. Of *Michael Weblie*, 1587. Of *John Spracklin*, 1595. And of *Elizabeth Elſtowe*, 1503.

Places of Note here:

1. *Fleet*, this lies partly in this Pariſh, and partly in St. *Johns*, where I have already given an Account of it.

2. *Dane-*

2. *Dane-Court* is a Seat of good Antiquity in this Pariſh, and had once Owners of the Name of *Dane*; but before the End of King *Henry* the IVth, this Eſtate went in part by a Daughter and Heir called *Margaret* in Marriage to *John Exeter*; and partly by another Daughter of *John Dane's*, about the latter End of K. *Henry* the VIth to *Denne* of *Denn-hill*. And ſomehow about the End of King *Edward* the IVth, this Manor was come into the Poſſeſſion of the *Norwoods*, whoſe Deſcendants held it till *Philpot's* Time; and then Mr. *Alexander Northwood* ſold it to Mr. *Smith*.

Mr. *Kilburn*, in his Survey of *Kent*, *p.* 215. makes a ſtrange Story of a Whale, which in *July* 1574, was caſt aſhore here; and indeed it was a pretty large one, and ſuch as do but rarely appear in our Seas. His noiſe could be heard above a Mile, his length was 66 Feet, and his under Jaw opened 12 Foot; one of his Eyes was more than a Cart with Six Horſes could draw; and when it was taken out of his Head, a Man could ſtand upright in its place: His thickneſs from his Back to his Belly was Fourteen Foot, and his Tail of the ſame Breadth; the diſtance between his Eyes was Twelve Foot; three Men ſtood upright in his Mouth; and his Tongue was Fifteen Foot long, as ſome of his Ribs were Sixteen; his Liver was two Cart Loads; and his Noſtrils were ſo wide as to receive the Body of a Man into them.

PETHAM, *Peteham*, lies towards the middle of the *Eaſt* part of *Kent*, about three Miles and a half *South Weſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Petham*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 0. 1 *d. per Ann.* It was not long ſince in the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury's* Time, united to the Church of *Waltham*, and both Churches made one Cure; and this by Agreement of the Patron Sir *William Honywood*; and the Preſentation for the future is to be alternate; the firſt Turn after the Death of the preſent Incumbent being the Archbiſhop's, the next Sir *William Honywood's*: The Fees for Inſtitution and Induction, *&c.* are continued ſeparate in each Pariſh.

The Church dedicated to *All Saints*, is large, as is alſo the Chancel, and with a low flat Tower. In it are Memorials of the Family of *Thompſon* for ſeveral Deſcents.

Places of Note here:

1. *Petham* Manor; this, as appears by *Domeſday*, did anciently belong to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; for thus it ſtands in that Regiſter.

Peteham eſt Manerium Archiepiſcopi & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro vij. Sull. & nunc ſimiliter & eſt appretiatum xx l.

Eadmerus makes a miſtake about this Manor, by calling it *Peckham*; for indeed it was this of *Petham* that *Anſelm* Mortgaged to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, which was never redeemed, but it continued among the Revenues of that Priory till the General Diſſolution of all the Monaſteries in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then coming to the Crown, it ſtaid there till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was granted to *Thomas Thompſon*, Eſq; Anceſtor to that *Thompſon* who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time, and whoſe Deſcendant, *Henry Thompſon*, Eſq; now enjoys it.

2. *Kenfield*, anciently *Kynefeld*, is a Manor here, which hath been a good while a Seat of the *Thompſons* above-mentioned, and which is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Henry Thompſon*, Eſq;.

3. *Swerdling*, this is a Manor which anciently was eſteemed only as a part of that of *Petham*; and in King *William* the Iſt's Reign was held, as appears by *Domeſday* Book, by *Godfridus Dapifer*; it was formerly very famous for being the Capital Seat of the ancient Family of *Valoigns*. *Ruallo de Valoigns* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry* the IId. *Waretius de Valoigns* aſſiſted King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. *Robert de Valoigns* was a Baron in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. *Allan de Valoigns* was Sheriff of *Kent* the 31ſt and the three following Years of that Prince, and kept his Shrievalty here at *Swerdling*. His Son Sir *William de Valoigns*, was with King *Edward* the Iſt at the Siege of *Carlaverock* Caſtle in *Scotland*, and Knighted there. *Henry de Valoigns* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; whoſe Son *Waretius de Valoigns*, left only two Daughters and Co-heirs, one of which, by marrying Sir *Thomas Fogge*, Grandſon of *Otho Fogge*, who came into this County out of *Lancaſhire*, in the beginning of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, carried this Eſtate into that Name; the other Siſter married *Thomas Aldon*. After ſeveral Deſcents in the Family of *Fogge*, *Swerdling* was ſold to *Spelman*; from which Name, by a Daughter, it went in Marriage to *Hadd*; and in that Name continued in *Philpot's* Time.

In the Year 1190, there was a Chapel here at *Swerdling*, which was called the Chapel of *William* the Son of *Wegellus*; it was ſerved by the Brethren of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, with a Salvo to the Right of the Church of *Petham*. The Original Charter of which, is in the Hands of my good Friend *Peter le Neve*, Eſq; *Norroy* King at Arms, to whom I have been much obliged for many Helps to this Work.

This *Nigellus Germain*, had a Deſcendant who was living here in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, as appears by the *Tower Records*.

3. *Sapington*, is a place here, which in the 42d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, was in the Poſſeſſion of one *John Bregge*; he ſold it to *Richard At-Leeze*, who dying without Iſſue, left it to his Brother *Marcellus At-Leeze*; and his Daughter and Co-heir *Lucy* was firſt married to *John Norton*, and then to *William Langley* of *Knowlton*, to whom ſhe brought this Manor. But about the End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, the Deſcendants of *Langley* alienated it to *George Ballard*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant *Nicholas Ballard*, about the End of *Philip* and *Mary*, alienated it to *Strenſham*; from which Name, about the 40th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was ſold to *Appleford*; and from thence it went the ſame way to *Longford*; of which Name four Brothers joined in another Sale of it to *Cranmer* of *Canterbury*, whoſe Son Mr. —— *Cranmer*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time.

4. *Hauts-Place*, this Manor was the Original Seat of the great Family of the *Hauts*, which have ſpread into many Parts of this County.

Ivo de Haut, as appears by the Book in the *Exchequer*, called, *Liber de Terris Templariorum*, which contains a Survey of the Lands belonging to the *Knights Templars*, A. D. 1180, held this Eſtate of *Temple Waltham*; and in this Name did this Manor continue, till it came to Sir *William Haut*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 16th and 20th Years of King *Henry* the VIIIth: But after ſo long a ſtay in the Name of *Haut*, it went then by one of his Daughters, *Elizabeth*, in Marriage to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgebury*, Eſq;. From this Name it went in proceſs of Time by Sale to *Salkeld*; and then the ſame way again to *Bateman*; in which Family it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

5. *Depden*,

5. *Depden* in this Pariſh, is a Place where, in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, was a Chantry founded by one *William Gratian* a Prieſt; and on the general Suppreſſion, the Land belonging to it, came to the Crown; and was in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the VIth, granted to *John Come* and *Richard Almott*; who not long after ſold it to *William Forbraſſe*, anciently *Fortbraſſe*, Yeoman; hence, in King *James* the Iſt's Reign, it went by Sale to *Gregory*, and he alienated it to *Sladden* of *Liminge*; and by the ſame way of Purchaſe it is now come into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Morris* of *Horton*, Eſq;

There is a famous *Eylebourn* which riſes in this Pariſh, and ſometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the Ground; whence perhaps came the Pariſh's Name of *Petham*, the Place of the Pit or Hole: But now and then it goes with a very ſtrong Stream, quite down into the greater *Stoure*, at *Shanford* Bridge. Of which more in the Natural Hiſtory Part of this Work.

The Hundred of *Petham* was anciently eſteemed as the Hundred of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and here he claimed to have *Return of Writs*, *View of Frank Pledge*, &c. in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

PLAXTOOLE, *Pleckſton*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Wrotham*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of *Wrotham* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*; and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. 'Tis not valued in the King's Books; becauſe it was anciently reckoned as a Part of the Pariſh of *Wrotham*: But in the Year 1647, it was made a Pariſh by it ſelf, a Collection being made throughout the whole County, for erecting the Church here.

This Place is omitted in *Symondſon*'s Map of *Kent*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sore*. This is a ſmall Manor, which formerly belonged to the *Colepepers* of *Preſton* in *Aylesford*: And *Walter Colepeper* died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId. Hit Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Preſton* alienated it to *Nicholas Miller*, Eſq; of *Horſnells Crouch* in *Wrotham*, who bequeathed it to his Nephew Sir *Nicholas Miller* of *Oxenhoath*; who left it to his Son Sir *Humphrey Miller*; and 'tis now in the Poſſeſſion of an Heireſs of that Name.

PLUCKLEY, *Pluckele*, *Plokele*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about 4 Miles and a half *Weſtward* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Colebill*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Pluckley* and *Sherland*; and the Liberty of *Wye* claims over the Borough of *Weſt Kingſnoth*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 20*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The Church is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. In which, ſaith *Wever*, and in our Lady's Chapel or Chancel there, belonging to the *Derings* of *Surenden Dering*, and founded by *Richard Dering*, Eſq; in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, as appears by his Arms carved at the Bottom of the Arches; are ſeveral Stones, with Figures in Armour at their full Length. One of *John Dering* of *Surenden*, Eſq; who lived in King *Richard* the IId's Reign, *Henry* the IVth, and *Henry* the Vth. Another of *Richard Dering* between his Two Wives: And he ſaith that one *Richard Dering* of *Surenden*, Eſq; (I know not whether this or no) gave the Hangings of rich Cloath of Arras, to adorn the Quire of *Canterbury* Cathedral; and this he did at the Requeſt of a Son of his, who was a Monk there; and who inſtead of his Paternal Coat of Arms, would needs, according to the Punning Humour of thoſe Times, have a *Rebus*, viz. *a Deer* and *a Ring* to expreſs his Name: This Monk was one of the Accomplices of *Elizabeth Barton*, the Nun of *Kent*. Another Memorial of *John Dering*, great Grandſon of *Richard*; he died in the Year 1550, and had married a *Brent*. At the Foot of this, in the Church, are Memorials of *John Dering*, in 1517; his Wife *Julian*, Daughter of Sir *John Darell*: Of *Nicholas* their Eldeſt Son, whoſe Wife *Alice*, was a *Betenham*; of *Richard Dering*, Eſq; Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle, under Five Lord-Wardens of the *Cinque Ports*: He married a *Brookhall*, and died in 1546. In the Body of the Church are alſo two Grave-Stones, and one Figure remaining in Braſs, over *Henry* and *John Malmaines*, Eſqs; the latter died in 1440.

An Annual Fair on *December* the 6th.

Places of Note here:

1. *Pluckley* Manor, did anciently belong to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; as appears by the Book of *Domeſday*, where 'tis ſaid to have defended it ſelf, in *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign, for one Plow-Land; and then for the like, and to be worth 15*l.* but to pay a Rent of 20*l.* But *Lanfranc* gave it to his Man (*Miles Archiepiſcopi* he is called) or Knight, *John de Cobeham*: Some ſay to his Brother *William*, to hold of him and his Succeſſors, ſaith *Philpot*, in Knight Service: Which was a Cuſtom very uſual among the great Prelates, till King *Edward* the Iſt growing jealous of their Power and Grandeur, reſtrained them by the Statute called, *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, which prohibits for the Future all Creations of Manors. This *William de Cobeham*, ſaith *Philpot*, in Gratitude to the Donation, altered his Name from *Cobeham* to *Pluckley*: And *Wever* ſaith, his Family continued here 200 Years. His Grandſon Sir *Richard de Pluckley*, flouriſhed here in the Reigns of King *Stephen* and King *Henry* the IId, and founded the Pariſh Church here: But his Deſcendant *William de Pluckley*, leaving only a Daughter *Agnes*, ſhe carried this Manor to her Husband *John Surenden*, Eſq; and by a Daughter of this Name, *viz. Agnes*, Daughter of *John Surenden*, it went in Marriage again to *James Haut*; and he alſo left Two Daughters Coheirs; one of which married a *Goldwell*; and *Chriſtian* the other was the Wife of *John Dering*, Eſq; and ſo brought *Pluckley* into that Family.

Philpot thinks, that the Ancient Eſtate of the *Derings* lay at *Stamford* near *Hithe*; becauſe he finds that *Normanus de Morinis* married *Kyneburga*, Daughter and Heir of *Deringius*; whoſe Son called himſelf *Deringus de Morinis*, and married *Elveva*, Siſter and Heir of *Alanus de Heyton*, by which Match came to him the Manor of *Heyton* in *Stamford* aforeſaid; and from him it regularly deſcended to *Richard Fitzdering*; and he was the firſt who left the Name *de Morinis*, and wrote himſelf *Dering*; and died poſſeſſed of this Manor of *Heyton* in the 42d Year of King *Henry* the IIId. And hence are the *Derings* above-named all derived; and in particular that Sir *Edward Dering*, Knight and Baronet, who built the finely ſituated and elegant Seat at *Surenden*; where is a very good good Library, the Uſe of which I do hereby, with all Reſpect and Gratitude, acknowledge was kindly afforded me, and from whence I had ſome good Helps towards the Compiling of this Hiſtory. But

But I have before alſo taken notice, that this Eminent Family had anciently an Eſtate at *Lydd*, there being ſeveral Lands there which bear their Name, and are called *Derings Lands*.

2. *Pevington.* This Place was formerly a Pariſh, and had a Church dedicated to *St. Mary*, but it hath been long down, and the Pariſh adjoined to *Pluckley*; it was a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per Ann.* And it had very anciently Owners of its own Name. Sir *Ralph de Pevington* flouriſhed here in the Time of King *John* and King *Henry* the IIId, whoſe Son Sir *William de Pevington* died poſſeſs'd of it in the Cloſe of that latter King's Reign, but at length by a Daughter *Amabilia* it went in Marriage to *John Gobion*: This Lady lies buried in the Church of the *Auſtin Friars* in *Canterbury*; and is ſaid to have been a great Benefactreſs to that Houſe; ſhe died about the Year 1405; and left by *Gobion* an only Daughter, *Julian*, who about the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *William Brent*, whoſe Son *Thomas Brent*'s Daughter *Margaret*, was married to *John Dering*, and poſſeſſed him of this Eſtate, and from him it deſcended down to Sir *Edward Dering*, who gave it after his Mother's Death, who was the Widow of Sir *Anthony Dering*, to Mr. *Henry Dering*, the Eldeſt Son by his laſt Lady, where it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

Darel in his Manuſcript *de Caſtellis Cantiæ* in the Heralds Office, ſaith, that this *Pevington* was given by King *Henry* the IIId to *Godfride de Say*, for the Repair of *Arſicks* or *Say's Tower* in *Dover* Caſtle; which how to reconcile with *Philpot*'s Account above-given, I don't know.

3. *Malmains* is alſo a Manor here, which had very anciently Poſſeſſors of its own Name: *Eleanor*, Wife of *John de Malmains*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, hence it deſcended to *Henry*, and thence to *John Malmains*; both buried in *Pluckley* Church: The latter of theſe had a Son of his own Name; and two Coheirs there were of this Name, who married to *Goldwell* and *Monins*: Another former Female Heir of the *Malmains* was married to *William de Grandiſon*. But *Philpot* ſaith this Manor came into the *Dering* Family by Purchaſe; where it continued in his Time.

4. *Shurland* or *Sherland* in this Pariſh. did anciently belong to the *Bettenhams* of *Bettenham* in *Cranbroke*; one of which Name *Stephen de Bettenham* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in King *John*'s Reign; and in this Family, by an uninterrupted Deſcent, did it continue in *Philpot*'s Time.

PLUMSTEDE lies at the *North Weſt* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the River *Thames*, about a Mile *North Eaſtward* from *Woolwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Little* and *Leſnes*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*; is built of Stone, the Tower of Brick, and is without any Thing remarkable in it.

Places of Note here:

1. *Plumſtede* Manor. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Plumſtede*; which *A. D.* 960. was given to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury* by King *Edgar*, as *Thorn* ſaith: And as the Quantity of 4 Plow-Lands. But *Godwine* Earl of *Kent* did afterwards take it from the Abbey, and ſettled it upon his Son *Toſtus*: However on the Conqueſt it was reſtored to it again by King *William* the Iſt, and continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Convent, till the general Diſſolution in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, when it was granted by that King to Sir *Edward Boughton* of *Burwaſh Court* below mentioned; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant Mr. *Boughton*.

The Abbot of St. *Auſtin* in the 36th Year of King *Henry* the IIId obtained a Charter of Freewarren for this Manor: As alſo a *Tueſdays* Market, and a Three Days Fair, to begin annually on the Eve of *St. Nicholas*; and in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt theſe were allowed to him before the Juſtices Itinerant for this County.

Plumſtede had anciently Laws and Ordinances for the better ſecuring the Merſh Land againſt the Irruptions and Inundations of the *Thames*, which were like thoſe of *Romney Merſh*: An Account of which you have in *Raſtalls Abridgement*; and they were made for the *Inning and preſerving of* Plumſted *Level*. The firſt of theſe was made in the 22d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *C.* 3. and is printed: The ſecond in the 14th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was not printed; The third in the 13th Year of that Queen, and was printed *C.* 13. And the *Laſt* was in the 27th Year of that Princeſs, and printed alſo, *C.* 27.

2. *Burwaſh-Court* is an eminent Seat in this Pariſh, and did belong to the Noble Family of *Burgherſt* or *Burwaſh*. *Bartholomew de Burgherſt* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; whoſe Son of the ſame Name and Lord *Burwaſh*, ſold it with much other Land to *Walter de Pavely*, Knight of the Garter, in which Name this Eſtate continued till King, *Richard* the IId's Reign; and then it was alienated to *William Chichley*, Alderman of *London*, by whoſe Grand-Daughter and Heir, *Agnes*, it went to *John Tatterſhall* of *Well-Hall* in *Eltham*; and he, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, conveyed it to *Boughton*, where it ſtaid till King *Charles* the Iſt, and then was ſold to Mr. *Rowland Wiſeman* of *London*: whoſe Daughter carried it firſt to Dr. —— *Criſp*; and then by a ſecond Marriage to Colonel —— *Row* of *Hackney*, where the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

A. D. 1279. The Convent of *Leſnes* began to encloſe their Marſh in *Plumſtede* Level, and in the 12th Year *Inned* it compleatly, and made it turn to very good Account: And thus it continued till *A. D.* 1527. but then the *Thames* made an Irruption both here and at *Earith*; and this being neglected at firſt, was not remedied till many Years after: And if King *Henry* the VIIIth with his Treaſure, and Sir *Edward Boughton* with his Induſtry, had not interpoſed, the whole Level of that rich Land had been loſt: And tho' ſome Parts were recovered, yet 2000 Acres lay ſtill under Water, and brought no Profit to the Owners, but a little Fiſhing and cutting of Reed. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign ſeveral Merchants and Gentlemen, and particularly one *Acontius* an *Italian*, undertook to drain it, and inn it a-new; for which they were to have half the Land ſo recovered: And ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed in 14, 23, and 27th Years of that Queen; whereby the leſſer Breach was firſt ſtopp'd, and thereby about Six Hundred Acres gained: And afterwards in the Year 1587, they recovered 1000 Acres more; of which the Inners had one half, and an eighth Part of the Remainder. But the great Breach was not made up in *Lambard*'s Time; though by its ſwarving up, it gave Hopes of being cured in Proceſs of Time.

In the 8th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* the Commiſſioners of Sewers certified that 600 Acres was inned; and that *Jacobus Acontius* did alſo get

ſome more drained, but the Tides broke in upon it, and flowed it again: So that he not being able to recover it, he deputed *John Baptiſta Caſtilion*, and others to do it; who alſo recovered about 600 Acres: On which a Diviſion was made of the Lands into *Eaſt* and *Weſt Merſh*; and *Eaſt Merſh* was allotted to the ſaid *Acontius*; and *Weſt Merſh* to the Owners, *&c.* And *Acontius* aſſigned over *Eaſt-Merſh* to *Caſtilion*, and his Partners, in Conſideration of their Charge, which came to 5000 *l.* And they had Power given them for 8 Years to come, to go on to inn the Reſt of the drowned Land; and to have a Moiety of it to their own Uſe: And in the 14th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* they had eight Years more added to their Term. After this in the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, another Act paſſed reciting the former, and allowing yet two Years more to the Undertakers, with ſeveral other good Encouragements, which as I ſuppoſe made the Thing ſucceed.

But yet in the 4th Year of King *James* the Iſt, a Petition was brought into Parliament for inning and draining ſome Lands, ſaid to lye in the drowned Marſhes of *Leſnes* and *Fants*: And one Mr. *William Burrell* of *Redcliff* was the Undertaker; but how he ſucceeded I don't know. See *Dugdale*'s Hiſtory of *Imbanking and Draining*, *p.* 65.

3. *Fulhams-Place* here, was given to *Leſnes* Abbey in Exchange for Lands in *Chiſelhurſt*, *Orpington*, and *Bromley*, in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. *Tower Records. Patent. Part.* 1. *M.* 13.

POSTLING, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles and an half *Northward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick of *Stouting*, Hundred of *Heane*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.*

In the Church-yard riſeth one of the Spring-Heads of the River called the greater *Stoure*.

Places of Note here.

1. *Poſtling* Manor. This Place was very anciently Part of the Eſtate of the great Family of the *Columbers*: And *Philip de Columbers* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. And in the 21ſt Year of that Prince I find by the *Tower Records*, *Johannes de Columbers* claiming this Manor, as holding it *in Capite* of the King, (in Quantity 2 Knights Fees) which *Philpot* it ſeems look'd over, when he ſaith he could find no more but *Philip* of this Family, who had reſided here. From hence ſomehow it went into the Poſſeſſion of *Audley*; for *Hugh de Audley* held it in King *Edward* the IId, and IIId's Reigns; and alienated it to *Delves* of *Delves Court* in *Cheſhire*: But here it ſtaid not long, for in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *John de Delves* ſold it to *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, in whoſe Family it continued for many Deſcents; but in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth it was ſold to Sir *Anthony Aucher*; and about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it went the ſame Way to *Thomas Smith*, Cuſtomer to that Princeſs; and thence deſcended to his great Grandſon *Philip*, Lord Viſcount *Strangford*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Darell in his Manuſcript Hiſtory of *Dover* Caſtle, ſaith, that ſome Lands in this Pariſh were by the Crown given to maintain and repair *Penchefter* Tower in *Dover* Caſtle.

2. *Henewood*, is a Manor in *Poſtling*, from whence *Philpot* ſaith the *Honywoods* of *Elmſtede*, and thoſe of *Pett* in *Charing* do derive their Sirname; and ſo the *Honywoods* of *Elmeſtede* do themſelves ſay. *Edmund de Honywood*, who in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId, was ſo great a Benefactor to the Priory of *Horton*, in this County, was then reſident here at *Henewood*: And in this Ancient and Eminent Family doth this Place ſtill continue.

Dr. *White Kennet* Dean of *Peterborough*, in his *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 609. ſaith, he remembers to have ſeen in the Chancel of this Church a ſmall Square Tablet of Braſs, with an old *Latin* Inſcription on it, expreſſing the Time when the Church was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. And he ſhews that either ſuch an Inſcription, or more often a Picture or Image of the Saint to which any Church was dedicated, was uſually preſerved in the Chancel in former Times.

At a Synod held at *Celcyth*, under *Wulfred* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 816. in which Synod the firſt Form of Conſecrating Churches in *England* was eſtabliſhed; here, I ſay, it was ordained, that when any Church is built it ſhall be conſecrated by the proper Dioceſan; and he ſhall provide that the Saint to whom the Church is dedicated, be pictured, engraved, or ſome how expreſſed, either on the Wall, the Altar, or in ſome proper Tablet.

And Archbiſhop *Winchelſea* made a Decree, which was confirmed by his Succeſſor *Walter Reynolds*, that the Pariſhioners in all Pariſh Churches in this Province ſhould do the like, and preſerve an Image or Picture of the Saint, in the Chancel of that Church which was dedicated to him.

Dr. *William Sandcroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Year 1688, the Leaſe of the Appropriation of the great Tithes and Glebe of this Pariſh being expired, fixed them at a Reſerved Rent to the Uſe and Benefit of the Vicar; by which generous Act of Charity he doubled the Value of the poor Living. *Idem*, *p.* 444.

PRESTON near *Feverſham*, *Preſtetune*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about a Mile *Southward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Preſton*, and ſo much of the Pariſh as is within the Manors of *Copton Hammarſh*, or *Selgrave*; and that of St. *Auſtin* claims over the reſt of the Pariſh, as being within the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Catherine*. It is ſmall, but neat, and hath a Spire Steeple; the *Eaſt* End of the Chancel is handſomely Wainſcotted; with a fair Communion-Table. On the *North* ſide of it is a very fair and large Monument in white Marble of *Roger Boyle*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Boyles* in *Hertfordſhire*; 'tis without Date, but expreſſes that he was of this Pariſh; and that he married *Joan*, Daughter of Mr. *John Nayler* of *Canterbury*. Here alſo lie buried three Sons and two Daughters of his, *viz.* Sir *Richard Boyle*, Baron of *Youghall*, Viſcount *Dungaran*, and Earl of *Cork*, who married a *Fenton*. Another Son who was a Biſhop, for his Figure ſtands about the Monument in that Habit, but no Account where. And *Hugh Boyle* who was killed in the Wars, and died without Iſſue.

The Daughters were *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Peirce Power*, Eſq;, and *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Richard Smith*.

Here

Here is alſo interred the Honourable *Richard Boyle*, Grandſon of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*; as alſo the Lady *Elizabeth Clifford*, Daughter to the Earl of *Cumberland*.

In the Church are alſo Memorials of *William Manys*; 1463. Of *Valentine Barret*, 1440. Of *Eleanora Lee*, 1440. Of *John Bourne*, 1473. Of *Thomas Finch*, 1615. With ſeveral Stones over the *Hulſes*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Preſton* Manor. This was give to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by King *Edmund*, Son of Queen *Ediva*; and in *Domeſday* ſtands thus,

Preſtetune eſt Manerium Monachorum, & eſt de Victu eorum; & T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro i. Sull. & nunc ſimiliter, & eſt appretiatum xv l.

To the ſame Priory did anciently belong the Manors of

2. *Copton*. 3. *Ham-marſh*. 4. *Selgrave*, which were Originally of the ſame Donation; and together with that of *Preſton*, ſtaid here till the General Diſſolution of the Monaſteries in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then were in his 31ſt Year ſettled on the new Cathedral Church of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*.

5. *Makenade*; this anciently, and for a long time, had Poſſeſſors of its own Name: *William Makenade* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 33d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and kept his Shrievalty here: His Grandſon *William Makenade*, in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, died without Iſſue Male; but by *Conſtance* his only Daughter, it went in Marriage to *John Waterſhip*, and by him ſhe had a Daughter *Margaret*, who was married to *Henry London*; and another, *Joan*, Wedded to *Thomas Matthew*; which latter, on the Diviſion of the Eſtate, had this Seat; and in his Name it ſtaid a good while, but at length was ſold to *Maycott*; and thence, about the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, went the ſame way to *Martin James*, Eſq;, one of the Regiſters in the Court of *Chancery*; whoſe great Grandſon was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Perry-Court*, this was once the Seat and Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Barret*, which began here about the Reign of King *Edward* the IId, for before it was in the Poſſeſſion of *John de Perry*, to whom it afforded a Sirname.

Valentine Barret, *Philpot* ſaith, was the laſt of this Name that held this Eſtate: He married *Cicely* Daughter of *Marcellus At-Leeze*, and Niece to Sir *Richard At-Leeze*, and left a Daughter *Ciceley*, who marrying *John Darell* of *Calehill*, Eſq; carried this Eſtate into that Eminent Family; where it ſtaid till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was divided between two Brothers, Sir *James Darel*, and *John Darel*. The latter of which alienated his part to *Stephen Jennins*; who ſold it to *Thomas Mitchel*; and he ſent it the ſame way to *Robert Dokket*; as he did to *Alan Percy*; and this *Alan Percy*, in the 14th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſold it to *John Park*; who purchaſed the other Moiety of Sir *James Darel*, and ſo became entire Owner of *Perry Court*: But by his only Daughter *Elizabeth*, it went again by Marriage to *John Roper* of *Lingſtede*, Eſq; who in the 20th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *William Finch*; by whoſe Daughter and Co-heir it went in Marriage to Sir *Drew Drury* of *Norfolk*, and he in the beginning of King *James* the Iſt, alienated it to *Thomas Bennet*, Eſq;, in whoſe Deſcendant the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Weſtwood* is another Place in *Preſton*, which anciently was part of the Eſtate of the great Family of the *Poynings*. *Michael*, who was Son of *Thomas* Lord *Poynings*, died poſſeſſed of it in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 14; and hence it deſcended in an uninterrupted Succeſſion down to Sir *Edward Poynings*; who dying in the 14th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, left behind him no lawful Iſſue, nor any collateral Kindred who could claim his Eſtate as Heirs at Law; and conſequently this, amongſt the reſt of it, eſcheated to the Crown, where it ſtaid till King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 36th Year, granted it to *John Limſey*; and he not many Years after, ſold it to *Alderman Garret* of *London*, Anceſtor to Sir *John Garret* of *Hertfordſhire*, Baronet, and in him the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. *Selgrave*, vulgarly *Selgrove*, is a Manor here, which *Philpot* hath wrongly placed in *Oſpringe*; and which I have mentioned above as belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*: But if *Philpot*'s Account be true, it came not into the Poſſeſſion of the Priory ſo early as I have there ſuppoſed; for he ſaith, that in King *Edward* the Iſt's Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Norwood* Family; where it ſtaid not long before it came into the Name of *Spigurnel*; thence it was ſold to *John Winchelſea*, and to the Convent of *Chriſt-Church*, in the 16th Year of King *Richard* the IId, and here it continued till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries; and then he ſaith King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *George Barley*, who ſold it to *Sondes* of *Throwley*, and thence it went the ſame way to *Cleve*, and there the Poſſeſſion ſeems to have been in *Philpot*'s Time, if his Account be right.

I believe I have been informed that part of this Manor of *Selgrave* is in *Sheldwick* Pariſh.

PRESTON near *Fordwich*, lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, by the *Stoure*, about two Miles and a half to the *Eaſt* from *Fordwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Preſton*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mildred*. A Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann.*

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here, and that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Preſton*; which anciently belonged to that Church, and having been taken away, was reſtored to it by King *Edmund*, A. D. 941. Afterwards, in the Time of King *William* the Iſt, this Manor was again alſo detained from the Church by *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, and Brother to the King. But by Archbiſhop *Lanfrank*'s means was recovered alſo again.

Preſton was once the Inheritance of *Roger de Leybourn*, and came to him in Right of his Wife *Juliana*, and he claimed all Privileges of a Manor and Freewarren here in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and afterwards being made Lord *Leybourn*, he had a Grant of a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair for three Days at the Feaſt of St. *Croſs* for his Manor of *Preſton*, in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

His Daughter and Heir *Juliana*, who firſt married *John de Haſtings*, Kinſman (a) of *Laurence de Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, carried it firſt to him, and then to a ſecond Husband *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports* in the 12th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, but for want of Iſſue by either Husband, it Eſcheated to the Crown, and was given by King *Richard* the IId to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*; on whoſe Attainder, coming again to the Crown, it was in part granted to the Abbey

(a) *That he was Kinſman only, and not his Son; See proved by* Philpot *in his* Villare Cantian. p. 273.

of St. *Mary*'s on *Tower-Hill*, and ſome part of it to the Priory of *Canons Langley*, ſometimes called *Childrens Langley*. On the Suppreſſion it was, in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to Sir *Thomas Moile*, whoſe Daughter and Co-heir *Anne Moile*, carried it by Marriage to Sir *Thomas Kempe*, who left four Daughters; one of which, *Anne*, carried this Eſtate to her Huſband Sir *Thomas Chichley* of *Cambridgeſhire*; whoſe Son *Thomas Chichley*, ſold it to Mr. *Spence* of *Baukham* in *Suſſex*.

Sir *Simon de Burleigh* obtained a Grant for a Market at *Preſton* on *Fridays*; and a Fair for three Days at the Feaſt of St. *Mildred*, in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId.

In a Gravel-Pit in this Pariſh near *Golder's Bridge*, ſome Silver Coins were found by one *Henry Tiddiman* a Quaker.

PROMEHILL, alias *Bromehill*, which ſee; a Pariſh formerly, but now deſolate; it lies between *Kent* and *Suſſex*, in *Romney Marſh*.

QUEENBOROUGH, lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Shepey*, about four Miles *Northward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

It is a Corporation, and within the Diviſion of its own Juſtices, and the Liberty of the ſaid Corporation claims over it.

It was made a Borough (and now ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament) by King *Edward* the IIId, in Honour of Queen *Philippa* his Lady.

That Prince alſo Rebuilt the Caſtle here, which had formerly been of Ancient Date, Enlarged and Fortified it; and in King *Henry* the IVth's Time the Fortifications were Surveyed and improved by *William* of *Wickham*, afterwards Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. The Works were again alſo repaired by King *Henry* the VIIIth, but now they are all Demoliſhed; and there is ſcarce any remainder or footſteps of the Place where the Caſtle ſtood to be ſeen.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to the Holy or St. Trinity: But 'tis reckoned as a Chapel, and ſo is not valued in the King's Books.

Of the Caſtle here, a more particular Account will be given in the Chapter of Caſtles.

This Place had, by virtue of their Charter, which bears Date *A. D.* 1366, the Privilege of being a Free Borough, and of electing a Mayor and two Bailiffs yearly, and of holding two Markets Weekly on *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*; and two Annual Fairs, one *March* 24, and the other at St. *James*'s-Tide.

The Liberties of the Corporation extend by Water from the Point of Land joining to the River *Medway*, to *King's Ferry*. The chief Trade of the Town is now Oyſter-Fiſhing; tho' I ſaw a good Coperas Work here, which belongs to ſeveral Perſons; and of which a full Account ſhall be given in its proper Place.

This Town was formerly unhealthful, and ſubjected the Inhabitants to Agues and Intermitting Fevers; but it hath been lately almoſt all new Built, and is very well paved, with well-made *Drains* to carry away the Water, which before ſtagnated and putrifyed in the Town. But now their Cellars are all clear and dry; and the Slab and Filth is all carried away from their Streets; and conſequently the People enjoy here a much better ſtate of Health than they uſed formerly to do.

Lambard ſaith, that in his Time there was a noted Place in *Shepey* called *Kingsborow*, which was diſtinct and different from this, and ſeated in the middle of the Iſle; of which more when I ſpeak of *Shepey*.

RAINHAM, *Renham*, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, about four Miles *Eaſtward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church is called St. *Margarets*, in the Chancel of which are or were Memorials of the Interment of *Bloor*, Founder of that Chapel about 180 Years ago; of *Donet* near 300 Years ſince; and of *Painter* about 160 Years ago. The Church is large, and hath a very fine Tower, with a Clock. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* In it is a fine Marble Statue of *Nicholas Tuſton* Earl of *Thanet*, whoſe Father married a Daughter of *Richard Sackvile* Earl of *Dorſet*, and of the Earl himſelf; and of a Daughter of the Earl of *Burlington*; another of *George Tuſton*, Son of *John* Earl of *Thanet*, and Brother of *Nicholas* Earl of *Thanet*.

In the Chancel a Tomb and Monument of *Thomas Norris*, Eſq;, one of the Maſters of the *Trinity Houſe*, 1624. *William Aucher*, Eſq; 1513. *John Norden*, Eſq; 1580.

Places of Note here:

1. *Rainham*, with *Merecourt*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Iſt, was the Eſtate of the Noble Family of *Camville*. *Robert de Camville* was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that aſſiſted King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*; and his Son accompanied King *Henry* the IIId in his Expedition againſt the *Welſh*, in the 42d Year of his Reign. *Geoffry de Camville* was ſummon'd to Parliament as a Baron in King *Edward* the Iſt's Time But at length this Family gave way to another very conſiderable one; for it appears that *Henry de Leybourn*, or of *Leybourn Caſtle*, was poſſeſſed of this Eſtate in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, as was *Thomas de Leybourn* in the 35th Year of the ſame King. His Brother *William de Leybourn* was his Heir, and died poſſeſs'd of the greateſt part of theſe Lands in the 3d Year of King *Edward* the IId; from him it went to his Kinſman *Roger de Leybourn*, whoſe only Daughter *Juliana*, (for her great Eſtate called the *Infanta* of *Kent*) carried it to both her Husbands, but had Iſſue by neither, and ſurviving them, died poſſeſſed of it in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and for want of Heirs, it Eſcheated to the Crown, and was by that Prince, in the 50th Year of his Reign, granted to the Abbey of St. *Mary Grace* on *Tower-Hill*; and there it continued till the General Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries; when coming again to the Crown, it was in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the VIth, granted to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*; whoſe Son *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, in the 13th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to *Richard Thornhill*, Eſq; who left it by Will to his ſecond Son Sir *John Thornhill*; and his Eldeſt Son, *Charles Thornhill*, Eſq; was in Poſſeſſion here in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Silham* is a Place in *Rainham* which once was the Poſſeſſion of a Family called *Donett*, ſome of which lie in the Chancel of the Church. *John Donett* died poſſeſs'd of this Eſtate and part of the Manor of *Rainham*, in the 30th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in his Grandſon *John Donett* the Male-Line failed, and *Sillam* was carried by *Margery* his only Daughter, to her Husband *John St. Leger*, Eſq;, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, and was deſcended from *Hugh St. Leger*, one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* in the 2d and 7th of King *John*. But this Eſtate continued not very long in this Name, any more than their other

Eſtate in this Pariſh, for *Silham* was ſold to *Bloor*, who was Founder of the Chapel in this Church, and lies buried there. And the reſt went the ſame way to *Cheney*, who ſold it to *Thornhill*.

Olympia, ſole Daughter of *Chriſtopher Bloor*, married Sir *John Tufton* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, from which Match this Manor of *Silham* is come into the Family and Poſſeſſion of the preſent Earl of *Thanet*.

This was the Ancient Seat of the *Donets* and the *Bloors*; but that of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thanet* is now at *Hothfield*, (vulgò *Hot-feild*) near *Aſhford*.

RECULVER, in Latin *Regulbium*, or as *Twine* will have it *Reculſum*, in *Saxon Raculf-Minſter*, which *Lambard* fancies to be derived from the *Britiſh* Word *Racor*, which ſignifies *forward*; becauſe this Place ſtands out towards the Sea. *Harriſon* will have its Name to be taken from one *Raculfus*, who built, he ſaith, a Monaſtery here. But 'tis certain that the Monaſtery was built by one *Baſſas*, (*a*) and that this Place was called *Raculf* before that time. The Learned Dr. *Batteley*, in his *Antiqu. Rutupinæ*, thinks rather that it takes its Name from the *Britiſh* Word *Rhag*, which ſignifies *before*; and *Gwylfa* a Watch; or perhaps from *Golen* a Light; and hence he thinks the Latin word *Regulbium* may be derived; it having very early a *Watch Tower*, where no doubt *Lights* were kept to direct Ships in the Night; and 'tis the *firſt Light* that can be ſeen after you come out of the *Thames* Mouth. The Inhabitants pronounce it *Raculvey*, and in the 27th Year of King *Edward* the IIId I find it written *Recolvre*.

(*a*) Vid. Sax. Chro. in A. 669.

The Learned Mr. *Burton*, in his *Antoninus*, obſerves, that all Places ending in *Cheſter*, take their Names from the Ruins of the old *Roman Caſtra*; the Ancient Stations about the *Wall*, being by our *Northern* People called *Cheſters* to this Day; and Mr. *Somner* ſaith he hath obſerved, that in a Charter of King *Edmund*, A. D. 784, this Place is called *Raculf Cheſter*.

Reculver lies at the *North* ſide of *Kent*, near the Iſle of *Thanet*, adjoining to the Sea, about Seven Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Baliwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of the Juſtices in that Lath. In the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Weſt-Bere*. The Church is called St. *Maries*. A Vicarage, and valued with *Hoth* Chapel at 9 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* in the King's Books.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Reculver*; and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* over the reſt of the Pariſh, as being in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belongs to that Abbey: But anciently *Reculver* was an Hundred of it ſelf.

The Church hath been long, and ſtill is Famous for its two Spire Steeples at the Weſt End, which make a very good and uſeful Sea Mark; and in our *Sea Charts* are called the *Reculvers*; of which I have here given you a Draught taken upon the Place (*b*).

(*b*) *See the Plate.*

Kilburn ſaith, this was once a *Collegiate Church*, but that I don't find; and perhaps he may have miſ-led himſelf into that Aſſertion, by what he ſaith of the Governor of the Monaſtery here, who he ſaith was not called an Abbot, but a Dean. And 'tis certain from a Charter dated before the Conqueſt, that one *Givellard*, Governor here, had the Title of Dean, *Vid. Somner, R. Forts*, p. 82. But that, as I have ſhewed in *Oſpringe*, was a common thing in thoſe Monaſteries which had Secular Canons.

Leland calls the Chancel here by the Name of *Cheir*, and ſaith, that at the entring into it, there was one of the faireſt and moſt ſtately Croſſes that ever he ſaw; it was Nine Foot in height, and ſtood up like a fair Column: The Baſis was a great *unwrought* Stone: The ſecond Stone was round, and had curiouſly wrought upon it the Images of Chriſt, and ſome of his Apoſtles, with Sayings coming out of their Mouths painted in great *Roman* Letters: The next Stone contained the Story of the Paſſion of Jeſus: The next above that had the 12 Apoſtles on it: The Fifth Stone had our Saviour nailed to the Croſs, with a *Suſtentaculum* under his Feet; and the uppermoſt Stone of all was in the Figure of a Croſs.

Philpot ſaith there was a very ancient Manuſcript Book of the Goſpels in the Church, in great *Roman Capitals*, and in the Borders thereof a Cryſtal Stone thus Inſcribed, *Claudia Atepicus*, which what to make of I can't tell. On the *North* ſide of the Church under an Arch, he ſaith, was the Painted Figure of a Biſhop.

At the upper End of the *South* Iſle, *Wever* ſaith he ſaw a Monument of an Antick Form mounted with two Spires; wherein, as the Inhabitants have it by Tradition, lies the Body of *Ethelbert*, one of the *Saxon* Kings of *Kent*, who had his Palace Royal in *Reculver*, and was buried in this Church under an Arch. *Kilburn* ſaith this was *Ethelbert* the Thirteenth King of *Kent*, and the ſecond of that *Name*; or *Ethelbert* Surnamed *Pren*; or rather (as I ſhould think, if he be not known to be buried elſewhere) King *Ethelbert* the firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent*: But this is ſo uncertain, that nothing can be determined about it.

There are now no Remains left of either the Croſs above-mentioned, or of this Monument of King *Ethelbert*; only an ordinary Inſcription, that once there was ſuch a Tomb.

The Parſonage, ſaith *Kilburn*, about 320 Years ago, was appropriated by *Robert Kilwarby* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Hoſpitals of *Harbledown* and *Northgate* without *Canterbury*; and afterwards *John Stratford* Archbiſhop, got the ſame Appropriated by King *Edward* the IIId to the Archbiſhoprick, which you may ſuppoſe now wanted the great Tithes more than the Hoſpitals, becauſe Archbiſhop *Winchelſea* had made a perpetual Vicarage at *Reculver*.

The Parſon or Rector here had once the ſame Juriſdiction within his own Pariſh, and the Chapelries annexed, as the Commiſſary of *Canterbury* now hath: *Somner, R. Forts*, p. 84. The Church was an Exempt and Mother Church, having *Hoth* and *Hearn*, and in the Iſle of *Thanet*, St. *Nicholas* and *All-Saints*, anciently Chapels of Eaſe to it. The Vicars of St. *Nicholas* and *All-Saints* paid each a Stipend of 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* he of *Hearn* 2 *l. per Ann.* to this Rector. And the Inhabitants of theſe Chapelries paid to the Repairs of *Reculver* Church, till Archbiſhop *Warham's* Time; when a Decree was made, that the People of each Place ſhould redeem the future Burden of Repairs by an Annual Stipend in Money; for the neglect of Payment of which, on a certain Day, they were to be liable as before.

In the Chancel of this Church are Memorials of the Interment of Sir *Cavaleiro Maycoe*, of *John Sandway*, and of *Ralph Brook*, who was *York* Herald, *A. D.* 1625. This Gentleman married *Cobb* of this County; and ſeems to have been the Man, who made the Remarks on *Cambden's Britannia*, and which poſſibly he did out of Spite and Revenge, becauſe he miſſed the Place of *Clarencieux*. The Author of *Cambden's* Life ſaith, that this Man's Name was in reality *Brookſmouth*, but that he contracted it to *Brook*, becauſe he thought it ſounded better.

Places

Places of Note here:

1. *Reculver* Manor; this *Philpot* ſaith was, with all its Paſture, Glebe, and Merſh Land, with the Benefit of the Adjacent Sea-ſhore, *A. D.* 949, given to the Monaſtery of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by King *Eadred*, in the Preſence of his Queen *Edgiva*, and of Archbiſhop *Odo*, and there were then in it 25 Manſions or Dwelling-Houſes.

And in the *Domeſday Survey* is this Entry:

Raculf, T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro viij. Sull. & eſt appretiatum XL l. & II l. & V s. tres minutes minus.

A. D. 1130, *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave 8 *l.* of Annual Rent out of his Manor of *Reculver* to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* for ever; which Gift was afterwards confirmed by St. *Edmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign. *See Somner's Cant. Append. N. xxxvi.*

Leland ſaith there was once here a neglected deſolate Chapel, out of the Church-yard; this ſome will have to be the Remains of another Pariſh Church, before the Abbey was Suppreſſed, and the Manor given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as above.

An Account of the Monaſtery here will be given in its proper Place.

2. *Helburgh* is an ancient Seat in this Pariſh, which formerly was in the Poſſeſſion of *Nicholas Tingewick*, originally deſcended from a Family and Place of that Name in *Buckinghamſhire*; he had a large Eſtate about *Dartford*, and died ſeized of this in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IId. Next to this Family, that of *Pine* were Owners of this Place; *James de la Pine* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 26th and 27th Years of King *Edward* the IIId, and died poſſeſs'd of it in the 33d Year of that King's Reign; a Deſcendant of his, another *James Pine*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, ſold this Eſtate to *Cheyney*, in which Family it ſtaid till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then *Henry* Lord *Cheyney* alienated this to *Maycott*, whoſe Son Sir *Cavaleiro Maycott*, was an Eminent Courtier in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reigns: But he ſold this Manor to Sir *Chriſtopher Clive*, who ſent it the ſame way to Mr. *Coutry*; and thence it went again by Sale to Sir *Edward Maſters* of *Canterbury*; whoſe Son *Richard Maſters*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

A Fair is kept here annually on *Sept.* 1. and a Market on *Tueſdays* was formerly granted to it, *viz.* in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

This Place of *Reculver* hath been very Eminent in ancient Story. The old Town, or *City*, as ſome call it, was placed on a ſlope of the Hill down towards the Sea, and no doubt was very large and populous in ancient Times; but the Soil being a kind of Earth and Sand looſely mixed together, the Sea hath by degrees waſhed it almoſt all away, and deſtroyed it; and by that means hath diſcovered many glorious old *Roman* Remains and Antiquities, of which more below. Dr. *Batteley*, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, mentions a little Houſe here by the Sea-ſide, which was all built with *Roman Bricks*, and he thinks was the Work of the *Romans* themſelves: But I rather judge it might be erected long after out of thoſe *Roman* Bricks which might be taken from the Ruins of the Town, or rather of the *Tower* or *Caſtle*; which ſeems to have been much like that at *Richborough*, for Extent, Figure and Manner of Work.

It appears by the *Notitia* of the *Weſtern* Empire, ſaith *Cambden*, that the Tribune of the firſt Cohort of the *Vetaſii* lay here in Gariſon, under the Command of the *Comes Litoris Saxonici*, for ſo was *this Coaſt* then called.

This Count of the *Saxon* Shore had the Care of Nine Ports; as now our preſent Lord Warden, an Officer that ſeems to have been conſtituted in Imitation of him, hath of Five.

Pancirollus his Correction of the Word *Vetaſii*, into *Veteraſii* or *Vetuſii*, ſeems needleſs; for both *Tacitus*, *Pliny*, and *Oroſius*, all agree, that there were Inhabitants of a City in *Gallia Belgica*, which were called *Betaſii*; and the change of *B* into *V* is very eaſy and natural.

Reculver by the Name of *Regulbium* is not, I think, mentioned expreſly in any Writer more ancient than the Author of the *Notitia Provinciarum* above-mentioned; which is commented on by *Pancirollus*: And this *Notitia* doth not appear to have been written before the Reign of the Younger *Theodoſius*; and therefore 'tis highly probable, that this Place went before that, under the Name of one of the *Rutupiæ*, which are always ſpoken of in the Plural Number; and indeed was one of thoſe Caſtles or Forts which defended one Mouth of the old *Portus Rutupinus*, as *Richborough* Caſtle did the other. For as I ſhall ſhew more largely when I come to ſpeak of *Sandwich* and *Richborough* Caſtle, that ancient Haven had two Mouths; one here which went out into the Sea at *Reculver*; and another near *Sandwich* Haven; and the River or Road of the Sea, which run in at the latter and out at the former, made *Thanet* an Iſland.

Bede mentions a Water running by *Reculver*, which he ſaith was called *Genlade*: And in another Place he mentions the *North Eaſt* Mouth of the Water of *Genlade*; this Water was afterwards called *Ynlade* or *Inlett*: And when *Henry Huntingdon* ſaith, that King *Edward*, Son of King *Alfred*, builded at *Gladmouth*, no doubt it is a Contraction and a Miſtake in the Copy for *Ynlade-Mouth*, or *Genlade-Mouth*, as *Lambard* hath obſerved. *Bede* (*a*) ſaith alſo, that the Water *Wantſume* did divide the Iſle of *Thanet* from the Continent on both Sides; and that *Reculver* ſtands at the *North* Mouth of the Water *Genlade*: It ſeems very plain, that by *Wantſume* and *Genlade* he means one and the ſame Water; of which as *Genlade* was the Name of *one End*, ſo perhaps *Wantſume* was of the other.

(*a*) Bede Hiſtor. *l.* 5. *c.* 9.

And in *Birchington*'s Hiſtory of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, this Place of *Reculver* is called *Genlade*. Perhaps alſo the *Romans* called this Water by the Name of *Sarra*, becauſe the Anonymous *Ravennas*, reckons *Sarra* among the *Britiſh* Rivers, which I know not where elſe to find. This will give a good Account of the Name of *Sarre*, which was formerly a Pariſh lying towards the *North Weſt* End of this Water. In an old Manuſcript, which was communicated to me at *Sandwich*, it is ſaid that the Emperor *Severus* built *Reculver* Caſtle in the Iſland of *Genlade*.

'Tis probable that towards the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, they called both the Caſtles or Watch-Towers, one at each End of the *Portus Rutupenſis*, as well *Regulbia* as *Rutupiæ*; and if ſo, it will account well enough for our Sailors calling this Place always in the Plural Number, *The Reculvers*; unleſs you will chuſe to think that Way of Speaking comes rather from the two Steeples and Spires which are ſtill ſtanding at the *Weſt* End of *Reculver* Church.

The great Antiquity of this Place is apparent from the vaſt Number of *Roman* Coins, Medals, *Vaſa*, *&c.* which have been found here: Of which more preſently. And therefore no doubt at *Reculver* was one of the Five *Roman* Watch Towers or Forts, as *Richborough* Caſtle was another, and as at *Dubris*, near the *Portus Lemanis*, and

and at *Anderida* there were three more. The Place of the Situation of this Watch-Tower, and alſo the Place where was the *Roman* Station of the *Vetaſij*, was certainly on the Hill where now the Church ſtands, and where alſo the Monaſtery ſtood; though between the Time of the *Romans* and its Monaſtick State, it certainly was alſo the Site of a Royal Palace; not only for King *Ethelred* the Iſt, who withdrew hither from *Canterbury*, when he gave *Auſtin* the Monk his Palace; (and the Self-Denial of the Saint was ſo Eminent, that he made no Scruple to accept it) but alſo a good while after, and as a good Author ſaith, for all his Succeſſors, the Kings of *Kent*. *Rex Ethelbertus Reculver ſe ceſſit, &c.* (*b*).

(*b*) Antiqu. Britan. *p.* 34.

But to come to the Demonſtrations of its flouriſhing State in the Time of the *Romans*; it is certain that prodigious Numbers of *Roman* Coins, and other Antiquities, have been found here: The *Denarij Conſulares*, and the Coins of all the *Roman* Emperors from *Julius* to *Honorius* (*c*); and ſharp, fine, new-coined Medals of *Nero* and *Tiberius*; which proves not only the early Settlements of the *Romans here*, but their Conſtancy and Continuance to.

(c) Antiqu. Rutupin.

'Tis really a ſtrange Thing that ſuch vaſt Numbers of Coins ſhould be thus buried in the Earth by the *Romans*; and at this Diſtance of Time 'tis much eaſier to gueſs at it, than to account juſtly and truly for it. But however ſome Things may be ſaid: As,

I. What the *Saxon* Chronicle hints to us in the Year 418. *viz.*

Her Romane geſomnodon eal the Gold hord the on Brytene wæron, & ſume on eorthan ahydon; the this hÿ nænig mon ſidthan findan ne meahte & ſume mid him on Gallia lædd on (*d*).

(*d*) Gibſ. Chr. Saxon *p.* 10.

That is, *This Year the* Romans *got together all their Hords of Gold which were in* Britain; *and ſome they hid in the Earth, that no one might ever find them, and ſome they carried along with them into* Gaul.

But this will account chiefly, if not only, for the Coins of that Time, and not for thoſe of other Emperors before that; for ſuch were not current (*e*).

(*e*) *See* Walker's Gr. *and* Rom. *Hiſt. illuſtrat. by Medals*, p. 15.

II. *Ælias Spartianus* in his Life of *Peſcennius Niger* ſaith, That he ordered the Soldiers, when they went into an Engagement, never to carry with them any Gold or Silver Money, leſt it ſhould prove a Prey to the Enemy, and excite them to fight the more heartily.

This ſeems to have been an old Order, and revived only by *Peſcennius*; but 'tis probable it did not continue long in Uſe after his Time; for the Soldiers afterwards ſeem to have been left to their Liberty, either to carry their Money with them, or to hide it ſomewhere againſt their Return. The latter of which, 'tis probable, they often choſe to do here in *Britain*, when they were ordered to march againſt an Enemy at any conſiderable Diſtance, or on ſome ſpeedy Expedition. And conſequently ſuch as died before their Return, muſt leave their Money in the Earth. 'Tis natural alſo enough to ſuppoſe that they buried their Money, whenever they were beſieged or attacked in a City, Station, or Camp; which may be one Reaſon why ſo much of it hath been generally found in ſuch Places.

Vaſt Numbers alſo of very ſmall Braſs Coins have been found here, beſides Gold and Silver ones in great Plenty: Theſe are either dug up at Land, or waſhed down out of the Cliffs by the Sea and Rains.

Theſe are certainly *Roman*; but are in Weight not above $\frac{1}{30}$ of their Drachma. They plainly appear to have been coined towards the Declenſion of the Empire; and to have been firſt *caſt* like our Shot into ſmall Balls or Globules, and then *ſtruck* to form the Impreſſion. For many ſuch Globules as theſe have been found *unſtruck*, with their ſpherical Forms entire, and lying together with ſuch as have been ſtruck or coined; and ſome few have been found made of Lead; and that of both Sorts, ſtruck and unſtruck.

Now this, as the Judicious Author of the *Antiq. Rutupin.* obſerves, bids fair for a Suppoſition, that this Place was then ſo conſiderable as to have had a *Mint* here. And this Conjecture receives a further Confirmation, from ſome Coins mentioned by *Carolus Fraxinus* (*a*), which have been found with theſe Words or Letters ſtruck upon them, R. RB. RT. RVPS. for 'tis much more eaſy and natural to interpret this by the Word *Rutupiæ* than by *Roma* or *Ravenna*. Several Medals have alſo been found here, with P. LOND. ſtamp'd upon them; which ſhews that they were coined at *London*.

(*a*) De Nummis Inferioris Ævi, p. 37.

A Gold Coin of *Magnentius* was found here, with a Loop to hang it about the Neck; and ſuch another I ſaw found in *Wodenſburgh*, an adjacent Pariſh.

The wicked Art of falſifying or coining falſe Money ſeems alſo to have been practiſed at this Mint, or at leaſt to have been in Uſe at this Time; for many *Roman* Coins have been found here mix'd with Tin, and that in ſuch Quantities that Dr. *Batteley* ſaith they would run when put into the Flame of a Candle.

The ſmall rough Braſs Pieces have uſually an *Head laureated* with a Diadem upon it: And on their Reverſes, Military Enſigns, Horſemen bearing down Enemies; and often the *Wolf* with *Romulus* and *Remus*.

Here alſo have been found the Coins called *Nummi Britannici*, of the Metal which they call *Electrum*, which contains about $\frac{1}{4}$ Part Gold, and and the reſt Braſs: And ſome have been found of Silver, with ſuch odd Characters upon them, as are neither *Britiſh* nor *Gothick*; but one would think were rather ſtruck by ſome of the Ancient *Gauliſh* Princes: A few of theſe are expreſſed in *Tab.* 2. of *Camden's Britannia*, laſt Edition *Engliſh*.

Many Pieces alſo have been found with Croſſes upon them, to ſhew they were coined by Chriſtians.

Many Quarter Pieces of the old *Engliſh* Silver Penny: (N. B. *Stow* ſaith that King *Henry* the Iſt, *An. Reg.* 8. ordered the Peny to be broken into Half-Pence and Farthings); and many Coins of King *Henry* the IIId, and the Three following Kings; which ſhews that it was a Place of Note even in thoſe Reigns.

The Sea-Shore here is often covered as it were with Fragments of *Roman* Urns, *Pateræ*, *&c.* which by the Fallings of the Cliffs have been broken; and on ſeveral of them have been found the fine Imagery of Boys, Cupids, Horſes, Lions, *&c.* And even in the adjacent Fields I ſaw with Pleaſure the Surface of their Plow-Lands, ſhining with Pieces of Urns and *Vaſa* of all Kinds of colour'd Earth; many of which I brought away with me.

Great Numbers of Wells, Cellars, or Ciſterns have alſo been diſcovered here by the ſame Means; and about half a Mile from *Reculver Weſterly* towards *Hearn*, the Fall of the Cliff laid open divers Cavities, one within another, having Partitions between them; and in and about them a great Quantity of their *Opus Muſivum*, or *Teſſellatum*; a certain Indication that they were belonging once to ſome eminent Build-

Building, which muſt have been either there, near it, or over it.

There were found alſo here Earthen Tubes of about 18 Inches in Length, which were deſigned to convey Heat out of one Room into another; to obtain thereby to any particular Room any proper or proportionable Degree of it; and to keep it up equally to it as *Seneca*, (*Epiſt.* 90.) tells us the *Romans* uſed to do in their Baths.

The Ciſterns diſcovered by the Fall of the Cliffs, were almoſt all of them of the ſame quadrilateral Figure, but not all of the ſame Dimenſions; though generally they were about 8 or 10 Foot every Way. The Bottoms were built on Piles driven down deep into the Ground, and ſtanding very thick or cloſe one to another; and on their Tops were fix'd Oaken Planks, about 2, 3, or 4 Inches thick: On this was laid a Flour of good ſtiff Clay, well freed from Sand. In Figure they were not much unlike our *Tan-Pitts*. And when Mr. *Somner* ſpeaks of ſome ſuch as theſe, which were diſcovered in the City of *Canterbury*, he thinks they were originally deſigned for the ſame Uſe. But 'tis much more ptobable that they were deſigned, as theſe at *Reculver* certainly were, (the common Spring-Well-Water being here very brackiſh or ſaltiſh,) to hold Rain Water. And though *Canterbruy* don't want freſh Water now, 'tis poſſible, and likely, it might do ſo when the Salt Water came more up to it, as it certainly did formerly. But however, all the *Roman* Writers *de re Ruſtica*, as *Columella*, *Vitruvius*, *Palladius*, *&c.* do prefer the Uſe of Rain Water to all other.

Many of theſe Piles and Planks above-mentioned, were very ſound and good, though probably they may have lain there 1500 or 1600 Years: And the Ciſterns themſelves are ſo numerous, as to ſhew the Place to have been very well inhabited.

In one of theſe Apartments was found a fair Braſs *Roman Strigil*, and the only that ever was found in *Britain*, that I have heard of: And our Author Dr. *Batteley*, which was the Poſſeſſor of it, and deſcribes it in his *Antiq. Rutup. p.* 66. ſaith it was diſcovered in one of the Ruins of theſe Ciſterns: Though its Mettal was Braſs, it look'd like Gold, having contracted very little Ruſt; whereas thoſe of Iron are apt to be very ruſty. See *Plautus in Sticho.* Annexed in the Plate is the Figure of this Rare *Roman* Antiquity, from Dr. *Batteley*'s Book above-mentioned.

Theſe *Strigils* had two different Kinds of Uſes among the *Romans*: The Firſt was to wipe off the Sweat, to rub and to clean the Skin of ſuch as were Bathing.

I, puer, & Strigiles Criſpini ad Balnea defer.
Perſ. Sat. V. Verſ. 126.

And thus alſo *Juvenal*,

——— *Et ſonat unctis*
Strigilibus. ——— ———
Sat. III. V. 263.

And Secondly to drop Ointments, or ſuch other Medicaments as were proper, into the Ears, as *Celſus*, *Pliny*, and *Scribonius Largus* acquaint us. For which medicinal Uſe perhaps it might have a Cavity or Grove along Part of its outer Edge, as ſome of our Surgeons Catheters have, which they uſe in Cutting for the Stone.

In ſome of theſe Cavities was alſo found the *Roman Ligula*, (See the Figure annexed) whoſe Uſe hath not been very well deſcribed, any more than its Figure given, before our Author did it in his *Antiquit. Rutupinæ*. But as he obſerves, the *Ligula* among the *Romans* was of three kinds. Beſides the common *Ligulæ Crurales*, or *Calceorum* i. e. Garters and Shoe-ſtrings.

I. There was the *Ligula* which was uſed as a Meaſure for Liquids, and then was the 4th part of the *Cyathus*; but in dry and heaped Grains or Powders it held half an Ounce. *(a)* But the *Ligula* found here being of a leſſer Capacity, could not be for this uſe.

(a) Columella de Re Ruſtic. Lib. 12. c. 21.

II. There was another *Ligula*, which was ſometimes uſed to deſpumate Honey, *&c.* and another, which ſerved as a kind of drenching Horn for Cattle. But this likewiſe was for neither of theſe Uſes: But perhaps it was rather uſed as a kind of Spoon to take up Sauce, or Salt at Meals. And Dr. *Batteley* very juſtly reflects on the Editor of the *Dolphin Martial*, *Vincentius Coleſſus*, for his trifling and unſatisfactory Explication of the *Ligula*, ſo often mentioned by that *Epigrammatiſt* (*b.*)

Here was found alſo the *Roman Cochleare*; which at one End had a Cavity like our Spoon; and the other a pointed handle, to pick the Meat out of Shell-fiſhes, or Marrow out of Bones; or to prick Holes in the Shells of Eggs after you had eaten them, to prevent Enchantments, according to the weak and ſuperſtitious Conceits of thoſe Times. See *Plin. N. Hiſt.* 28. 2. and *Martial* XIV. 121.

(b) Epigr. v. 18, 20. viii. 33. xiv. 120. viii. 59.

Here was taken up alſo another kind of *Cochleare*, which ſeems to have been either a Meaſure, or to have been uſed in emptying Liquors gently out of a Veſſel without puddling it, or diſturbing, or raiſing the *Fæces* at the bottom. *Mich. Augellus Cauſæus* will needs appoint it a Sacred uſe, and thinks it was employ'd to take Frankincenſe out of the *Acerra*. The Figures of both theſe *Cochlearia* are in the Plate; as is alſo that of a *Roman Bulla*, which (together with many *Fibulæ*) was here taken up alſo. And this having a Heart emboſſed upon it, as well as being it ſelf likewiſe formed into that ſhape, and being alſo hollow like a Box, comes up exactly to the deſcription which *Macrobius* (in his *Saturnal. 6.*) gives of the uſe of the *Bullæ* among the *Romans*.

(1.) *Quod Ingenuis pueris attributum ſit, ut cordis figuram in Bullis ante peſtus annecterent, quam inſpicientes ita demum ſe homines cogitarent, ſi corde præſtarent.* And

(2.) *Quod geſtamen eſſet Triumphantium quod in Triumphis præſe gerebunt, incluſis intra illud remediis quæ crediderent adverſus Invidiam valentiſſima.*

And Dr. *Batteley* thinks, that the Amulets which were contained within the hollow part, might be little Images of *Harpocrates*, the God of Silence. And this he collects from what *Kircher* and *Cuperus* ſay of *Harpocrates* in *OEdipo Egyptiaco*, p. 158. *viz.* that the Image of *Harpocrates* uſed to be worn as an Amulet by Children, to teach and inſpire them with Silence and Modeſty.

In theſe Auguſt Ruins of Antiquity, were found alſo ſome Knives with Braſs Handles, on which were wrought the Figures of a Dog purſuing a Hare.

Immobilis ſtantem fugitat Lepus ante Moloſſum.
Ennod. li. Epigr. xcviij.

And tho' *Cæſar* tells us, that the *Britains* in his time would eat neither Hares nor Geeſe, 'tis plain that the *Romans* liked the former ſo well, as to make it a principal Diſh at their Entertainments.

Inter quadrupedes gloria Prima Lepus.
Marſh. Epigr. xxiij. 92.

There

Hist: of Kent page. 248.

A

Irigulæ mensalis

Cochleare Sacrum

B

C

Strigil Romanæ

Cochleare Mensale

D

E

Lunula

Bulla

F

G

H

I

K

L

M

R

5 Inches

P

Q

O

N

I. Harris sculp:

This Plate is the Gift of IOHN GODFREY of Norton Court Esq^r

There were found here alſo vaſt quantities of *Braſs Rings*, about the ſize of thoſe we *Ring* our Swine withal, to keep them from digging up the Ground with their Noſes; and theſe the Judicious Author of the *Antiqu. Rutupinæ*, thinks rightly to have been the *Hami* of *Virgil* mentioned in this Verſe,

Loricam conſertam Hamis, auroque trilicem.
Æn. 3.

And of *Sidonius* in his Panegyrick to *Anthemium*,

——— *Neo ſutilis illi*
Circulus impactis loricam texuit Hamis.

That is, they were made to compoſe the Coats of Mail which were uſed by the *Romans* in Battel as defenſive Armour: And which *Choulius* in his Book *de Caſtrament. Vet. Rom. p.* 15. calls very properly *Loricæ annulatæ*. And much after the ſame Manner have our modern Suits of Armour, or Coats of Mail, been uſually made here.

Many alſo of the *Lunulæ* were found here: or the Ornaments in the Form of an Half-Moon (See the *Fig.*) which the *Romans* uſed to wear on the Breaſt-Plates of their Horſes; as appears plainly by the Baſs-Relieves on *Trajan*'s Pillar; the *Icons* of which have been publiſhed by *Ciacconius* and *Petrus Bellorius*.

Theſe, in *Philoſ. Tranſ. N.* 176. ſeem to be miſtaken for I know not what *Ammulets* or ἀμυλήματα which were to be hung about Boys Necks to ſave them from Inchantments, *&c.*

Very conſiderable Quantities of Gold alſo and Silver, wrought with little Chains, Wire, Earings, and other Ornaments, have been found in the Sands, waſhed out of the Cliff by the Sea; and the People have made it often worth their while to wait the proper Times to collect it. And a Gentleman at *Margate* ſhewed me a good deal of it, which the poor People had ſo picked up.

And ſo many Materials, Fragments, *&c.* both of Gold and Silver, have been taken up here, as ſhew that ſome very great Devaſtations either by War or Fire muſt have anciently happened at this Place; undoubtedly the latter Way, if not by both: For many Inſtances have there been of finding Maſſes of different Metal melted and run together; of which Dr. *Battely* had a fair and curious Specimen, which was a Piece of Gold and of Copper *partly* melted, and adhering to each other.

The Oyſters which are taken on this Coaſt, are eſteemed as excellently good: And when the Fiſhermen are fiſhing, or drudging for them near *Reculver*, they often meet with *Roman* Veſſels: The Ingenious and Studious *John Godfrey*, Eſq; of *Norton Court* by *Feverſham*, ſhewed me a *Braſs Simpulum* ſo found about 5 or 6 Years ago, with the Image of *Apollo* on the Handle; and he hath alſo in his valuable Collection two *Pateræ* of fine Red Earth; and a larger flat Earthen Diſh with the *Verbena* emboſſed round its Brim, which were all found after this Manner by the Fiſhermen.

As to the old Haven here, at one of whoſe Mouths *Regulbium* or *Reculver* was placed; I ſhall ſpeak of it more particularly under the Title of *Richborough* Caſtle, in *Sandwich*, and in the Iſle of *Thanet*, where a Map of its ancient State and Situation will be given.

The *Roman* Tiles or Bricks which ſo plentifully have been found here, are like thoſe lying in Rows in the Walls of *Richborough* Caſtle; and therefore I ſhall defer their Deſcriptions and Meaſures till I ſpeak of that Place.

REVER, or *River*, lies near the *South* Side of *Kent* by a Rivulet ariſing near it, about two Miles and a half *North Weſt* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 1 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Kerſoney* is a Place here which once was the Eſtate of a Family called *Paganell* or *Paynell*; for *Iſolda*, Wife of *John Paynell*, held it at her Death in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId; after this it went ſome-how into the Family of *Phineux*; the laſt of which was Sir *John Phineux*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, one of whoſe Daughters and Coheirs *Jane*, by marrying *John Roper* of St. *Dunſtan*'s Eſq; carried it into that Family; from whence it was ſold to *Beſt*, Anceſtor to *Beſt* of *Canterbury*, the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Archers-Court*: which in King *Edward* the IId's Time was the Seat and Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Archer*: *Nicholas le Archer*, being in Poſſeſſion of it in the firſt Year of that Prince, his Grandſon *William* paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as well as for more of his Lands at *Coperland* and at *Atterton*. From which Name it went into that of *Bandrede*, where it tarried till the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IVth, and then with *Coperland* was ſold to *Thomas Doilie*, Eſq;. In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign it was exchanged with the Crown: And that Prince in his 36th Year granted it to Sir *James Hales*: From whence about the End of King *James* the Iſt, part of it was ſold to *Lee*: And in the following Reign both Parts were ſold to Sir *Hardreſs Waller*.

Philpot ſaith, that Part of *Archers-Court* was in King *Edward* the IVth's Time conveyed by *Bandred* or *Brandred* to *George Brown* of *Bechworth* Caſtle in *Surrey*, whoſe Succeſſor ſold it to Mr. *Iſaac Honeywood*.

This Manor of *Archers-Court*, with its Demeſne, held in Grand Serjeantry on this Condition, That the Owner ſhould hold the King's Head, if he happened to be Sea-ſick, in his Paſſage over to *Calais*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the *Maiſon de Dieu* at *Dover* claimed to have Lands, and the uſual Privileges of a Manor in this Pariſh, as appears by the Records. And the ſame Year the King claimed as his Right 100 Acres of Land in this Pariſh; but the Abbey of St. *Radigunds* claimed it likewiſe, and the Jury gave it for them; as they did alſo the Advowſon of the Church, which the King had likewiſe brought his Claim for.

RIDLEY, in the *Textus Roffenſis Readlega*, lies towards the *Weſt* ſide of *Kent*, about three Miles *North* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Church is now without either Steeple or Tower; very ſmall, with no Monument or Tomb-ſtone within, and almoſt all ore-grown with Ivy without.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ridley* Manor, was anciently part of the Eſtate of the noble Family of *Leybourn*; and in the 55th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, *Roger de Leybourn* ſold this Manor, (excepting the Advowſon of the Church) to *Bartholomew Wodeton*; from which Name, in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, it went into the Name of *Wallis*; *Auguſtine Wallis* had a Charter of Freewarren for it in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and died about ſix Years after: Thence it went to the *Rickhills*; but *William Rickhill*, about the 16th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, ſold it to *Thomas Edingham* or *Engham*, and he ſent it the ſame way to *Robert Savery*; from which Name it was alienated to *Bevill*, and in that Family ſtaid till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was ſold again to *Fitz*; and thence in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was ſold by *Walter Fitz* to *William Sydley* of *Southfleet*, Eſq; in which Family it was remaining in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Country between this and *Aſh*, as well as from *Horton-Kirby* thither, is all up and down Hill; the Land Poor and Stoney, and the Ways Narrow and Bad; the like from *Ridley* to *Hartley*.

There is a Windmill on a Hill a little to the *Eaſt* of the Church, which is a good Way-mark.

RINGWOLD, *Redingwold*, *Ridingſwold*, lies at the *Eaſt* ſide of *Kent* adjoining to the Sea, about Five Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Dover*; in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of the Town and Port of *Dover*, (whereof it is a Member) the Liberties whereof, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over the ſame.

In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is called St. *Nicholas*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Ann.*

In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign this Place having been aſſeſſed as lying in the Foreign, it was by *Letters Patents* united to *Dover*, as it appears formerly to have been in King *Edward* the Iſt, and in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reigns.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ringwold* Manor: This Place was of old held by *Fulbert de Dover*, as appears by *Domeſday* Book in the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt. And in King *Henry* the IIId's Time *Richard de Dover*, and *Roſſia* his Wife, were in Poſſeſſion of it. After this it became part of the Eſtate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmer*, who had a Charter of Freewarren for it in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId; and obtained both a Market and a Fair to this Place. He was Steward of the Houſhold to that King; but afterwards falling in with the Deſigns of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, he loſt his Life, and forfeited this Eſtate to the Crown: But King *Edward* the IIId reſtored it to his Son of the ſame Name and Title, who died without Iſſue in the 12th Year of that Prince; and this Eſtate, by one of his Four Siſters, *Matilda*, went to *John Vere* Earl of *Oxon*; but it continued not long in this Family, for in King *Richard* the IId's Time it was become part of the Poſſeſſion of *Robert Belknap*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth; and here it ſtaid till Sir *Henrp Belknap* dying without Iſſue-Male, his three Daughters had Joint-Intereſt in this Eſtate, who married to *Sbelly*, *Wotton*, and *Coke*; and who, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, all joined in a Conveyance to *Edolph*; and in Sir —— *Edolph*, of that Family, was the Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Oxney-Houſe* in this Pariſh, was anciently a Seat of the great Family of the *Criols*; and *Matilda*, Widow of *Simon de Criol*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 52d Year of King *Henry* the IIId: At length one *John de Criol* dying without Iſſue in King *Edward* the IId's Time, by his Siſter *Joan* it went to Sir *Richard de Rokeſley*; and by another Daughter of this Family it went to *Thomas* Lord *Poynings*; and *Richard* Lord *Poynings* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId; he left it to his Kinſman *Robert de Poynings*, who ſold it to one *Tame* in the Fourth Year of King *Henry* the IVth; from which Name it went into that of *Sidley*; and *John Sidley*, Eſq; who was Auditor to King *Henry* the VIIth, added much both to the *Houſe* and to the Eſtate; of which Family Sir *Charles Sidley*, Baronet, was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Kingſdowne*; altho' this Village be in ſome Maps figured as a particular Pariſh, and probably hath been ſo in times paſt, yet it is now but a parcel of *Ringwold*. The Inhabitants here are poſſeſs'd with a Traditional Story of this Place, importing ſome ancient Worth and Eſteem of it, and thus I heard it.

Here Landed a *King* of this Land at ſuch time as *Leather Money* was currant with us, who was entertain'd by a Lady dwelling within a quarter of a Mile and leſs of the place of his Landing, at a Place called *Hickleton Pitts* (and therefore by the Inhabitants called the *Lady of Hickleton*,) in recompence of which Entertainment, and in favour of the Place where he Landed, he endowed it with many Privileges, from whence it was called, ſay they, *Kingſdown*; and which before was named *Romny Coddy*; from which Privileges, *Dover* (either by imitation or participation) had their Franchiſes, as they do confidently aver.

Near to this place of Landing, is now a Place for poor Fiſhermen, where by a Capſtand they wind up on Shore their little Boats, in a Valley between two Downs or Hill-ſides, and they are commonly called *Kingſdown Boats*, altho' it be in the Diviſion of the Pariſh of *Walmer*.

But yet this *Kingſdown*, together with *Ringwould*, is a Member of the *Cinque Ports*, and appendant unto *Dover*; which doth not perfectly overthrow their Tradition of *Dover* being once appendant unto it, (tho' I dare not affirm it); for we ſee the like plainly in *Old Romney* and *Weſt-Hythe*, which tho' far ancienter Ports, are notwithſtanding now but Members to *Hyth* and *New Romney*.

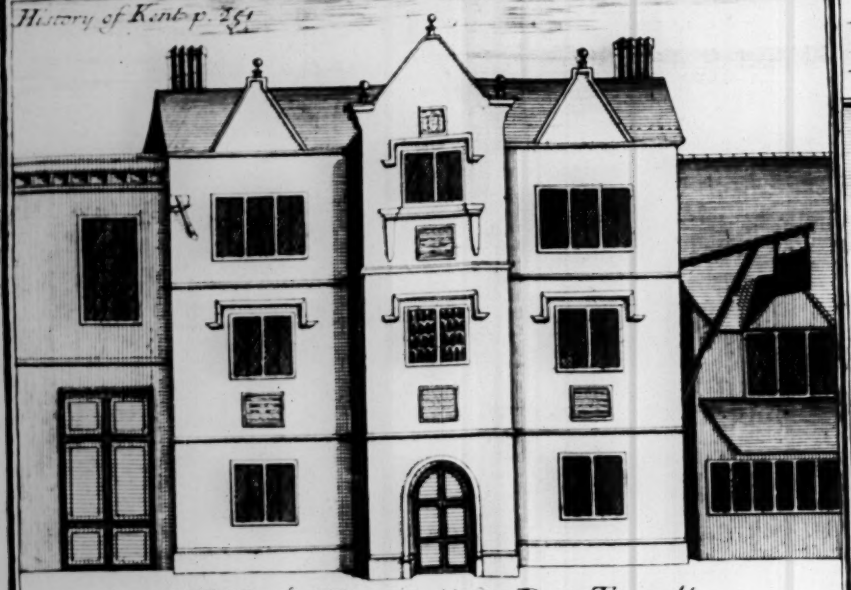
In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Alexander de Baliol* had ſome Eſtate in this Pariſh of *Ringwold*; and claimed Liberty of Freewarren for it before the Juſtices in Eyre. *Dering* Manuſcript.

RIPPLE, *Ripeley*, lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about four Miles and a half *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. It is in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

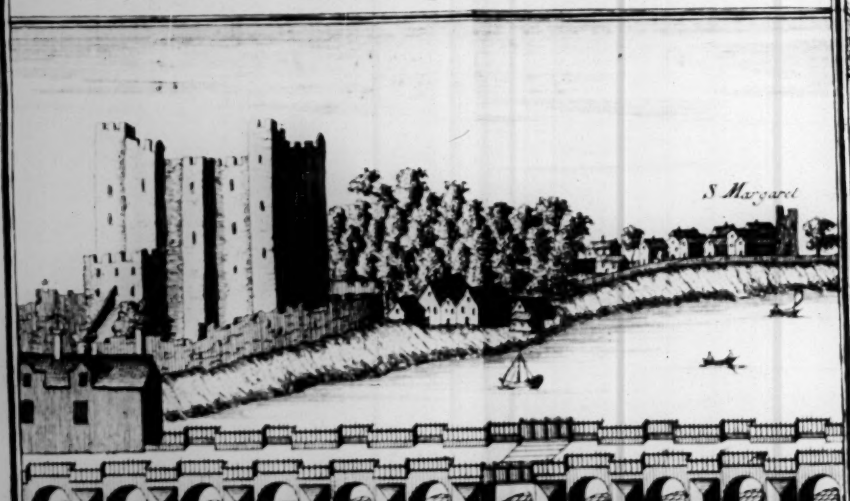
Places of Note here:

1. *Ripple* Manor: This anciently and conſtantly belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, till the General Diſſolution of the Abbeys; but in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth coming that way to the Crown, it ſtaid there till the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was granted to Sir *John Hall*; who not long after

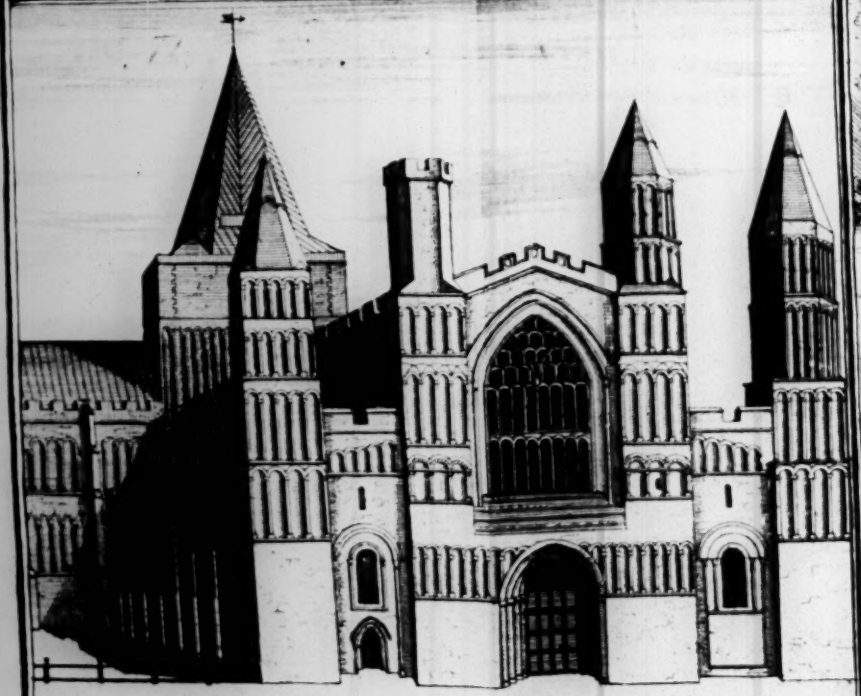
History of Kent p. 251



Mr Watts Hospitall for Poor Travellers



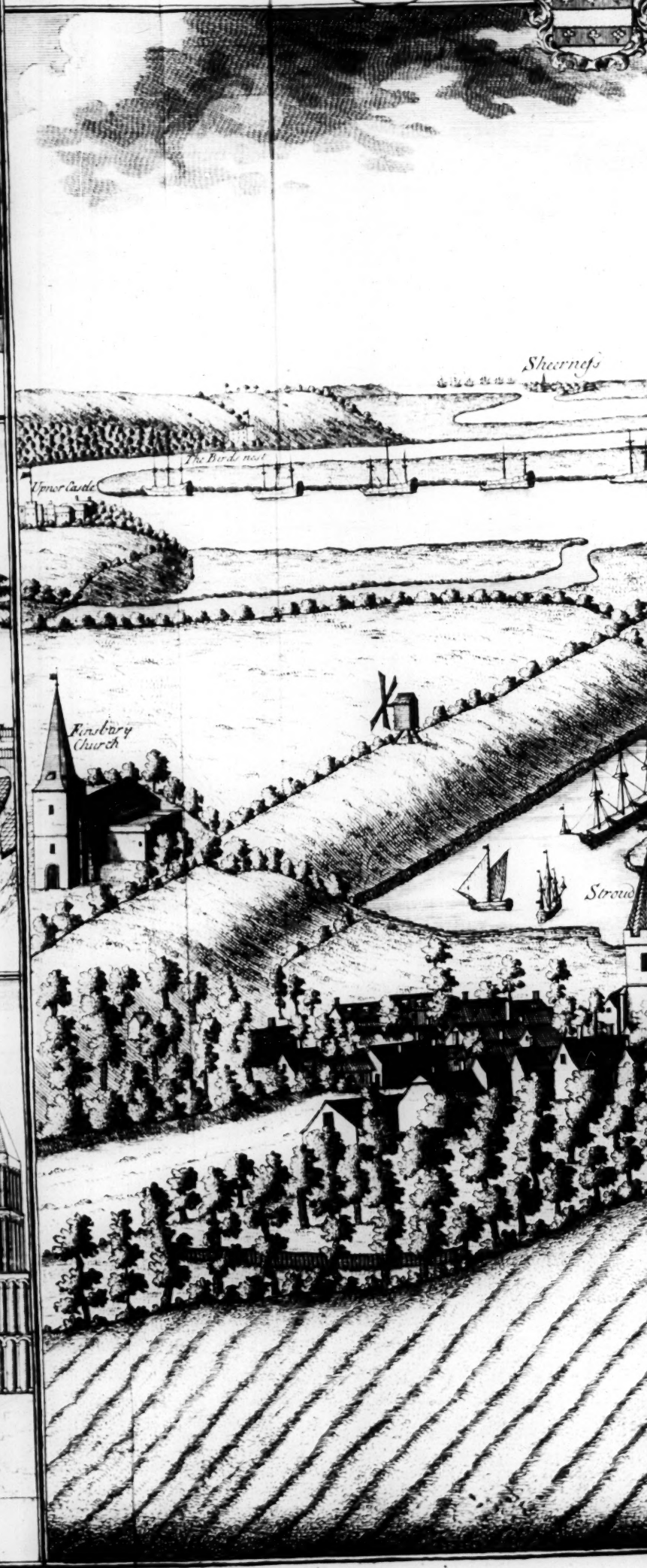
Rochester Bridge and Castle



The West Front of the Cathedrall

T. Bradshaw Delin.

ROCHESTER Inscribed



to S^r^ Thomas Palmer. *Bar^t^* & S^r^ Io^n^ Iennings *Kn^t^. Mem^rs^ of Pa*

Brunyton

Chatham Church

Pay Office

Store House

Gillingham Church

Gillingham Ca

Chatham Dock

Store house

Market Place

Court Hall

S. Nicolas Church

The Cathedrall

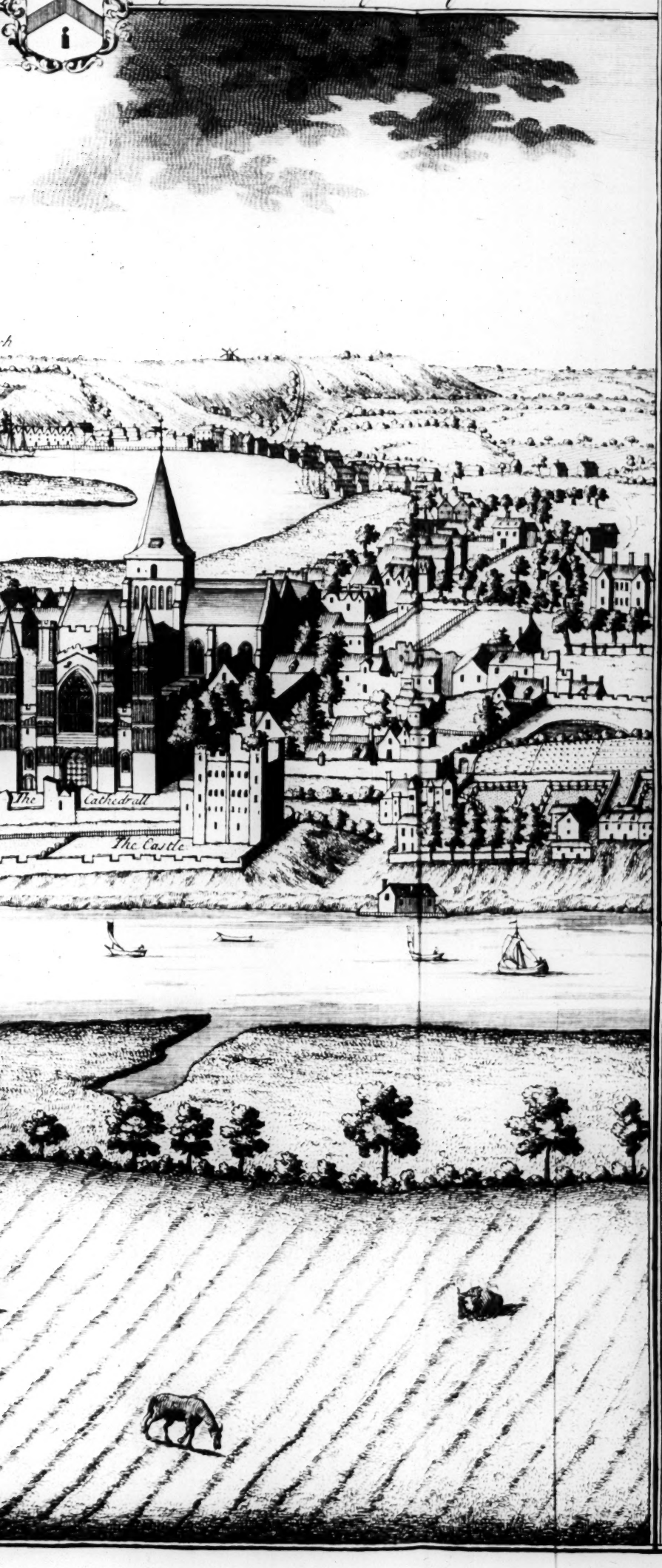
The Castle

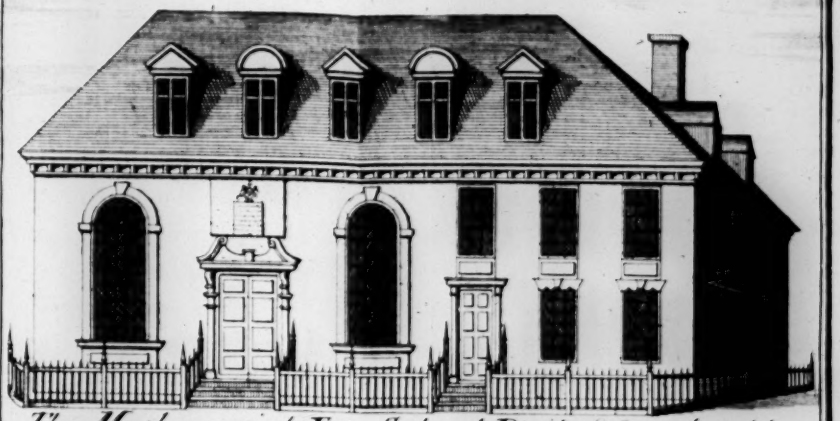
Stroud Church

...scribed to Sr Thomas Palmer Bart & Sr Io: Iemmings Knt Mem.rs

Sheerness
Gillingham Church
Gillingham Ca...
Chatham Dock
Store house
Brompton
Chatham Church
Pay Office
Store House
Market Place
Court Hall
S.t Nicolas Church
The
Stroud Church

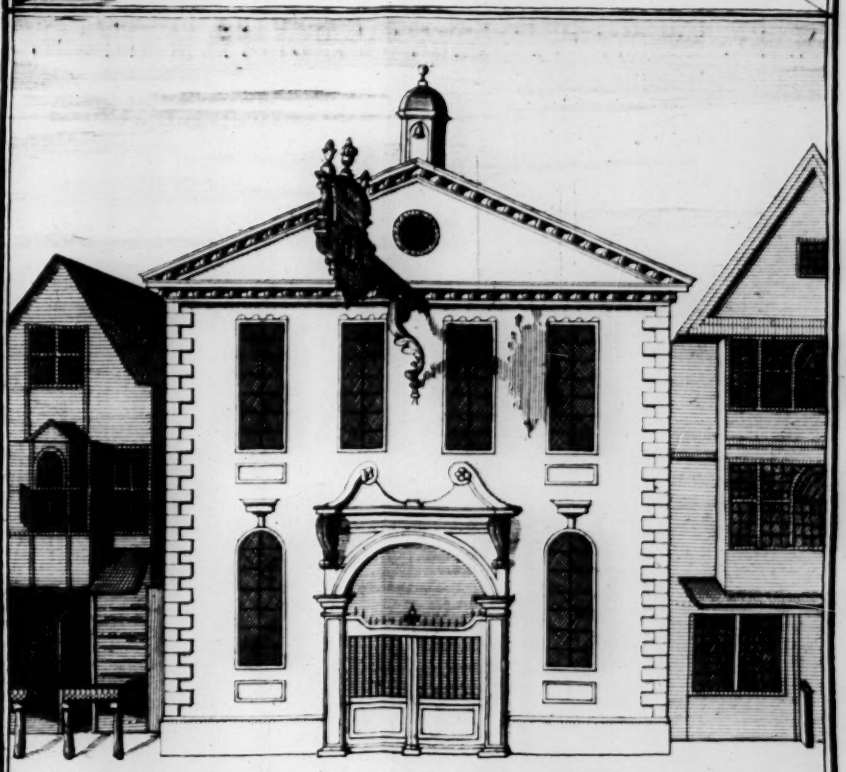
of Parlm.t for y.e CITY





The Mathematick Free School Built & endow'd by the late Sr. Joseph Williamson Bar.t

The Court Hall



The Market House built by y.e late Sr. Cloud.y Shovel

I. Harris Sculp.t

after alienated it to *Gokin*, in which Family the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, there was a large quantity of Land in this Pariſh, *viz.* 160 Acres of Land, 10 of Paſture, and a Meſſuage, which belonged to a Family of the Name of *Ripple*; and *Richard Ripple* bringing his Claim for it againſt *Ralph de Sandwich*, before the Juſtices Itinerant, had it allowed as good.

2. *Watling*: This is a Manor here which in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, appears to have been by *Rot. Eſc.* N. 10. in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas de Leybourn*; his Son Sir *Roger de Leybourn* had no Iſſue Male, and therefore it went to his Daughter *Juliana de Leybourn*; but this Lady, tho' firſt Married to *John de Haſtings*, and after to *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*, had no Iſſue by either; nor when ſhe died was any Relation found that could legally claim her Eſtate: Eſcheating therefore to the Crown in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, it tarried there till his Grandſon King *Richard* the Second granted it to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*. And at the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year, granted to Sir *Thomas Moyle*; then Juſtice of the Peace for this County; by whoſe Daughter and Coheir, *Amy*, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Kemp*; whence in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was alienated to *William Sherley* of *Suſſex*; and thence it went the ſame way to *Crayford* of *Mongeham*, and in his Deſcendant it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. Tho' there was a great endeavour to have deprived him of it by the Claims of *Durbon* and *Kidder*.

ROCHESTER; the Names of this Place have been very various; the preſent one ſeems to have accrued to it from the *Caſtle here*, which probably was Eminent even in the Times of the *Romans*: For 'tis a juſt Obſervation of *Cambden*, and of *Burton* in his Notes upon the Itinerary of *Antonine*, that all Places that terminate in *Cheſter*, are derived from the Latin *Caſtrum*, and do expreſs that the *Romans* had formerly ſome *Caſtrum* or Fortification on the Ground where the new Place ſtands; as the Northern People near the Borders of *Scotland* call all the old Stations, Forts, or Caſtles in or near the *Roman* Wall, *Cheſters* to this Day. In old Records 'tis often written *Rouveceſtria* and *Roveceſtria*; and in the *Saxon* Chronicle *Hroueceaſtre, & Rofecæſtre.* In the Itinerary of *Antoninus* 'tis called *Durobrovis* and *Durobrovæ*, probably from the Britiſh *Dor* or *Dyr*, Water; and *Bryff*, ſwift; becauſe the *Medway* hath here a very Rapid Courſe; and corruptly from *Durobrovis*, hath it had the ſeveral Names of *Duroprovis*, *Duropromis*, *Durobrivis*, *Durobrius*, *Dorobrevum*, *Dorobrevia*, &c. In the *Textus Roffenſis* 'tis often written *Hroſi* and *Hroſibrevis*; perhaps from the *Saxon* word *Hroſe*, a Roof, Height, or Hill; becauſe of the covered lying of the City, *Urbs tecta*; or from the high Situation of the Caſtle; and hence comes its preſent *Latin* Name *Roffa*, and *Roffenſis*. But ſome chuſe to derive it from one *Roſ*, who was anciently a great Man here, or as *Bede* ſaith, Lord of the Place; tho' I think it much more probable that he took his Name from this Place; as *Solomon de Roſ* and *de Roſcheſtere*, as he is ſometimes written, and who flouriſhed here in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, certainly did. In the *Peutingerian* Tables 'tis called *Roibis*.

Burton, p. 36. *&c.* takes the ancient *Bremenium* of the Itinerary to have been *Rocheſter* in *Northumberland*, for ſuch a *Rocheſter* there is; and that *Rocheſter* is ſo called, *quaſi Rock-cheſter Caſtrum in Rupe*; which if allowable, will ſerve for *Rocheſter* in *Kent* as properly.

Tho' there be nothing particularly mention'd of the State of this Place in the *Roman* Writers, yet 'tis very probable, that it muſt have been conſiderable in their Time, and, as I believe, was then a Walled Town; becauſe its Situation is ſuch, that it muſt have always been a kind of Paſs upon the River, and as 'tis mentioned in the Itinerary as a *Roman Station*, ſo we find to this Day in ſome Parts of the old Walls, fair Rows of *Roman* Bricks, as well as many Fragments of them in the Walls of the Town, Church, *&c.* But the Caſtle hath met with ſo many Diſaſters, that I have hardly obſerved any there. I have ſeen alſo ſome *Roman* Coins which have been found here; particularly one in Copper found by Captain *Coleman*, with a Radiant Crown on the Head, and a Victory on the Reverſe.

This little City, which *Bede* calls *Cantwaraburghe*, the Caſtle of the *Kentiſh* Men, lies towards the *North* ſide of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Seven Miles and a half *Northward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the City; the Liberty whereof claims over it, as doth that of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* over the Precincts of the Cathedral Church. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the proper Pariſh Church of the Town is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*; which is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* There was formerly another Church in the Town which was called St. *Clements*, of which ſome Ruins are ſtill remaining, tho' now 'tis turned into Dwelling-Houſes. It was a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign was by Act of Parliament united to St. *Nicholas* above-mentioned; tho' I believe it had been deſolate a good while before.

A Market is kept in this City on *Fridays*, and it hath by Grant from King *Henry* the Iſt two Annual Fairs, *viz.* *May* 19. and *Nov.* 30.

I ſee no reaſon to conclude, that *Rocheſter* was ever much larger than it is at preſent; for as its chief Dependance was upon the Biſhop who anciently reſided here in the Priory, and on the Monks; ſo the Revenues of either were never great; tho' one *Arthur Hopton*, in a Book called *A Concordance of Time*, Printed *A. D.* 1615. ſaith, that *A. D.* 1137, which was the 2d Year of King *Stephen*, *Rocheſter* was burnt with 39 Pariſh Churches in it: But in no Book whatſoever beſides, have I ever met with an Account of any other Churches in it but St. *Clements* and St. *Nicholas*. On the contrary, there is good reaſon to believe, that anciently it was much leſs than it is now; for in the *Text. Roffenſis*, p. 134, 139. one Street is ſaid to be half the City; and *Cambden* juſtly infers its being a ſmall Place, from its being called by *Bede* but a Caſtle; and therefore he calls the Additional Buildings to it very properly, *the Suburbs*.

In *Domeſday* Book it was valued but at 100 Shillings.

However, I find it thus celebrated in an Epigram by *John Johnſon*, as cited by *Wever* in his Funeral Monuments, *p.* 308.

Urbs antiqua, ferox, bella eſt Roveceſtria Situ
Arx & finitimis imperioſa Locis:
Hic Deus è Ligno fabricavit Mœnia firma,
Quæ ſibi quæq; ſuis ſunt modo tuta ſalus:
Lata Racemiferis paſſimq; per Oppida Colles
Continet, & culti Jugera multa ſoli.

As to its Eccleſiaſtick State, it vies with *Canterbury* for Antiquity; for it was made a Biſhop's See by *Auſtin* the Monk, *A. D.* 604, which was within Seven Years after his firſt coming over into *England*. And as *London* was the other

See, which he conſtituted at the ſame time with *Rocheſter*, it ſhews that *Rocheſter* was then look'd upon as no inconſiderable Place.

But of the Biſhops and the Cathedral here, I muſt treat particularly in another part of this Work; as I ſhall alſo of the Caſtle in its proper place.

This *little* City hath met with many Misfortunes formerly, more than enough to keep it ſo; for *A. D.* 680, *Eldred* King of *Mercia*, ambitiouſly, aiming at enlarging the Bounds of his Kingdom, invaded *Lothair* King of *Kent*, waſted and ſpoiled the whole Country, and ſacked this City in particular.

A. D. 884, or the Year after, according to the *Saxon* Chronicle, the *Danes* coming from *France* with their Navy, divided into two Parts, one of which went to the *Eaſtward*, but the *other* ſail'd up the *Medway* to *Rocheſter*, and laid a vigorous Siege to the City, building Forts and Mounts in order to get over its Walls; but by good luck King *Ælfred* came when the City was in the greateſt Diſtreſs, and juſt ready to ſurrender to the Enemy, beat off the *Danes*, and raiſed the Siege.

And about a Hundred Years after, this poor Place had the misfortune to be beſieged by King *Ethelred*, who quarrelling with the Biſhop, came and blocked up this Town, and forced the Inhabitants to give him 100 *l.* before he would decamp, which was a great Sum in thoſe Days.

A. D. 999, the *Danes* having cruelly haraſſed and pillaged all the Kingdom in that King's Reign, at laſt came to this City; which made as good a Defence as it could againſt them; but they attacked and ſtormed it with ſuch Rage and Fury, that after a ſevere Fight, the Citizens were forced to ſave themſelves by Flight; and leave the Town a Prey to the Enemy, who not only ravaged and ſpoiled it at pleaſure, but alſo along with it, almoſt all *Weſt Kent*.

Some of the old *Daniſh* Spurs have been found here.

Several other Injuries it ſuffered alſo by the Sieges which were laid to the Caſtle; as *A. D.* 1088, when the Nobility of *England* ſet up *Robert* Duke of *Normandy* to recover the Crown from the Uſurpation of his younger Brother *William Rufus*, his Uncle *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, embarking heartily in the Deſign, betook himſelf, with the beſt of the *Engliſh* and *Norman* Nobility, to the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, of which he was Governor. But *Rufus* gathering together a great Army, came and beſieged *Odo* here, and reduced him to ſuch Straits, that both himſelf and his Company were forced to ſubmit to the hard Conditions of abjuring the Realm. And thus from a *Viceroy*, as he was but a little before, he became a Fugitive; and being deprived of all his great Power and Dignity, had died poor and obſcure, if his Nephew *Robert* had not in pure Compaſſion to him, made him Governor of *Normandy*.

The People of *England* being a little backward to aſſiſt *William Rufus* (becauſe of his Precarious Title) in this Siege; he proclaimed that every Man ſhould be accounted a *Niding* (which was then a word of the higheſt Reproach, and ſignified as *Paris* and *Malmsbury* ſay, *nequam*; and is uſed in the *Saxon* Tongue for the vileſt Wretch that can be, one that robs the Dead) if they did not ſpeedily come in to help him; which brought in ſuch Numbers, that he ſoon took the Caſtle, and ſent *Odo* Priſoner to *Tunbridge* Caſtle; not forſooth as Biſhop of *Bayeux*, for that had been breaking in on the Privileges of the Church, but as Earl of *Kent*, and ſo ſubject to the Civil Power. See *Somner* in *Gavelkind*, p. 65. about this word *Nidering*, as *Malmsbury*; or *Nithing*, as *Matt. Paris* calls it, where he ſhews 'tis the ſame as *Wealreaf* in *Saxon*.

In King *John*'s Time alſo ſome of the Barons got Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle, and making *Dalbinett* Governor, deſigned to have held it out againſt the King; but after three Months Siege, in which no doubt the Town ſuffered much, they were forced to Surrender.

And the very next Year, *viz.* 1216, *Lewis*, the *French* King's Son, with ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobility, ſtormed and took this Caſtle. Nay after this, in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, *Simon Montford* ſtraitly beſieged *Rocheſter*, burnt the then Wooden Bridge over the River, together with a Tower of the ſame Matter, which was built for its Defence, and carried by Storm the firſt Gate of the Caſtle: He ſpoiled alſo the Church and the Priory. But after a vigorous Defence of Seven Days which was made againſt him by Earl *Warren* who was in the Caſtle; *Montford* hearing that the King was coming againſt him, thought fit to march off, and left others to carry on the Siege, who were ſoon driven off by the King's Forces.

And as if all kinds of Misfortunes were to attend this City, it hath been alſo ſeveral times deſtroyed by Fire.

A. D. 1130, King *Henry* the Iſt in Perſon, and a great Number of the Nobility and Biſhops being here with Archbiſhop *William*, to Conſecrate the great Church of the Priory here, which was then but newly finiſhed, a very great Fire happened, which did abundance of miſchief to the Town. The words in the *Saxon* Chronicle are, *Se Burch forbernde æl-mæſt*. The City was almoſt burnt down.

A. D. 1137, *Kilburn* ſaith it was almoſt all conſumed by Fire again, on *June* 3.

A. D. 1177, it was again almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, and the New-built Church very much damaged; and *Kilburn* ſaith that it continued deſolate till the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId; but then *A. D.* 1225, it was repaired again very well, and Ditched and Walled round: So that from hence we may, I ſuppoſe, date the Age of the preſent Walls of *Rocheſter*. And theſe three Deſtructions of this Place by Fire, make good what Archbiſhop *Parker* ſaith of it in his *Antiqu. Britan.* p. 291.

In the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, there were three Mints for coining of Money in this City, erected by King *Ethelſtane*; of which, two were the King's, and the other the Biſhop's, *Vid. Text. Roff.* 35, 96, 193, which laſt muſt have been ſituated near the Monaſtery, if not within its Walls; for 'tis ſaid in the laſt of thoſe Places cited from the *Text. Roffenſis*, That *Geldewuthus Monetarius*, in order to be admitted a Monk in the Priory of *Rocheſter*, gave his Houſe which ſtood by the Monks Burying-Place, and Ten Acres of Land at *Borſtalle* and *Delce*, to the Convent.

A. D. 1251. A Solemn Tournament was held in this City, and the *Engliſh* maintained their Ground againſt the Foreign Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were very numerous here in this Reign, with ſo much Gallantry, as to gain entirely the Honour of the Day.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *John de Cobham* held this City of the King; and when the Pleas of the Crown were held here in that Year, he produced a Leaſe of it for his Life before the Juſtices Itinerant.

The City hath now never a Gate to it, properly ſo called, or that can be opened and ſhut; there being of *Southgate* near *Boly-Hill*, only the Portal remaining; and *Eaſtgate* is quite taken away, ſo that only the Name is continued; and that is uſually now applied to the Street which that Gate formerly led into. There were formerly other Gates;

Gates; as one called *Broadgate*, which I take to be that which leads into the College Yard; and another called in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, f. 75, and 79. *Cheldgate* or *Chieldgate*: Though where that ſtood, I am not yet certain.

There were alſo formely ſeveral Streets whoſe Names are now loſt or changed, as *Dodinghorne*, which I ſuppoſe was that leading from the great Street up to *Boly-Hill*.

There was a Place alſo which is ſaid to lie to the *South* of the Caſtle, which in old Deeds and Charters, particularly one of King *Ethelwulf*, is frequently called *Haga*, or the *Haw*; which doubtleſs is that Piece of Ground which is now corruptly called the *Hog-Yard*.

I can't determine, though I think it probable, that *Rocheſter* was walled in the *Romans* Time; but 'tis certain from the *Textus Roffenſis* that it had Walls before the Year 760; for in a Charter there recorded of *Sigered* King of *Kent*, whereby an Acre of Ground is given to the Monaſtery, it is expreſſed that it lay by the *North Wall* of the City.

The Ancient Title of the Governor of this City, about the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, ſeems to have been *Præpoſitus*; as appears by many Places in the *Textus Roffenſis*; as particularly in *Folio* 189. where are theſe Words, *Gundulfus de Roveceſtre filius Grentonis Præpoſiti ejuſdem Villæ*. For though I know *Præpoſitus Villæ* often ſignifies no more than a Reeve or Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor; and who therefore is ſometimes called *Serviens Villæ*; yet as I don't meet with the Title of any other Officer at that Time in the Town; ſo I fancy *this* muſt be the ſame who was afterwards called *Bailiff*, though *Philpot* ſaith his Title was *Port-Reve*: For *Præpoſitus* doth often ſignify ſuch an Officer as a Conſtable or a Bailiff, who under the King preſided over the Government of a Town.

And in a Charter of King *Henry* the IId to this City, which I ſaw in Mr. *Head*'s Collections, kindly communicated to me by *Francis Barell*, Eſq; our Recorder; the chief Officer of the Town is called *Præpoſitus Civitatis*. This Charter is *there* ſaid to have been granted by King *Henry* the Iſt, but it was dated in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IId.

This Charter grants to the City that it may be *Gilda Mercatoria*, and ſuch a Gild, Fraternity or Corporation aggregated, may be a Body without a Head; as moſt of our Corporations were at firſt, and were ſo conſtituted by the Force of theſe Words, *Gilda Mercatoria*.

A Copy of the Charter ſaid to be from King Henry *the* Iſt, *but it is really from King* Henry *the* IId.

From Mr. Head's *Collections; who had this Charter from a Manuſcript of Dr.* John Codd, *Prebendary of* Rocheſter.

"HENR. Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Norman: & Aquitan. Comes Andeg. Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Juſticiariis, Vice-comitibus, Præpoſitis, Miniſtris, & omnibus Ballivis, & fidelibus ſuis, preſentem Chartam inſpecturis, Salutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & hac Charta noſtra confirmaſſe Civibus noſtris Roffenſ. & Heredibus eorum Civitatem noſtram de Feod. firm. pro 25 l. Sterlingorum reddend. ad Scacarium noſtrum per Annum; videlicet, Medietatem ad Paſcham, & aliam Medietatem ad Feſtum Sancti Michaelis. Tenend. de Nobis & Heridibus noſtris, eis & Hæredibus ſuis in perpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis, & Libertatibus, & liberis Conſuetudinibus, ad prædictam Civitatem pertinentibus. Et quod habeant *Gildam Mercatoriam*, cum Hanſa & aliis libertatibus & conſuetudinibus ad Gildam illam pertinentibus, ita quod nullus Vice-comes *Kantiæ* in aliquo ſe intromittat ſuper eos de aliquo Placito, vel Querela, vel Occaſione.

"Salvis nobis & Hæredibus noſtris in perpetuum placitis Coronæ noſtræ quæ Attachiari debent per eoſdem Cives uſque adventum Juſticiariorum noſtrorum.

"Conceſſimus etiam & confirmavimus eiſdem Civibus quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros Civitat. Roffenſ. de ullo placito preter placita de Tenuris exterioribus exceptis Monaſteriis, & miniſtris noſtris.

"Conceſſimus etiam & confirmavimus eiſdem Civibus Quietantiam Murorum infra Civitatem prædictam, & Portſocne, & quod nullus eorum faciet Duellum; & quod de Placitis ad Coronam pertinentibus ſe poſſent diſrationare ſecundum antiquam Conſuetudinem Civitatis prædictæ. Et quod nullus infra Muros Civitatis prædictæ capiat Hoſpitem per vim, ſed per liberationem Mareſcalli.

"Conceſſimus etiam & confirmavimus eiſdem Civibus. Quod omnes Cives Civitatis Roffenſis, ſint quieti de *Thelonio*, & *Laſtagio* per totam Angliam, & per omnes Portas Maris: Et quod nullus de miſerecordia pecunice indicetur, niſi ſicut tempore Regis Henrici *Avi noſtri* indicaretur (*a*). Et quod in eadem Civitate Roffenſ. in nullo placito ſit *Miskeninge*. Et quod *Portmote* ſemel tantum in 15 diebus teneatur. Et quod Terras ſuas, & Tenuras & Vadimonia, & Debita, omnia juſte habeant quocunque eis debentur. Et quod de Terris ſuis & Tenuris quæ ſunt infra Civitatem prædictam rectum eis teneatur ſecundum Conſuetudinem Civitat. prædict. Et quod de omnibus debitis ſuis quæ accomodata fuerunt apud Roffam & de vadimoniis ibidem factis placita apud Roffam teneatur. Et ſi quis in tota Anglia *Theolonium* vel Conſuetudinem ab hominibus Roffenſ. ceperit poſtquam ipſe à recto defecerit Præpoſiti Civitatis Roffenſ. *Naamium* inde apud Roffam capiant.

(*a*) *This ſhews it muſt be* K. Hen. 2*d's Charter, for he being Son to* Jeffery Plantagenet *&* Maud *the Empreſs, who was the Daughter of* K. H. 1. *might juſtly call that Prince* Avus.

"Inſuper ad emendationem prædict. Civitat. Roffenſ. conceſſimus eiſdem Civitatibus & confirmavimus, quod omnes ſint quieti de *Briſhot*, & de *Childwick*, & de *Jewſine*, & de *Scothale*, ita quod Ballivi ejuſdem Civitatis vel alioquis alius Ballivus *Scottalum* non faciet. Quare volumus & firmiter præcipimus quod prædict. Cives Roffenſ. habeant & teneant de nobis & heredibus noſtris eis & heredibus ſuis prædictam Civitatem Roffenſ. cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis ad Feodum firmum pro 25 l. Sterlingorum per Annum, ad Scacarium noſtrum reddendis ad terminum prædict. Et quod habeant omnes Libertates & Quietancias prædictas in perpetuum bene & in pace libere quiete honorifice plenarie & integre ſicut prædictum eſt.

"Salva libertate Civitatis noſtræ, London. His Teſtibus. E. London. J. de Bathon. W. Karleon, Epiſcopis. *E. de Burgo* (*b*), Comite Kanciæ, Juſtitiarius Angliæ, Philip de Albiniaco, Willielmo Filio Warini, Radulpho Filio Nicholai, Godfrido de Cranebimley, cum aliis.

(*b*) Edw. de Burgo *muſt be* Hubert de Burgo's *Father.*

"Datum per manum venerabilis Patris Richardi Checheſtri Epiſcopi Cancellarii noſtri apud Weſtmonaſterium, 6. Novemb. Anno Regni noſtri 12mo (*c*). *A. D.* 1111.

(*c*) *This Date of* IIII. *muſt be a Miſtake for* 1166. *for* K. H. 2. *did not begin his Reign till* An. 1154.

In the ſame Manuſcript is alſo the Copy of a Charter of King *Henry* the IIId, reciting, that whereas he had granted to the Citizens of *Rocheſter* and their Heirs, *Civitatem noſtram Roffenſ. ad Feodi firmam pro* 20 *l. Sterlingorum*; and all other

other Privileges particularly recited, as in the preceeding Charter of King *Henry* the IId.

This goes on thus:

"NOS conceſſiones & libertates ratas ha-"bentes & gratas pro fideli Servitio quod "iidem Cives nobis impendant & pro damnis "& jacturis, quæ ſuſtinuerunt in obſequio no-"ſtro tempore perturbationis hic in Regno no-"ſtro, remiſſimus eiſdem Civibus & Hæredibus "ſuis pro nobis & Hæredibus noſtris octo Libras "annuas de firma prædicta, ita quod reddant no-"bis per Annum, ad Scacarium noſtrum pro "firma prædict. 12 Libras; viz. Unam media-"tatem ad Scacarium noſtrum *Paſchæ*, & aliam "medietatem ad Scacarium noſtrum Michaelis "in perpetuum.

"Concedimus etiam & hac Charta noſtra "confirmamus pro nobis & hæredibus noſtris eiſ-"dem Civibus & Hæredibus ſuis, quod in perpe-"tuum ſint quieti de Stallagio & Muragio per "totum Regnum noſtrum. Et etiam quod ei-"dem Cives & eorum Hæredes habeant *Free-*"*market* infra Civitatem prædictam. Et quod "ipſi & Hæredes ſui in perpetuum habeant Re-"turnum omnium brevium tam de ſummoniti-"one Scacarii, quam de aliis Libertatem Civi-"tatis prædict. tangentibus: Quod reſpondent "ad Scacarium de omnibus debitis Summonitio-"nibus & Demandis dictam Libertatem tangenti-"bus. Ita quod nullus Vice-comes ſeu alius Bal-"livus noſter vel Miniſter ingrediatur, Civitat. "prædict. ad aliquas diſtractiones Summonitio-"nes, aut alia facienda quæ ad Officium pertine-"ant niſi per defectum prædictorum Civium, "ſeu Ballivorum ſuorum. Quare volumus & "firmiter precipimus pro nobis & hæredibus no-"ſtris, quod prædict. Cives & Hæredes ſui tene-"ant, & habeant in perpetuum omnes Libertates "& Quietancias prædictas, ſine occaſione vel "impedimento noſtro, & Hæredum noſtrorum, "Juſtitiariorum, Vice-comitum, & omnium Bal-"livorum noſtrorum.

"Et prohibemus ſuper forisfacturam noſtram, "ne quis eos ſuper Præmiſſis, vel aliquo Premiſ-"ſorum impedire, gravare, aut moleſtare pre-"ſumat. His Teſtibus: Venerab. Waltero Ba-"thon. & Wellienſ. Epiſcopo; Gilberto de Clare "Comite Gloceſtri & Hertford. *Will. de Valence* "Fratre noſtro, Hugo de Bygot, Roger de "Leyborne, Will. de Leet, Will. Wellet, Pe-"tro de Nevil, Galfredo Porcie, Gilb. Filio Hu-"gonis, Bartholomeo de Bygot, & aliis.

"Datum per manum noſtram, apud Weſt-"monaſt. 6 Febr. Anno Regni noſtri 50. A. D. "1265.

In King *Richard* the IId's Time was a new Charter, reciting one of King *Edward*'s, and another of King *Henry* the IIId, and of Liberties granted by them.

Another alſo they have, *viz.* The Charter of King *Edward* the IVth, which is extant *A. D.* 1461. But very long, ſo I ſhall only abſtract it.

1. It recites, that the City is ſituated in a Place moſt defenſible and fit for the Reſiſtance of Enemies, that would enter the Kingdom. Their Troths and their Services to King *Edward* the IVth, and his Noble Progenitors, *&c.* That if they have larger Liberties their Services and Readineſs will enlarge with them, *&c.*

2. And there it is granted, that inſtead of a Bailiff they ſhall have a Mayor and Twelve Aldermen, and as many Common-Council Men; and plead and be impleaded by the Title of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of *Rocheſter* --- The Mayor to be elected on the *Monday* after *Michaelmas*. The ſame Day alſo they are to chuſe a Coroner and Two Conſtables.

3. Their Bounds are alſo there determined, *viz.* from the City by Land to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, and from the Wharf of that Hoſpital to the Water of *Medway* in Circuit; *i. e.* To *King's Ferry* and *Sheerneſs*, *Lancelane* unto *Horſted-ſtreet*, and from thence in Circuit by the Lane that lieth between the Meſſuage of *Gilbert Striche* and *William Horſted* unto a Croſs called *Kewlings Crouch*, alias *Paul's Croſs*; and from the aforeſaid Croſs in Circuit to the Manor of *Neſhinden*; thence to the *Mill-Hill* next *Neſhinden*; and from thence in Circuit unto the *Stone*, and thence between the King's Way leading to *Woldham* and the Manor of *Rings*, on the *Eaſt* Part of the ſaid Manor; and from the ſaid *Stone* unto the Water of *Medway* there. And alſo from the ſaid City unto a Croſs ſeated in *Littleborough* in the Town of *Strode*; and alſo by the Water of *Medway* aforeſaid: That is to ſay, from *Sheerneſs* to *Hawkwood*.

4. They were to have alſo Power to ſearch all Merchandizes to be ſhipped there, and all Forfeitables, all Wrecks of the Sea and Fiſhes, with the Liberty and Precincts.

5. To have the Ferry over the Water, if the Bridge happen to be broken down.

6. To have the Power of Clerk of the Market, Aſſize of Bread, *&c.*

7. To be free by Land and Water throughout *England*.

8. To have Goods of Felons and Outlawries of Men reſident, *&c.*

9. To keep a Court from 15 Days to 15 Days.

10. To attach by Goods, arreſt by Body, and to Impriſon.

11. To have cognizance of all Pleas real, perſonal, and mix'd.

12. To have return of all Writs and Precepts.

13. To exempt the Sheriff and his Officers from doing any Office, *&c.*

14. To have all manner of Fines, Treſpaſſes, Deed-Bonds, *&c.*

15. To keep two Law-Days or Leets on the *Bullis*, and a Court of *Pye-Powder*.

16. A Fair on St. *Dunſtan*'s Day.

17. The Paſturage of Cattle in the City Ditch, and Caſtle Ditch; and to build upon *Eaſtgate-Bridge*.

18. To have Juſtices of Peace within themſelves.

19. To direct their Writs to their own Miniſters, *&c.*

20. That Reſidents be exempted from bearing Offices out of the City.

21. That they may purchaſe Lands of 200 *l. per Ann.* to them and their Succeſſors.

Hiſce Teſtibus.

Tho. Canterbury, Primate of all *England*, and Legate of the Apoſtolical See, our Dear Couſin, *&c. Cum multis aliis.*

Dat. Ann. (1.) *Regni Edw.* 4. *Annoq; Dom.* 1461.

In Biſhop *Gundulfus*'s Time there was a famous Mill here, which was then taxed by him at 30 *s. Ad Veſtitum Monachorum*; as this City was then taxed at 10 *l.* but I am not ſure it was deſigned to be annual; and rather think that it was a kind of voluntary Taxation, which they then came into, in order to cloath and equip the new Monks, which *Gundulf* had then placed here, in the Room of the Secular Canons, which

which were Poſſeſſors of the Convent before. *Textus Roffenſis*, *f.* 196.

There was, I think ſomething peculiar to this City of *Rocheſter*, and to the Convent formerly ſituated in it, with regard to *The Sealers* of the King's Writs; theſe were called *Spigurnelli*, and the Office of Sealing, *Eſpicurnuntia*, which probably come from the *Saxon* Sparran, to ſhut up, ſeal, or ſecure. Of theſe *Spigurnells* I find this Note in our *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*.

Memoradum,

Quod primo die adventus Domini Regis ad Roffam debent Spigurnelli habere quatuor Panes de Pane Armigerum, & quatuor Panes de Pane Garcionum. Item debent habere quatuor Galones Cerviſiæ conventualis & quatuor Galones Cerviſiæ communis. Item de Coquina quatuor Fercula quibus conventus ſervitur & quatuor Fercula de communi, & 24 Alleces, & 24 Ova, item ad Prebendam 8 parvos bucell'.

Item debent habere 8 Obolos ad emendum Fænum. Et hoc proviſum & ſtatutum eſt per Dominum Regem Henricum Filium Regis Johannis, & per Hugonem de Burgo, & per G. de Greencombe pro iſtâ dictâ Proviſione & conceſſione debent Prior & Conventus Roffenſis ubicunque Dominus Rex fuerit quieti eſſe pro cera ad ſigillum.

Tamen ſi Dominus Rex faciat moram in Roffa per 2 Dies vel amplius non habebunt Spigurnelli de prædict. Convent. &c.

Si exierit & redierit habebunt ſicut in Primo Adventu, ut prædictum eſt.

As to the Famous Hoſpital and Charity of Mr. *Watts*, that of St. *Catherine's*, and the Schools of this City, they ſhall be diſcourſed of in their proper Places.

Here is now a very noble Stone-Bridge of Eleven Arches over the *Medway*, about which there hath been ſo much conſtant Care taken by the Publick, that its Hiſtory will be very well worth relating. We have no Account of any Bridge here in the Time of the *Romans*, nor did the *Roman* Way lead directly to it; but coming by *Cobham* Park, it ran away directly by *Frinsbury* Windmill, towards *Chatham*; where Dr. *Plot* ſaith there was a Tradition, That the River was anciently fordable; but of that I can ſay nothing certain; and I judge it to be much more probable, that there was a Paſſage over there by Boats, in the Nature of what we now call a Ferry.

And how ſoon after, or at what particular Time the firſt Bridge over the River was made here, I cannot find. There is no mention made of any Bridge at *Rocheſter* in the Time of the *Daniſh* Devaſtations made here; nor when King *William* the IId did here beſiege his Uncle *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*. The firſt mention that I find of this Bridge is in *Stow's Annals*, who ſaith when King *John*, *A. D.* 1215. beſieged and took *Rocheſter* Caſtle, he attempted alſo to burn the Bridge; but that *Robert Fitzwalter* put out the Fire and ſaved it.

This Bridge was of Wood, having a wooden Tower upon it, and was very ſtrong in its Way, being built with Nine Arches. It ſtood more to the *North* than the preſent Bridge, and its further End was where *Stroud* Hoſpital formerly ſtood.

To the Maintenance of this Bridge in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IId, ſeveral Perſons, Pariſhes, and Tenants were liable as you will find below.

A. D. 1264. *Simon*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, burnt the wooden Tower down, and a good Part of the Bridge, when he engaged himſelf in the Barons Wars againſt King *Henry* the IIId.

And *A. D.* 1281. a very great and long Froſt with much Snow happened; the River *Medway* was entirely frozen over, ſo that People went over on Foot: But upon a ſudden Thaw, the Ice breaking almoſt all at once, carried away with the Stream almoſt all the Remains of this old Bridge. After this another Bridge (I ſuppoſe of Wood too) was built in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId. But on a Rumor of an intended Invaſion from *France* it was pulled down again.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign the Bridge was ſo broken and out of Repair that People were forced to go over the River by Boats; and the Wharf at *Rocheſter* ſo bad, that all Veſſels uſed that at *Stroud*.

From a Manuſcript Book kindly communicated to me by Francis Barrel, *Eſq; Recorder of* Rocheſter; *which Manuſcript is ſaid to be Collected and Written by Sir* Roger Manwood, *Knt. Chief Baron of the* Exchequer, *A. D.* 1586, *being then alſo one of the Wardens of the Bridge.*

In *A. D.* 1277, and the 5th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the King ſends a Precept to the Sheriff of *Kent*, to enquire into the Merits of a Complaint made to him by the Maſter and Brethren of *Strode* Hoſpital, that they were diſtrained for the Repair of that *Head* of *Rocheſter Bridge* which was next to their Houſe; and orders *Roger Northwood*, and *Ralph de Sandwich*, to enquire into the Matter by the Oaths of proper Men in the Neighbourhood. The Sheriff impanels then 24 Men there named, and they return on their Oaths, That *Gilbert Glanville* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Founder of that Hoſpital, built a Key of Stone at the Head of the *Weſtern* End of the Bridge; towards the Repair of which, beſides the Alms and Contributions that he begged about in all Places adjacent, he built ſome Houſes on this Key, the Rents of which, and the ſmall Rents of ſome other Houſes adjacent, he appointed and appropriated for the Maintenance and Repair of the ſaid *Weſtern* End or Head of the Bridge; aſſigning the ſame to the Maſter and Brethren for that Purpoſe; who received theſe Rents, and did actually Maintain and Repair the Head of the ſaid Bridge, till the time of the Siege of *Rocheſter*, when Earl *Warren* and *Roger de Leybourn*, burnt down ſome of thoſe Houſes. After which the Maſter and Brethren carried the Remaining Materials and Ruins of the Houſes home, and Repaired their Chapel with the Stones of the ſaid Key, *&c.* So it went againſt the Hoſpital.

Again, in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, an Inquiſition was taken before *John Vielſtone* the King's Eſcheator for the County of *Kent*; by the Oaths of 12 Men there named, about the Repair of *Rocheſter* Bridge; who on their Oaths report, That the Inhabitants of *Boreſtall*, *Cockleſtone*, *Frinsberie* and *Stoke*, which are Tenements to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, ought to begin to make the ſaid Bridge, at the *Eaſtern* End of it next the City; and to make the Wharf, and all the Work of both Wood and Earth, as far as the *ſecond Pere*; and this part which they are to make good, is called the *firſt Pere*.

2d Pere, Is to be made by the Inhabitants of *Chetham* and *Gillingham*.

3d Pere, Is to be made by *Halling*, *Trotteſclyve*, *Malling*, *Southfleet*, *Stone*, *Penynden*, and *Faukeham*.

4th Pere, Is to be made by *Ellesford*, *Feod*, *Enleſſe*, *Ovynbelle*, *Smallborne*, *Coſynton*, *Dodeſland*, *Gilberdeſtand*, *Wooldham*, *Burham*, *Horſtede*, *Farle*, *Torſtone*, *Chalk*, *Henhurſt* and *Orle*.

5th Pere, Is to be made by *Wrotham*, *Maidenſtone*, *Watringbury*, *Nettleſtede*, *Eaſt Peckham*, *Weſt Peckham*, *Haſellholte*, *Mereworth*, *Laybourne*, *Swantone*, *Offham*, *Weſtrom* and *Dittone*.

6th

6th Pere, Is to be made by *Holingborne* and *Egborne*.

7th and *8th Peres*, Are to be made by the Inhabitants or Men of *Hoo*.

9th Pere, Is to be made by *Northfleet*, *Clywe*, *Higham*, *Denton*, *Meltone*, *Loddesdone*, *Mepham*, *Snodeland*, *Birling* and *Padlesworth*.

The King is to make the Barbican and the Draw-Bridge; and the *Major*, so he is called, and the Brethren of the Hospital of St. *Mary*'s in *Strode*, are to make the Bridge and Wharf from the Draw-Bridge as far as *Strode*, or to the *Western* End of the said Bridge.

Again, in the 29th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, a Precept was sent from the King to *Galfrid de Saye*, *Thomas Colepeper*, *John Stoyle*, and *Robert Beaufitz*, to enquire into the Defects and want of Repair of this Bridge, and what Persons or Places were obliged to make them good.

These made an Inquisition by the Oaths and Reports of 12 Men there named, and Report, that

There is a small Place of about 30 Feet in length adjoining to the Wharf, at the *East* End of the Bridge, which ought to be repaired on the *North* side by the Men of *Friendsbury*, and on the *South* by the City of *Rochester*; and that unless this Place be repaired well, no safe Passage will be for Carriages and Horses over the Bridge.

As to the first *Pere* they determine as above; and after the same manner for the second *Pere* and the third. For the fourth Pere they put in some new Names of Places, and leave out others: They say it ought to be Repaired by *Eyllesford*, *Ickles*, *Ovenbill*, *Smalborne*, *Cosington*, *Doddeslonde*, *Gilberdeslong*, *Woldham*, *Burham*, *Horsted*, *Fairleigh*, *Terston*, *Chalke*, *Henhurst*, and *Orle*.

The Places that are to maintain the fifth Pere, are the same as in the former Inquisition, only *West Peckham* is left out, and *Swanscomb* put instead of *Swanton*; and some differences in the spelling of Names. The 6th, 7th, and 8th Pere have the same Repairers as before; and so hath also the 9th, and the Draw-Bridge, *Barbican* and Wharf at the *West* End, *&c.* all as before.

After this in the Manuscript, follows a kind of Table; what the Contributary Lands are for the several Peres and Works of the Bridge; in which some new Places are mentioned; as for the 4th Pere, *Homeden* alias *Eden*, *Bonebeld*, *Loose*, *Bydington*, *Stockberry*, and *Sineland* alias *Smateland*; and many Names written after a different manner.

But notwithstanding all this Care, after the taking of *Calais* by King *Edward* the IIId, this Wooden Bridge was found to be so continually subject to Repairs, because of the great Breadth and Depth of the River, the Rapidity of the Stream, the continual fretting of the Salt-Water, the working and bearing of the Tides, and the mighty Concourse of Passengers to and fro from *France*, all which must pass over this Bridge, that it became very dangerous for Horses and Carriages to go over it. It was then resolved that a new Bridge of Stone should be built, and placed nearer to the Castle, which is the same with that which is now standing; the former wooden Bridge going over to the *Newark* Hospital in *Strode*. This great and useful Work was began, and in a manner compleated, at the Charge of Sir *Robert Knolles*, an Eminent Captain under King *Edward* the IIId in his Wars in *France*, and who having got thereby great Riches, laid them out this way in one of the most useful Services he could have performed to his Country.

This Gentleman, Sir *Robert Knolles*, raised himself, by his Valour and Conduct, from a private Soldier to a General; and he made himself so Famous in the Wars in *France*, for ravaging and spoiling their Cities, Towns, *&c.* that the ruined Gable Heads, Ends, or Remains of Churches, and other Buildings, were called by the People *Knolles his Mitres*. He died about the middle of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign.

In the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId, Sir *Robert Knolles*, and Sir *John de Cobham*, petitioned the Parliament, that of certain Lands and Tenements in *Kent*, which were bound according to a *certain Rate in the Exchequer*, to maintain a Bridge between the City of *Rochester* and the Town of *Stroud*; they may among themselves yearly chuse two *Guardians*, or *Wardens*, as they are now called, who may be impowered to purchase and receive Lands and Tenements to the yearly value of 500 Marks; to Implead, and be Impleaded, *&c.* which was granted; only they were limited not to purchase Lands above 300 Marks *per Ann.* And in the 21st Year of King *Richard* the IId, an Act was made that all Rents and Customs due to the old Bridge, should now be paid to the new one, which was now built in a better place.

This Bridge also being much broken and out of Repair, *A. D.* 1489, *John Moreton* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, published a Remission from Purgatory for 40 Days, of all manner of Sin and Wickedness, to all such as would give any thing towards the Repair of this Bridge, *Antiqu. Britan.* p. 298.

In Aid of this Work, and towards the perpetual Maintenance of this new Stone Bridge in Repair, not only many Sums of Money were given by many good Persons of *Kent*, of *London*, and of other Places, but also divers Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Hereditaments, in the Counties of *Kent*, *Essex*, and in the City of *London*, now called the *Lands Proper*, and belonging to the said Bridge. As in *Kent*,

The Manor of *Langden* was given by the Bishop of *Rochester* and others.

The Manor of *Little Delce* near *Rochester* by Mr. Justice *Kitebell*, &c.

The Manor of *Rose-Court* at *Greane* by King *Richard* the IId, being forfeited to the Crown by *John Cobham* and others.

The Manor of *Nashenden* by *John Peckham* and others.

Tenements in *Rochester*, by the King, the Bishop of *Durham* and others.

Lands and Tenements in *Frendsbury* by *John Double* and others.

Lands and Tenements in *Dartford* by *John Trelingham* and others.

Lands and Rents in the Isle of *Shepey*, by the King and others.

Lands in *Halstow* by

Lands in *Hoo* by

Forty Marks Rent out of *Sharyngden* and *Nesse* in the Isle of *Elmeley* by King *Richard* the IId, forfeited by *John Cobham*, &c.

A Rent of Eight Quarters of Barley out of great *Delce* near *Rochester*.

Lands of Mr. *Richard Lee*, belonging to the Manor of *Nashenden*.

Seven Acres of Land at *Little Delce*.

Sixteen Acres at *Dartford*.

Thirty Acres of Salt Mersh Land at *Eastwick* and *Sparts*, near *Hoo* and *Greane*.

A Grant from the King of a Rent of 5 *l. per Ann.* out of the Hundred of *Blengate*.

In *Essex*,

The Manor of *Southall* alias *Tilbery*, given by King *Richard* the IId, and forfeited to the Crown by *John Cobham* and his Feoffees.

In *London*,

The chief Messuage in *Cornhill*, given by King *Richard* IId.

Other Tenements in *London* given by *Wayingford* and others.

But leſt theſe *Lands Proper* ſhould be found unequal and inſufficient to defray the Charges of the Repairs this Bridge muſt neceſſarily be ſubject to; an Act of Parliament was made in the 21ſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, that the ancient Lands and Tenements formerly charged and called the *Contributary Lands*, ſhould ſtill continue ſo, and be liable to contribute towards the Repairs of this Stone-Bridge, if the Lands Proper ſhould prove deficient for that Purpoſe.

The ſaid King *Richard* the IId gave Licenſe alſo for *Amortyzing* unto the Wardens and Commonalty of the *Lands Contributary*, for Maintenance of this Bridge, Lands to the value of 200 *l. per Ann.*

In the 9th Year of King *Henry* the Vth, it was Enacted in Parliament, That the two Wardens, without the Commonalty, might *Sue* and be *Sued*; and that by the Death or other Remove of any Warden, the *Writ* or *Suits* ſhould not *abate*. Which was done for the better Recovery of ſuch Lands and Rents, as did belong to the Repairs of this Bridge; and that Actions and Suits of Law might duly proceed.

And it appears by an Inquiſition taken in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, that ſome more Lands were then given to the Repair of the Bridge by divers Perſons, in purſuance of that Licenſe of *Mortmain* above-mentioned.

Afterwards, becauſe the two Wardens of this Bridge only, without the Commonalty of the Lands Contributary, were by the Act of the 9th Year of King *Henry* the 5th aforeſaid, ſpecially enabled for all Suits, and *were not every Year newly elected* by the Commonalty, but continued for many Years together. In proceſs of Time, theſe Wardens came to let good Leaſes to their Friends and Servants for long Terms, and at the old Rents; without having any regard to the Increaſe of the Price of Timber and other Materials, and of the Wages of Maſons, Carpenters, Labourers, *&c.* which became triple or quadruple of what they were anciently. From hence it muſt and did happen, that the Charge of the Repair of the Bridge did annually exceed the Income and Revenue ſettled for that purpoſe; and conſequently the Structure grew into great decay, and was almoſt run to ruin.

Hence in Queen *Mary*'s and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reigns, in the Beginning, a Toll or Tax was impoſed and gathered of all Paſſengers and Carriages towards the Repair of the Bridge.

By a Commiſſion alſo from the Queen, a Tax, in nature of a Fifteenth, was Impoſed and Collected all over the County of *Kent*; but this was very oppreſſive and heavy upon the County, and after all, not equal to the Charges of the neceſſary Repairs.

This therefore that Excellent and Publick Spirited Man, Sir *Roger Manwood*, well conſidering; as alſo, that the long Leaſes above-mentioned, being let by the Wardens alone, without the Commonalties Conſent, were not good in Law; becauſe the *Lands proper* belonging to the Bridge, were by the *Donors* given and aſſured unto both: He firſt of all acquainted the Lord Treaſurer *Burghley* with the State of the Caſe: Who eſpouſed the matter with ſome Zeal, and declared, that the Queen had very much at Heart the Preſervation of the ſaid Bridge.

Having gained this Point, Sir *Roger* obtained a ſpecial and full Commiſſion from the Queen, directed to the Lord Treaſurer, Lord Admiral, Lord *Bergavenny*, Lord *Cobham*, Sir *Walter Mildmay* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Councellor; to himſelf, and to ſeveral others; as *Edward Fynes* Earl of *Lincoln*, Sir *Thomas Kemp*, Sir *Richard Baker*, Sir *Thomas Fane*, Deans of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*; *Nicholas Barham*, Queen's Serjeant at Law, *William Lovelace*, Serjeant at Law, *Thomas Wotton*, Eſq; *John Brook*, alias *Cobham*, Eſq;, *Thomas Copinger*, Eſq;, *William Cromer*, Eſq;, *Robert Bing*, Gent, *Thomas Fludd*, Gent. empowering them to inquire into, to hear and determine all matters relating to the Revenues, Accounts, or Repairs of the Bridge, *&c.* and this was confirmed under the Great Seal of *England*. The firſt opening of this Commiſſion, and Execution thereupon, was at *Rocheſter*, *Feb.* 8. *A. D.* 1574, and there they came to the following Reſolutions and Orders.

1. That before *Eaſter* next, all the Evidences and Writings relating to the Bridge, ſhould be brought to the Lord *Cobham*'s Houſe; and there to be peruſed by the ſaid Sir *Roger Manwood*, Mr. *Barham*, Mr. *Lovelace*, Mr. *Wotton*, and Mr. *Baker*, or the Majority of them; who were to put into Writing what they found neceſſary for the due Performance of this Deſign.

2. That before *Eaſter* next, ſearch ſhould be made of the Records relating to the Bridge, which might be in the *Exchequer*, by *Gilbert Hyde* Auditor, and by *Thomas Lane* Attorney of the ſaid Bridge; and an Account in Writing to be given in to the Commiſſioners.

3. That before *Eaſter* next ſearches be made in the Cathedral Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, by the Deans of thoſe Places, of what Records could be found relating to this matter in their Archives.

4. That before that Time, a good and perfect Survey ſhould be made by the ſaid Mr. *Cromer*, Mr. *Byng*, and Mr. *Fludd*, or by two of them, of all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *London*, or elſewhere belonging to the Bridge.

5. That before that Time, a good and perfect Survey be made by the Lords *Bergavenny* and *Cobham*, the Dean of *Rocheſter*, *John Brook*, alias *Cobham*, Mr. *Kemp Baker*, *Wotton* and *Copynger*, or the Majority of them, of the preſent State and Decay of the Bridge, and of the Foundation and Works thereof.

6. That before the ſaid Time, true and perfect Accounts be made before the Lords and Gentlemen laſt named, or a Majority of them, by the Accomptants and Officers of the ſaid Bridge, as well as of the late Tax in the manner of a XVth, and of the late *Toll* or Collection at the Bridge; as alſo of the Farms, Rents, Fines, and other Profits of the Lands, Tenements, *&c.* belonging to the ſaid Bridge, remaining not yet duly accounted and anſwered for.

7. That on the Day next after the next Quarter Seſſions at *Maidſtone*, 12 or more of theſe Commiſſioners ſhall meet at *Rocheſter*, in order to Summon in a ſufficient Jury, to enquire and preſent what Lands and Perſons are or ought to be Contributors to the Repair and Maintenance of the ſaid Bridge; as alſo to conſider of ſuch farther Proceedings as ſhall be thought neceſſary, on the Peruſal of the Surveys Accounts and Writings above-mentioned; all which were to lye there ready before them.

On *April* 13. *A. D.* 1575, Ten of the Commiſſioners above-named met at *Rocheſter*, and ſwore two Juries, one out of the County, and the other out of the City and Liberties of *Rocheſter*.

Theſe Juries had full Inſtructions given them to enquire,

1. As to the Contributary Lands, who is the Owner, and who the Farmer of the Manor in every ſuch Pariſh, and what the ſame is worth *per Ann.* at this Day; who is the Owner, and who

who the Farmer of the Parſonage of every ſuch Pariſh; and what the ſame is worth to be letten at this Day. Who be the Owners, and who the Farmers of the *reſt* of the Lands in every ſuch Pariſh; and what they are worth to be lett at *per Ann.* now.

Whether any Manors or Eſtates are omitted in the Papers delivered to them, that they judge ought to be Contributary.

2. As to the Lands, Rents, and Tenements, properly belonging to the Bridge, they were to enquire, who were the particular Farmers of the ſame, for what Term they were Lett, and by what Intereſt; of what Kinds, and of what Quantities the Lands were, and how much *per Ann.* now to be letten.

3. They were to enquire what Decays there were in any particular Arches, or other Places, and what it will Coſt to Repair the ſame, particularly expreſſed.

4. What Timber, Stones, Boats, Anchors, or other Materials or Tools, are embezzled, which did belong to, or were provided for the Bridge.

N. B. I put down theſe Inſtructions, to ſhew what exact Care was then taken; and which may be a Preſident for future Enquiries.

Several Anſwers were returned in at this Meeting, in purſuance of the Orders given in *February* before; and ſome being imperfect, time was given them to make them more compleat by *May* 19 next enſuing, when alſo the Juries were ordered to bring in their Returns.

At that Time the former Commiſſioners met again, when the Juries gave in their Account of the *Lands Proper* belonging to the Bridge; and a Survey of its State and Condition, which were *received*, and ordered to be kept by the two Wardens, the Lords *Bergavenny* and *Cobham*. But their Account of the Contributary Lands being imperfect, they had further time given them to the 20th of *September* next.

Cromer and *Fludd* delivered in their Survey perfect.

But as for the Accounts of *John Wilkins* the Receiver, of *Colepeper* and others, they alſo were referred to *September* the 20th for a farther Examination.

In *Wilkins's* Hands there appeared to be about 500*l.*; ſo for the preſent Repair, (which *Harper*, the *Carpenter* of *London-Bridge*, judged would amount to 100*l.*) he was ordered to have ſo much ready immediately, and the reſidue as the Work ſhould require, according to the Direction of *Harper*, who undertook the Repairs. *Colepeper* the Accomptant being not able to make up his Accounts, was bound by Recogniſance to appear before the Lord Treaſurer, and other Commiſſioners, the firſt Day of the next Term, and to have his Accounts paſſed by ſome Auditor. The Jury alſo were commanded to enquire into the *Concealments* of *Little Delce* Quit-Rent, being 2*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* *per Ann.* and many other things of that Nature.

Sept. 20. 1575, the Commiſſioners met again, and held a Seſſions at *Rocheſter*; where the Juries gave in their Preſentments about the Value, and other Circumſtances of the Contributary Lands.

Mr. *Harper* alſo delivered in a Survey of the preſent State of the Bridge: And a Day was appointed for the Farmers of the Bridge-Lands, to declare whether they wou'd take new Leaſes, or ſtand to their old ones as Law; the Inſufficiencies of which, and their Invalidities, were ſhewed unto them; in not having the *concurrent Act and Conſent of the Commonalty*, as well as of the *Wardens*, &c.

Nov. 14. 1575, a Seſſions of theſe Bridge Commiſſioners was held in *Vintners-Hall* in *London*; where the Council for the Farmers of the Bridge-Lands, deſired to peruſe the Records and Evidences, *&c.* of the Bridge, the ſight of which was granted them at Sir *Reger Manwood's* Chambers in *Serjeants-Inn*.

Nov. 21. 1575, Another Seſſions was held in *Vintners-Hall*, where the Farmers, by their Council, agreed to raiſe their Annual Rent by a Fifth Part.

Nov. 25. 1575, The Commiſſioners met in the *Star-Chamber*, before the Lord Treaſurer and Lord Chief Juſtice. Here Sir *Roger Manwood* urged, that the Charges of the Bridge in Wages and Neceſſaries, being three times double of what it was formerly, the Lands ought to be advanced proportionably; where alſo appeared the Lord *Giles Pawlet*, and other the Farmers of the Bridge-Houſe Lands. Here the Validity of the Leaſes was left to the Judgment of my Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; who at his Chamber two Days after declared, that in his Opinion they were void: On which the Farmers would not ſtand in Defence, but ſubmitted their Leaſes to be reaſonably compounded and ordered by the Commiſſioners for the Bridge.

Nov. 29. following, the Lord Chief Juſtice reported the Farmers Anſwer to the Commiſſioners, and the Lord Treaſurer declared, that they ſhould compound for new Leaſes.

After this a Parliament ſitting in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Roger Manwood* obtained an Act in that Seſſion for the perpetual Maintenance of *Rocheſter* Bridge, which is extant in the Printed Statute Book. And here care was taken to prefix a Time for the Election of the Wardens and 12 Aſſiſtants Annually; and for Auditing the yearly Accounts, *&c.*

And afterwards, whereas an Arrear of 500*l.* and more, did depend in the Court of *Exchequer* upon the Wardens and Commonalty of the Bridge, for three Chantry Prieſts Salary or Stipends, ſometime Officiating in a Chapel at the Bridge-foot: Sir *Roger Manwood* brought this to an Iſſue; and the Cauſe being tried at the Aſſizes, and Judgment given alſo in the Court of *Exchequer*, the ſame was for ever diſcharged.

This Chapel was dedicated to the *Trinity*, and adjoins to Mr. *Baldwin's* Houſe; and it was built by Sir *John Cobham*. In it formerly was a Table of the Names of the Benefactors to the Bridge: Archbiſhop *Warham* gave the Iron Work, as the Bars, *&c.* and one *John Warner* of *Rocheſter* made the new Coping, and ſeveral of the Biſhops of *Rocheſter* have been great Benefactors.

But notwithſtanding all this great Pains and Care of Sir *Roger Manwood*, the Bridge, Wharfs, *&c.* were ſo out of Repair, that the Foundations were wholly made new; and the Charge was ſo great, that the *improved* Revenues of the Bridge Eſtate, not even with the Addition of many large Sums, which by the Diligence of *Thomas Wotton*, Eſq; had been obtained by way of Benevolence; would by any means anſwer the Charges of putting it into ſubſtantial and ſufficient Repair.

Indeed Proviſion was made by the Statute of the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* above-mentioned, that in ſuch a Caſe of deficiency, the two Wardens and the majority of the 12 Aſſiſtants might Tax the *Old Contributary* Lands; but ſome of the Aſſiſtants fancied they had not Power to do this; and others, if not all, neglecting to hold proper Aſſemblies at the Times of Election of Wardens, *&c.* many great Inconveniences and Damages were apace enſuing.

In order to remedy which Diſorders, the ſaid Excellent Gentleman Sir *Roger Manwood*, without any Charge at all to the Bridge, by way of Fees

Fees either to the Lord Chancellor, or Speaker of the Lower House, or to any Clerks, *&c.* in either; (which also was the Case of the former Act) in the 27th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, procured a *New Act of Parliament* to be made, explanatory of the former, and supplying its Defects; which Act is Printed also in our Statute Book.

Here is expresly provided, That in case of a Deficiency of the *Lands proper* for the Repairs of the Bridge; the two Wardens, and the majority of the Assistants, may Tax the *Lands Contributary* for defraying the extraordinary Charges.

And in pursuance of this Power, *April* 26, 1587, it was agreed at an Election for Wardens and Assistants, for Auditors, other Officers, *&c.* That the whole *Contributary Lands* should be divided into three Parts or Divisions, as followeth.

1. { 1. *Burstall*, *Cuxton*, and the rest, which by Ancient Custom were limited to the first Arch.
   { 5. *Wrotham*, and the rest limited to the fifth Arch.
   { 2. *Gillingham*, and the rest limited to the second Arch.
   { 9. *Northfleet*, *Cliff*, and the rest limited to the Ninth Arch.

2. { 7, 8. *Hoo*, and the rest limited to the 7th and 8th Arches.
   { 3. *Halling*, and the rest limited to the 3d Arch.
   { 4. *Burham*, *Woldham*, and the rest limited to the 4th.

3. { *Boxley*, *Eyhorne*, *Lenham*, and the rest limited to the 6th Arch.

This *Tripartition* was signed by *Roger Manwood*, *John Lewston*, *Edward Bochery*, *Henry Hockhill*, *Henry Cutt*, *William Lambard*, *Thomas Duke*.

The Reason why the Wardens and Commonalty, before this last Act of the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, doubted of, and so neglected to exercise their Power of Taxing the Contributary Lands, seems to me to be the want of *expres Words*, That the said Wardens, *&c.* should be Annually Elected by the *Owners* of the said Contributary Lands: But in this new Act, *that* was fully provided for; and a Fine of 10 *s.* laid on every Parish within Seven Miles of *Rochester*, in which any of the Contributary Lands lay, if they did not send two Housholders at least, (supposing above four to be in the said Parish) to attend on the said Annual Election.

In the Manuscript above-mentioned is also this *perpetual Remembrance*, (as 'tis there called) for the better Maintenance of *Rochester* Bridge.

1. That no Farmer or Occupier of any Bridge Lands or Houses, be ever chosen Warden or Assistant, during such his Interest or Occupation.

2. That on every Lease to be made of any of the Bridge-Houses in *London*, or *Rochester*, Bond, with able Sureties, be taken for making good the Reparations thereof.

3. That Perfect Plots of all the Bridge Lands, other than Houses in *London* and *Rochester*, be from time to time made and preserved; and the like to be done of all Lands holden of any of the Bridge Manors, and of all Lands charged with any Rent to the said Bridge.

4. That no Lease be made of any of the Bridge Lands or Houses, without a view thereof first taken by some of the Wardens or Assistants: That so the State of the Reparations being fully understood, convenient order may be taken for doing the same.

5. That the Terrier of each House and Land pertaining to this Bridge, be made and delivered once every Seven Years, by the Measurement of Acre, Perch, Foot and Inch; and that the same be accordingly covenanted to be done under a certain Penalty, with a Clause of Distress for it.

6. And also that the Timber Trees of the Bridge Lands be not felled nor wasted; and especially the *Standles* or *Storers* growing or to grow in those 225 Acres of *Coppicewood* at *Nashenden*; and in those 77 Acres in *Little Delce*, be carefully preserved according to the Law and the Statutes; because the same will alone, in a manner, yield sufficient Oaken Timber, for all the Necessaries of the Bridge-Works.

7. That the *Wood-Reeve* of this Bridge have a good Eye to the Marking and Preserving the Timber-Trees, Standles and Storers aforesaid; and that he make particular Report of the State of them at each Audit Day.

8. That the Courts Baron of the Manors of *East Tilbury*, *Langden*, *Nashenden*, *Little Delce*, and *Roys-Court*, be held at least once in three Years; and the Leet of *East Tilbury* twice in each Year; either by a proper Steward of the Bridge, or by the Steward of such Farmers as shall Covenant under some Penalty and Distress for it, to deliver from like time to time, true Court-Rolls, Rentalls, and Castumales thereof, orderly ingrossed in Parchment.

9. That no Farmer or Occupier of the Bridge-Lands suffer any of them to be occupied by any Person, occupying Lands next adjoining thereunto; nor make Exchange, for any Time, of any of the said Bridge-Lands with any Occupier of other Lands; unless that Exchange be made by Indenture in Writing; whereof one Counterpart under the Hand and Seal of such Occupier of the said other Lands, shall remain amongst the Evidences of the said Bridge.

10. That the Gullets of the said Bridge be sounded twice in every Year, and kept well filled with Rubbish, and smaller Chalk, as well towards the Land, as to the Sea-ward.

N. B. The time for the Election of Wardens and Assistants appointed by Act of Parliament in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, being found very inconvenient and uncertain, a Clause was procured to be inserted in another Act, which passed in the 1st Year of Queen *Anne*, Entituled, *An Act to Alter and explain the Act made in the 22d Year of King* Henry *the* VIIIth, *concerning Repairing and Amending Bridges in the Highways*; by the Care of *Francis Barnel*, Esq; the present Recorder of *Rochester*, determining the Day of Election to be for the future on *Friday*, in the Week immediately succeeding the *Easter* Week.

Next follow the more *Antient* Evidences and Records about the Lands of Right *Contributary* to the Bridge, as I have found them in our *Textus Roffensis*, *Lambard*, &c.

The following Account of *Rochester-Bridge* is from *Lambard*'s Perambulation of *Kent*, P. 416. who had it from a Book of Dr. *Nicholas Wotton*'s, which he had exemplified out of an ancient Monument of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*.

Memorandum de Ponte Roffensi, &c.

1. "EPiscopus Roffensis debet facere primam "Peram de Ponte Roffensi, & debet "invenire tres Sullivas, & debet plantare tres "Virgatas super Pontem. Et hoc debent face-"re Borstal, Cukelstan, Frendsbury, & Stoke.

2. " Secunda Pera debet habere tres Sullivas, " & debet plantare unam Virgatam. Et hoc de- " bent homines de Gillingham, & de Chetham.

3. " Epiſcopus Roffenſis debet facere tertiam " Peram, & debet tres Sullivas, & plantare du- " as Virgatas & dimid. Et hoc debetur de Hal- " ling, Trockeſclive, Malling, Southflete, Stane, " Pinendene, & Falcham.

4. " Quarta Pera debet tres Sullivas, & plan- " tare tres Virgatas. Et hoc debent homines de " Borgham de ſex Sullivis, & de Woldham cum " Roberto Baſſet & ſociis ſuis, & cum Roberto " Neve de tribus Sullivis, de Athle una Sulliva, " de Henherſt dimid. Sull. de Honden quartam " partem unius Sull. de Cuſington dimid. Sull. de " Boneheld dimid. Sull. de Farley unam Sull. de " Ethles viginti quinque Acres; de Theiſton " unam Sull. de Loſe unam Sull. de Lillington " duas Sull. de Stokebury duas Sull. de Gliſelard- " land, de Sineland, de Dalelond, de Leche- " bundlond, de Horſted, de Chelk.

5. " Quinta Pera pertinet ad Archiepiſcopum. " Et debet tres Sull. & plantare quatuor Virgat. " Et hoc debetur de Wroteham, Medeſtane, " Woteringbury, Netherleſtede, Pecham, & al- " tera Pecham, Heſelhot, Mereworth, Ley- " borne, Swaneton, Offeham, Dictone, We- " ſterham.

6. " Sexta Pera pertinet ad Hundredum de " Heyhurne, & debet Sull. & plantare qua- " tuor Virgatas. Et hoc debent homines de " Boxele; ſcilicet, de 7 Sull. & dimid. ſed con- " tradicunt. Dimid. Sull. de Dethling. unam " Sull. & dimid. & quartam partem unius, Thorn- " ham 2 Sull. & tertiam, quam contradicunt: " De Aldington 1 Sull. & aliam, quam contradicuut: " De Stokebury 2 Sull. de Eilnothington 2 Sull. " de Bicknore 1 Sull. de Widneſelle 1 Sull. de " Holingebourne 6 Sull. de quibus Godington " debet 2 Sull. & Bocton Archiepiſcopi dimid. " Sull. de Heberton cum Frenſted 1 Sull. de " Lhedes 3 Sull. de Herieteſham cum Litlewro- " tham 2 Sull. de Wrenſtede dimid. Sull. de Wy- " theling cum Eaſtelne 1 Sull. de Lenham 4 " Sull. & dimid. de Longele cum Otringdene 2 " Sull. & dimid. de Eaſtlenham 2 Sull. de Bo- " ctone Bavelingham 1 Sull. de Hulecomb 2 " Sull. & dimid. quam contradicunt; de Far- " burn dimid. Sull. & dimid. quam contradicunt; " de Suthone 7 Sull. & dimid. de Otteham 1 " Sull. de Witherington dimid. Sull. Notandum, " Quod ad 6 Sull. de Holingborne debet Boc- " tone dimid. Sull. Godington 2 Sull. Buccherſt " dimid. jug. Wibendene & Hockebury dimid. " jug. Wythyherſt 1 juger. Herindene dimid. ju- " ger. Hallebroe & Hereberteſt dimid. juger. " Breſing 3 jug. Beaverepair dimid. juger. Stan- " burn & Thrumſted dimid. jug. Riple dimid. " jug. Bradeſtrete dimid. jug. Brechedene quar- " tam partem unius jug. Simon de porta 5 Acras, " Gilbertus de Thrumſtede 15 Acras Terra Oſpect. " 5 Acras, Thomas ſupra montem 10 Acras Sara de " Dene, Robert. de Swandene cum Sociis 4 5 Acras, " Bradherſt 4 jug. Huking dimid. jug. Wodceton 1 " jug. Herſt. 1. jug. Heyhorne dimid. jug. Lar- " cye dimid. jug. Grenewey 1 jug. Southgreny 1 " jug. Gerin cum Sociis dimid. jug. Terra Jaco- " bi de Hanney dimid. jug. Cotenetun dimid. " jug. Nutemanneſtowe & terra Ballardi, dimid. " jug. Sheldesbourn dimid. jug. Snade quartam " partem, Worham 3 Acras, Bode 5 Acras, Si- " mon Cockel 25 Acras, Hæredes Thomæ de la " Dane 5 Acras, Walterus Larſone 5 Acras, " Willielmus Clive 10 Acras.

7, 8. " Septima & Octava Pera, pertinent ad " homines de Hoo. Et debent ſex Sull. & plan- " tare 4 Virgat. & dimid.

9. " Nona Pera pertinet ad Archiepiſcopum, " & debet 3 Sull. & plantare 4 Virgat. & hoc de- " beter de & Clive, Heigham, Denin- " ton, Melton, Hildeſton, Mepeham, Snodeſ- " lond, Bearlings, Peadeleſworthe, & de om- " nibus hominibus in eadem Valle.

Hæc Deſcriptio demonſtrat apertè, unde debeat Pons de Roveceſtra reſtaurari, quotiens fuerit fractus.

1. " PRimum, ejuſdem Civitatis Epiſcopus " incipit operari in orientali brachio " primam Peram de terra; deinde tres Virgatas " Plancas ponere, & tres Sullivas, *i.* tres mag- " nas Trabes ſupponere. Et hoc faciet de Bor- " chaſtalle, & de Cucleſtana, & de Freondesbi- " ria, & de Stoche.

2. " Secunda Pera pertinet ad Gillingeham, " & ad Cætham: & unam virgatam plancas po- " nere, & 3 Sullivas ſupponere.

3. " Tertia Pera pertinet iterum ad Epiſco- " pum ejuſdem Civitatis, qui debet 2 virgatas & " dimid. plancas ponere; & 3 Sullivas ſuppone- " re; & hoc fiet de Heallinge, Trotteſclive, Me- " allinges, Southfleotes, Stanes, Pinnendene, " & Falceham.

4. " Quarta Pera pertinet ad Regem, & de- " bet 3 virgatas & dimid. plancas ponere, & 3 " Sullivas ſupponere, & hoc fiet de Eilesforda, " & de toto illo Læſto quod ad illud Manerium " pertinet, & de ſuper montaneis, & de Aclea, " & de Smalaland, & de Cuſintune, & de Du- " deſland, & de Giſleardeſland, & de Wulde- " ham, & de Burham, & de Acleſſe, Horſteda, " Fearnlega, Terſtane, Cealca, Henherſta, & " de Hathdune.

5. " Quinta Pera eſt Archiepiſcopi, & debet " 4 virgatas plancas ponere, & 3 Sullivas ſum- " mittere; & hoc debet fieri de Wrotham, Mæ- " deſtana, Oteringgaberiga, Netleſteda, duabus " Peccham, Hæſelholt, Mærewurtha, Little- " burna, Swanatuna, Offeham, Dictunia, & " Weſterham.

6. " Sexta Pera debet fieri de Holingburna, " & de toto illo læſto quod ad hoc pertinet; 4 " virgat. plancas ponere, & 3 Sullivas ſuppo- " nere.

7, 8. " Septimam & octavam Peram debent " facere homines de Hou, & 4 & dimid. virgat. " plancas ponere, & ſex Sullivas ſupponere.

9. " Nona Pera, quæ ultima eſt, in occiden- " tali brachio, eſt iterum Archiepiſcopi; 4 vir- " gat. plancas ponere, & tres Sullivas ſummitte- " re; & hoc debet fieri de Northfleta, Cliva, " Heahham, Denituna, Meletena, Hludeſduna, " Meapeham, Snodilanda, Berlinge, Peadleſ- " worthe, & de omnibus illis hominibus, qui " manent in illa Valle.

" Et ſciendum eſt, quod omnes illæ Sullivæ " quæ in ponte illo ponentur, tantæ groſ- " ſitundinis debent eſſe, ut bene poſſint " ſuſtinere, omnia gravia pondera ſuperia- " centium, plancarum, & omnium deſuper " tranſeuntium rerum.

The *Saxon* Account of the Bridge-Work at *Rocheſter* from the famous Manuſcript, called the *Textus Roffenſis*, now preſerved in the Archives of the Church of *Rocheſter*.

the Bridge Work at Roche-ſter.

THis is thære Brice geweorc on Hrofecæ- ſtre.

here

here be named tha for
Her ſyndon genamad tha Land the man
which Men ſhall work.
hi of ſcæl weorcan.

Firſt the Biſhop of the City taketh
1. Æreſte there Burhge Biſcop fæhth on
that end work the Pere
thone earm to wercene tha Land Peran: And
three Yards planck, Plates
threo gyrda to thillianne and 3 Sylla to lyc-
lay from Borſtall from Cuck-
canne; that is, of Borcſtealle, and of Cuc-
ſtane from Frindſbury from
cleſtane; and of Frinondesbyrig, and of
Stoke.
Stoce.

Then the ſecond Pere belongeth
2. Thonne ſeo othres Per gebyrath to
Gillingeham Chatham one Yard
Gyllingham and to Cætham and an gyrde to
Plank Plates lay.
Thillianne and 3 Sylla to læcanne.

Then the third Pere belongeth alſo
3. Thonne ſeo thridde Per gebyrath eft
to the Biſhop Two Yards an half
tham Biſcope and thridde healf gyrd to thil-
Plank Plates lay Halling
lanne and 3 Syllæ to læcanne of Healingan
Troſcliff Malling
and of Trotesclive, and of Meallingan, and
Fleet Stone Pyndene
of Fliote, and of Stane, and of Pyndene,
Falkeham.
and of Falchenham.

Then the fourth Pere the Kings
4. Thonne is ſeo feorthe Pær thæs Cinges
4 Yards lacking an half Plank
and fiorthe healf gyrd to thillanne, and 3
Plates lay Eaglesford
Sylla to læcanne of Æglesforda, and of
all that Lath which thereunto lieth
eallan tham læthe the therto lith, and of
Ovenbill Okeley and of
Uffufanhylle and of Aclea, and of tham
Smalland Coſington Dud-
Smalanland and of Cuſintune, and of Dude-
land Gyſleardland Wold-
ſland, and Gifleardeſlande and of Wulde-
ham Burcham
ham, and of Burhham, and of Æccleſſe,
Farley
and of Horſtede, and of Fearnlege, and of
Teſton Chalk Henburſt
Terſtane, and of Cealce, and of Henhyerſte,
and of Ædune:

Next the 5th the Archbi-
5. Thonne is ſeo fifte Per thæs Arcebiſco-
ſhops Wrotham Maidſtone
pes, to Wroteham, and to Mægthanſtane, and
Watringebury Nettleſted
to Wotringebyran, and to Nettleſtede, and
the two Peckhams Haſelholt
to tham twam Pecham, and to Hæſelholte,
Mereworth Leybourn
and to Mæranwyrthe, and to Lillanburnan,
Swanton Offham
and to Swantune, and to Offaham, and to
Ditton Weſtram Yards
Dictune, and to Weſterham, and 4 gyrda to
planck Plates lay.
thillanne, and 3 Selle to lecanne.

Then the ſixth Pere Holling-
6. Thonne is ſyo ſeoxte Per to Holingan-
burn all that Diviſion, Lath, or Hundred
burnan, and to eallan tham Læthe, and 4
Yards plank Plates
gyrda to thellienne, and 4 Sylla to læc-
lay.
canne.

Then the 7th the
7, & 8. Thonne is ſyo ſyouthe and ſyo
8th Pere the Men of Hoo to work
eahtethe Per to Howaranland to wyrcenne,
four Yards and an half plank
and fyfte healf gyrd to thillanne, and 6
Plates lay.
Sylla to lyccanne.

Then the 9th Pere the Arch-
9. Thonne is ſyo nigatha Per thæs Ærce-
biſhops the Land Pere at the
biſcopes; that is, ſyo Land Per æt tham
Weſt End Northfleet Cliff
Weſt ænde to Flyote, and to his Clyve, and
Higham Denton
to Hehham, and to Denetune, and to Me-
Milton Ludſdown Me-
lantune, and to Hludeſdune, and to Meape-
pham Snodland Berling
ham, and to Snodilande, and to Berlingan,
Padleſworth to all the Men in that
and to Peadleſwyrthe, and ealle tha Dæne-
Valley Yards Plank three
waru; and 4 gyrdu to thillanne, and thryo
lay.
Sylle to leccanne.

By theſe Accounts it appears that the old wooden Bridge conſiſted of Nine Arches or Peers, and was in length about 26 *Rods* or *Yards*, as they are here called, *i. e.* about a hundred and forty three of our Yards. Towards the Repair and Maintenance of which, divers Lands and Townſhips were bound either by Tenure, Cuſtom, or both: And not only Towns and Manors were thus obliged, but alſo *Yokes*, and even *Acres* of Land were to be contributary towards carrying, pitching, and laying of Piles, Planks, *&c.* And as *Lambard* obſerves, That Part of the Work which was made of Stone and Earth, is here called a *Pere*, from the *Latin*, *Petra*: All great Ground-Poſts, Beams, or Plates, are called *Sullivæ*, from the *Saxon* Sylle; as we now ſay the *Groundſel* of any Building. The Planks or Boards laid over theſe, are denominated from the *Saxon* Thylle; which we uſe to this Day in the *Thills* of a Cart, nearly in the ſame Senſe.

It ought to be remembred to the Honour of Queen *Elizabeth*, that when in her 15th Year ſhe made a Progreſs into this County, and was thereby fully informed of the bad Condition the Stone-Bridge was then in; ſhe very vigorouſly exerted her ſelf in the Methods of its Repair, and every way encouraged thoſe that were concerned in helping it. And this noble Building is now in ſo good a Repair, and in ſo good away of

of continuing ſo, that, without an Earthquake, it will probably laſt for very many Ages.

This City of *Rocheſter* hath often been called a *Caſtle* in the *Saxon* Times, as I find by many Charters granted to the Church of St. *Andrew* here, during the Heptarchy: And particularly in one of King *Ecgbert* King of *Kent*, granted to *Eardulf*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and confirmed by *Heabert*, another King of *Kent*, at the ſame Time, as he is there called; where are theſe Words, *Trado terram intra Caſtelli mœnia ſupra nominati* (*i. e.*) *Hroficeſtri unum viculum cum duobus jugeribus, &c.*

There is now in this City a very handſome Court-Hall, for holding their uſual Courts, their Seſſions, and the Aſſizes; and a handſome Clock and Clock-Houſe; which were the Benefactions of Sir *Cloudleſley Shovell*, and Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, formerly Members of Parliament for this City.

The preſent Members are Sir *John Jennings*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and Sir *Thomas Palmer* Baronet, one of the Commiſſioners for ſtating the Accounts of the Army.

Places of Note within the Bounds of *Rocheſter*.

Theſe have been moſt of them mentioned already in the adjacent Pariſhes of *Chetham* and St. *Margaret's*; but one was omitted, *viz.*

Snodberſt, which is a Manor lying, ſaith *Philpot*, partly in *Chetham*, and partly within the Limits of *Rocheſter*. This anciently was Part of the Eſtate of the great Family of *Badeleſmere*: And though *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere* forfeited it to the Crown in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, yet the next King reſtored it to his Son *Bartholomew Badeleſmere*; but he having no Iſſue, left it to his Brother *Giles*; whoſe Siſter *Margery* carried it in Marriage to her Husband Sir *John Tiptoft*; he ſold it to *Benedict de Fulham*, where after ſtaying a while, it went to *Love*, *Venour*, *Markham*, *Tate*, as Great *Delce* did, and at laſt to *Lea*: And in *Philpot's* Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Lea*, Eſq;. See St. *Margaret's*.

RODMERSHAM, lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Milton*, and as many from *Sittingbourn*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of that Place, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 6 *ſ.* 4 *d.* In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*; which is pretty large, and hath a Stone Tower. In the Chancel are remaining the Confeſſional Chair. And in the Church I ſaw a Memorial of *William Perry*, in the Year 1485; and in the Glaſs Windows, of *William Somptere* and *John Cheyneſtere*, who were good Benefactors to the Church; alſo of *John Pordage*, in 1568; of another of the ſame Name in 1589; of *Solomon Pordage*, in 1599; and of *William Pordage*, in 1569; all of *New-Houſe*: Which I ſuppoſe was formerly *St. Johns*.

Places of Note here:

1. *St. Johns*. This is a Manor which formerly belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers.

An Order, ſaith *Philpot*, which was firſt brought into *England*, *A. D.* 1100, by a *Kentiſh* Man, at leaſt one that had an Eſtate here, *John de Briſet*, Lord of *Wellhall* in *Eltham*: He and his Lady, whoſe Name was *Muriel*, founded the Hoſpital of *St. Johns* in *Clerkenwell*, *London*; which was the Head of their *Alberge*; and to it was this Manor united as a Part of their Demeſne, till the Time of the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries: But then it was granted to *William Pordage*, Eſq;, and in *Philpot's* Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant, *Thomas Pordage*, Eſq; whence it went by Purchaſe to *Thomas Luſhington*, Eſq;, Father to the Worthy *Stephen Luſhington*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

This Order of Knights Hoſpitallers, ſaith *Philpot*, was firſt inſtituted by one *Gerardus*, but brought into Rule and Order by *Raimundus a Podio*. Their firſt Riſe was this: A little before *Godfrey* of *Bullen* went into the Holy Land, ſome Merchants of *Melphis* in *Naples*, Traders to the *Levant*, had gotten leave of the Caliph of *Egypt* to build a Houſe for themſelves, and ſuch of their Nation as ſhould come hither in Pilgrimage; and for this they were to pay a ſettled Rent: On this they built two Churches; and afterwards a Third, in Honour to St. *John*; as alſo an Hoſpital for the Sick; and hence they took the Name of *Hoſpitallers*: After *Godfrey* had taken *Jeruſalem*, they diſtinguiſhed themſelves by wearing black Habits, and a Croſs with eight Points: And beſides the ordinary Vows, they undertook to defend Pilgrims, *&c.* and afterwards they were called *Knights*, upon ſome Men of Quality's coming into their Order; which henceforth became a Military one; and by Degrees growing great, they divided it into three Ranks; *viz.* Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. In the Wars of ſeveral Princes growing famous, they got ſtill new Acceſſions of Riches and Power; and eſpecially after their taking of *Rhodes*, *A. D.* 1310; for then they were called *Knights of Rhodes*: And thus they continued ſometimes in *Candia*, ſometimes in *Sicily* and *Viterbo*; but in *A. D.* 1530. the Emperor *Charles* the Vth gave them *Maltha*; and from thence they came to be called *Knights of Maltha*.

Their Method of Inveſtiture was by the Delivery of a Sword, guarded with a Croſs Hilt; with this Sword they were thrice ſtruck on the Shoulders, and then the Sword was wiped: Next they had guilt Spurs put on, and a lighted Taper placed in their Hands; and their Habit was a black Cloak; under which on their Coat they wore a *red* Belt, and on that a *white Croſs*. On their Cloak alſo they wore a Croſs Potent between 4 Croſſes *Patee*; which as *Philpot* ſaith, was deſigned to expreſs the Five Wounds of Chriſt. They were to receive the Sacrament thrice a Year, and to hear Maſs once a Day.

But enough of theſe Military Religious, of whom I have before ſaid ſomething under *Ewell*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, I find the Prior of *St. Johns* of *Jeruſalem* claiming the uſual Liberties and Privileges for his Manor of *Rodmerſham*; and the Jury allowed it.

2. *Rodmerſham* Manor. This was anciently Part of the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Pine*: *John de la Pine* held it in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and his Grandſon *James de la Pine*, who died in the 37th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and left a Son of his own Name, of Nine Years old: He enjoyed it, and continued in Poſſeſſion till about the latter End of King *Richard* the IId, and then ſold it to *Podach*, vulgarly called *Pordage*; a Deſcendant of an ancient Family of that Name in *Devonſhire*: And in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Pordage*, alias *Podach*, Eſq;, did this Manor continue in *Philpot's* Time; but is now become the Inheritance of *Stephen Luſhington*, Eſq; in the ſame Way as the former Manor did.

3. *Pi-*

3. *Piſtock*; This is a ſmall Manor here, which anciently belonged to the Nunnery of *Minſter*, in the Iſle of *Sheppey*; and upon the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, was, in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, granted to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*: but his Extravagant Son, *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, alienated it in 13th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to *Richard Thornhill*, Eſq;, who on his Deceaſe gave it to his ſecond Son, Sir *John Thornhill*; and his Deſcendant and Heir *Charles Thornhill*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Newburgh* anciently was a Manor, and had Poſſeſſors of its own Name: But in the 24th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, it was got into the Name of *Apuldrefield*; and by *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *William Apuldrefield*, it went in Marriage to Sir *John Phineux*; and by *Jane*, another of his Coheirs, to *John Roper*, Eſq; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant the Right Honourable the Lord *Roper* Baron of *Tenham*.

ROKESLE. This I find in the *Textus Roffenſis* to have been anciently the Name of a Pariſh, which lay within the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: But the Church having been long diſuſed and decayed, it was by Cardinal *Pole*, *A. D.* 1557, united to the Pariſh of *North Crey*. Which ſee. It was ſo eminent once, as to give Name to the Hundred of *Rokeſley*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *John de Rokeſle* would fain have gotten his Burgh of *Rokeſle* to have been exempted from Suit and Service at the Hundred Court; but the Jury gave it againſt him.

ROLVENDEN, uſually called *Rowenden*; anciently ſo conſiderable as to give Name to the whole Hundred, lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Rother*, about two Miles *South Weſtward* from *Tenterden*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Rolvenden*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims here; and that of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, over the Rectory of *Rolvenden*.

In the great Chancel of the Church are Five Windows; in the firſt is, or was, the Picture of *Carew*, Eſq;, in the ſecond, that of Sir *John Guldeford*; the third defaced; in the fourth is the Effigies of *Aucher*; and in the fifth, that of *Moor*; all Men formerly of great Eſtates in this Pariſh.

The *South* Chancel or Chapel was founded by *Edward Guldeford*, Eſq; *An.* 1444, and dedicated to *St. Anne*, and *St. Catherine*; as appeared by an Inſcription on a Braſs Plate, which once was remaining on the *South* Wall of the ſaid Chancel.

At *Forſham* or *Ferſham* in this Pariſh are the Ruins of a little Chapel, ſhewing it to have been an Ancient Stone Structure, and is ſuppoſed to have been once a Chapel belonging to a Seat of this Name: The Remainders of which, and of the Moat round it, are ſtill viſible.

Places of Note here:

1. *Halden* in this Pariſh is a Place of Note, and is uſually called in the Records the Manor of *Lambin*, alias *Halden*; taking the firſt Name from *Lambin de Langham*, who held it as an entire Knight's Fee, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, that King's Siſter: (*Vid. Teſta de Nevil.*) But about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, this Eſtate went from that Family by Sale to the *Haldens*: For *William*, Son of *John de Halden*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 50th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Rot. Eſc. N.* 45. But by the Marriage of *Joan*, this Gentleman's Son's Daughter, with *John Guldeford*, Eſq; it went in to that Family.

Sir *Richard Guldeford* was Knighted at *Milford-Haven*, by King *Henry* the VIIth, and after made one of his Privy Council. In the 8th Year of that Prince, he behaved himſelf with great Bravery againſt *James* Lord *Audley*, and his *Corniſhmen*, in the Battel near *Deptford-Bridge*; and was made a Banneret for it on *Blackheath*. His Son *Henry Guldeford*, Eſq; for his Valour and Conduct under *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*, King and Queen of *Aragon* and *Caſtile*, in their Wars againſt the *Moors*; was honoured with an Augmentation to his Coat of Arms; viz. *On a Canton a Pomgranate ſlips*; being the Arms of *Granada*; and was Knighted there alſo. This was in the 1ſt or 2d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, he was Knighted here at Home; and in the 5th Year of that King was made Standard-Bearer of *England*, and carried it at the Siege of *Terwin*.

His Son Sir *Edward Guldeford* was Knighted for his Service at *Tournay*, in the 15th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and was Captain of the Horſe under the Duke of *Somerſet*, at the ſecond Siege of *Terwin*: But dying without Iſſue-Male, *Jane* his Daughter carried this Manor of *Halden* to her Husband *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*. He was beheaded in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary*, for the Affair of the Excellent Lady *Jane Grey*; and conſequently his Eſtate was confiſcated to the Crown; and that Princeſs granted this Manor to Sir *John Baker*, her Attorney-General; whoſe Son Sir *John Baker* enjoyed it, in *Philpot*'s Time; but the Demeſne of it was granted to Sir *Henry Sydney*; whoſe Grandſon *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* parted with it to Sir *Thomas Smith* of *London*; and his Grandſon *Robert Smith* died poſſeſs'd of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

There are Twelve Places called *Dens*, which hold of this Manor, and at the Court Day Elect Twelve Officers called *Beadles*, to gather the *Quit Rents* which belong to it, *viz. Midſellden* in *Rolvenden*, *Stollenden* of the ſame; *Ramſden* in *Benenden*, *Weſt Biſhopſden* of the ſame: *Folkingden* in *Benenden* and *Sandhurſt*, *Holnhurſt* in *Benenden*, *Elderhurſt* in *Halden* and *Tenterden*, *Itchinden* in *Woodchurch*, *Menſden* in *Tenterden*, *Strenchden* of the the ſame; *Smeeth* in *Stone* of the Iſle of *Oxney*, *Blackbrooks* and *Piſenden* in *Witterſham*.

Note, *Den* or *Dene* in *Saxon*, ſignifies a Valley or low Place; and the Names of all Places having that Termination, are ſo given to expreſs their Situation.

2. *Caſingham*, now called *Keinſham*, is a Place here which anciently had Owners of that Name; for it appears by *Teſta de Nevil*, that *William de Caſingham* held it at the Marriage of *Iſabel*, Siſter to King *Henry* the IIId. From this Family, about King *Henry* the IVth's Time, the *Moors* had the Poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, and then it was ſold to *Gibbons* of *Rolvenden*; and from thence about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it paſſed to the *Hays* of *Suſſex*; and from thence in King *James* the Iſt's Time, was ſold to *Everinden* or *Everden* of *Biddenden*; from hence it went again the ſame way to *Mills*, and at length to *Muns*, in which Name the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Frenſham*, anciently *Farſingham* and *Freſingham*, was in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of this Name, and

and ſtaid in it till King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and then was ſold to *Northwood*; from whence, in King *Edward* the IVth's Time, it was ſold to *Guldeford*; but in the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, Sir *Edward Guldeford* ſold it to *Fowle*, and from thence it went the ſame way to Sir *Edward Hales*, in which Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Hole*, is a Seat in this Pariſh which anciently had Owners of this Name; for *Ann.* 1340, *Henry At-Hole* was in Poſſeſſion of it, and demiſed it to his two Siſters *Honor* and *Alice*. But ſince for many Deſcents, it hath been the Patrimony of the *Gibbons*, who held Land in this Pariſh, *A. D.* 1336; and *Philpot* ſaith all the other *Gibbons*'s in *Kent* are Originally derived from hence. And from a Glaſs Window in this Place of *Hole*, he ſtates the ancient Arms of that Family to be, *Or*, a *Lyon Rampant Sable*, charged with a *Carbuncle* of the firſt. And that *Edmund Gibbons*, who Founded the Free-School at *Benenden*, endowing it with 30 *l. per Ann.* was of this Family.

5. *Perſham*, was long ago the Eſtate of one Sir *John de Perſhem*; one of whoſe Deſcendants was ſo conſiderable, as to find a whole *Man-at-Arms* for the Defence of the Coaſt in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But about the time of King *Henry* the IVth, this Eſtate came into the *Guildford* Family, and there continued till near the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was ſold to *Dyke* of *Suſſex*, whoſe Deſcendants by their Truſtees and Commiſſioners, ſaith *Philpot*, conveyed it in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, to Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*, Merchant of *London*.

In the 17th, 18th, and 19th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt, ſeveral Commiſſions of *Sewers* were, upon Complaint, granted to enquire into the State of the Merſhes of *Newbrooke* and *Rolvenden*: and between *Smallhithe* and *Mayhamme*; as alſo between *That* and *Newenden*, and about *Weſtbrook*. But Mr. *Dugdale* (*a*) doth not tell us what Returns were made upon them.

(*a*) *Hiſt. of Imbark. and Drain.*

ROMNEY New, corruptly *Romenal*, *Romual*, *Rumenea*, perhaps from the *Saxon* Rumian or Rýman, to open a Place, or afford Room; and ea, Water; the Place where the Water yielded a Paſſage for Ships; which I think agrees more with the Peculiar Circumſtances of this Place than Mr. *Lambard*'s Etymology, tho' derived alike. *Twyne* will have it to be *Romanorum Mare*; and perhaps it might be all Sea hereabouts in the *Romans* Time. *Somner* ſuggeſts it came from *Rumino*, as the *Tyber* was called *Rumon*, from its overflowing its Banks, and ſo *this* from the Seas breaking in and overflowing. It lies at the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Two Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *Lidd*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and there were anciently in it, *Kilburn* ſaith, Five, ſome ſay Seven, and Dr. *Plott* Eight Pariſh Churches; they name St. *Laurence Poultney*, St. *Martins Poultney*, St. *John Baptiſt's Poultney*, and St. *Nicholas*'s, the preſent Church, which ſtands in the Town.

This is a Vicarage, and with the Chapel annexed, is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 16*s.* 2*d. per Ann.* the Names of the other Churches are loſt.

The preſent Church is a large handſome Building, and hath lately been very much Repaired and Beautified by the two preſent worthy Members of Parliament for this Port, the Lord *Sondes* and Sir *Robert Furneſe*. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *William Hollingbrook*, 1375, the Inſcription in old *French*, the Arms a *Chevron* between three *Etoiles*; As alſo of *Tooky*, *Gulſton*, *Lambard*, *Brett*, *Freebody*, *Durant*, *Norman* and *Wilcocks*.

This Town is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and was made a Mayor Town by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Aug.* 4. in her 5th Year, by Letters Patents; and their Stile is the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *New Romney*; as before this, they were incorporated by the Name of the Jurats and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *New Romney*; and before that, by the ſame Title without the word *New*; and even before that, by the Name of Barons of the Town and Port of *Romney*, in the Time of King *Edward* the IIId. Their Charter in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, Ratifies to them all the Privileges they enjoyed in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, King *William* the Iſt, or in any other Reigns: And ſhe alſo granted to them the Soil of the River *Rother*, from the Entrance of the Haven to *Red-Hill* beyond *Apuldre*. The Time of the Election of the Mayor is on *Lady-Day*.

This Town is within the Diviſion of the Juſtices of its own Corporation; and the Liberties of it and of the *Cinque Ports* claim over it. Some part of the Pariſh is in the Hundred of St. *Martin*, and part of it in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*; and the reſt in the Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Two great Meetings of the *Cinque Ports*, called the *Geſtling*, for all the Ports, and the two Ancient Towns of *Rye* and *Winchelſey*, and their Members; And the Brotherhood or Brotheryeld for the *Cinque-Ports*, and the ſaid Ancient Towns *only*, are uſually once a Year held at this Town; the Day is the *Tueſday* after the 20th of *July*.

A Market is here kept on *Saturdays*, and an Annual Fair on St. *Laurence's Day*, Aug. 10.

Of the Religious Houſes and Hoſpitals here ſee the proper Chapter.

The following Abſtract of their ancient *Cuſtumale*, I had from a Manuſcript obligingly communicated to me by Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Baronet, and written in the 30th Year of King *Edward* the IIId.

Romney Cuſtumal.

Twelve Jurats are elected every Year, the Commons being aſſembled by the blowing the common Horn.

If any one refuſe to ſerve the Office of Jurat, the Bailiff (now Mayor) ſhall go to his Houſe, turn his Family out of Door, and ſhut up his Windows, and he is Sequeſter'd until he will ſerve the Office; and if he, or any of his, violate the Sequeſtration, he or they ſhall be impriſoned.

Formerly, when there was no Bailiff, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* might ſend one Commiſſioned by him; but he muſt have the Great Seal too, or elſe they would not admit him.

The Bailiff and Jurats may Try and Determine all Pleas, but ſuch as relate to the Court of *Shipway*.

Romney Bounds are from the Entrance of the Haven, to *Read-Hill* by *Apuldre*.

If a Man be found Dead within the Town, the Bailiff, as Coroner, may make an Inqueſt of the next Neighbours, and put them in ward, ſo that no one may come to them, till they have given an account how the Man came by his Death. If the Queſt in the Neighbourhood accuſe any one, the Bailiff ſhall Impriſon him and ſeize his Goods, which ſhall be forfeited if he be Convict, but reſtored if Acquitted; but he may be Bailed till the next Hundred Court; which ſhall not be ſooner than 15 Days: If no one Proſecute

ſecute him after two Hundreds more, he ſhall be diſcharged: If any do Proſecute, or as it is there expreſs'd, *purſue him by Appeal*, he ſhall give ſufficient Bail to go on with it, or go to Priſon till the Tryal is over.

If any one fly to Holy Church, the Bailiff, as Coroner, ſhall examine him; if he own Felony, let it be Inrolled; then let him loſe his Goods and Chattels to the King, and abide in the Church, if he will, 40 Days; and then abjure the Land before the Bailiff and Jurats; and then he may chuſe his Port to go out at, and no one ſhall moleſt him in the King's Highway to it.

A Man found cutting a Purſe within the Franchiſe, to be ſet in the Pillory, and loſe one Ear, be Fined, and forſwear the Town for ever: If he be taken a ſecond time in the ſame Fact, to loſe the other Ear; and for the third Offence, to be put to Death.

All Strangers living within the Franchiſe, ſhall pay all Scotts in a proportion double to a Freeman.

If a Man be made Free, he muſt have, within a Year after, Lands, Goods, or Chattels, to the value of 40*s.* within the Town; or elſe his Franchiſe is forfeited. And the Jurats may not grant the Freedom to any one that is not Reſiant within the Franchiſe.

No Man may hold any Market from Sun-ſetting to Sun-riſing, except Fiſhermen.

In the 30th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, this *Cuſtumale* was returned into the Caſtle of *Dover*, under the Common Seal of *Romney*, by the Command of Sir *Roger Mortimer* Conſtable of *Dover*, and Warden of the Five Ports. And then alſo all the other Ports, Towns, and Members, returned in theirs.

In the *Tower* Records of the 18th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, is mention made of a Place called *Ingmaries*, which is there ſaid to be a Member of this Port, and to have the ſame Privileges and Immunities with it, and the reſt of the Ports.

This new Town was doubtleſs once, tho' probably not of any great Antiquity, but ariſing when the Sea left the *Old* one, a very conſiderable Place, before the Harbour here was ſpoiled; of which more by and by: For there are a great many round Mounts of Earth caſt up about it, like the Sepulchral *Lows* or *Tumuli*; but they were certainly deſigned to ſet Wind-Mills upon to grind Corn, *&c.* for the Service of the Town, or for the Supply of ſome Trade here: And *Lambard* ſaith, that in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, there were 300 Mills here, or rather at *Old Romney*. *Kilburn* ſaith, at the Time of the Conqueſt it had in it 12 Wards, a Priory, and an Hoſpital; Sir *Robert Romney* being then its Owner: I ſuppoſe he means Chief Lord of the Town. But according to *Lambard*, this muſt be underſtood of *Old Romney*; for of the *New Romney* he ſaith, he hath nothing to ſay, either from Records or Hiſtories, having in neither found any Thing about it, and *Philpot* mentions nothing at all of it. I muſt therefore refer all I have to ſay about the *Harbour* or *Haven* here to *Old Romney*, whither alſo the *Cuſtumale* abovementioned ought of Right rather to be referred.

But there is one Thing to be ſaid of this Town of *New Romney*, which, beſides its giving a Title to that Worthy Patriot, and ſteddy Aſſertor of the Laws and Conſtitution of our Countrey, the Preſent Lord *Romney*, ought to be recorded to the Honour of the Corporation of this Place, which is this:

In the laſt Year of King *Charles* the IId, a pretty large Stretch of Prerogative was exerciſed by the Crown.

There being then no Lord-Warden, becauſe the Duke of *York*, on the paſſing the *Teſt Act*, had laid down his Commiſſion; the King therefore himſelf, as Lord Warden, claimed a pretended Right of *Recommending one Baron to Parliament in each of the Cinque Ports, and ſuch of their Members as were Parliamentary Burghs.* And accordingly Colonel *Strode*, then Governor of *Dover-Caſtle*, ſent the following Circular Letter to all thoſe Places. Which was this:

A True Copy extracted by the Reverend Mr. Richard Forſter, *Miniſter of* Crundale, *from the Records of* New Romney.

Whitehall, Octob. 6. 1683.

"SINCE I return'd from my Circuit, I "have attended the King, and given his "Majeſty an Account of the good Condition "in which I found and left moſt of his Ports; "and of the Repeated Proteſtations many of "you had made, to perform thoſe Aſſurances of "Duty and Loyalty, expreſs'd in your late Ad-"dreſs. His Majeſty ſeemed graciouſly to ap-"prove thereof; but withal ſignified his Royal "Exception, that your Behaviour be in all "Things ſuitable and purſuant to your Words. "It is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that your juſt "Rights and Privileges be continued to, and "enjoy'd by you; and that thoſe of the Lord-"Warden may not be invaded by your ſelves or "others.

"The Privileges which attend that great Of-"fice, are ſo very well known to you all, that "if any of them receive a Diminution by your "Means or Conſents, you cannot hope to ex-"cuſe your ſelves, under a Pretence of Igno-"rance. Nevertheleſs I am commanded by his "Majeſty, to put you in Mind of one of them, "which the former Lord-Wardens have ever en-"joy'd; and no Inhabitants of the Ports pre-"ſum'd to violate till of late Years; that is, "*The Power or Pre-eminence of recommending one of* "*the Barons from Time to Time, to be elected for each* "*of the Ports:* A Privilege which ought particu-"larly to be preſerv'd entire. And I do there-"fore, by the like Commands, deſire to receive "a punctual Anſwer from every one of the par-"ticular Ports, (whereof you are Members and "Inhabitants,) whether you do in your reſpe-"ctive Ports abſolutely yield and admit, that this "Privilege is the Lord-Warden's undoubted "Right; or will take upon you to diſpute or "oppoſe it hereafter. And let your Anſwers "be ſuch, as you reſolve not to recede from: "For by your Deportment in this, his Majeſty "may make probable Conjectures, how juſt and "dutiful you are like to prove your ſelves in "*Matters of greater Moment.*

I am your Real Friend

Subſcribed. *To the Worſhipfull Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Towns and Ports of* Haſting, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, *and* Hithe. *The Ancient Towns of* Rye *and* Winchelſea; *and to the Bailiffs, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of* Seaford; *Theſe. Haſte, Haſte.*

and Servant,

John Strode.

The Anſwer from the Town of Romney.

Honoured Collonel,

" YOUR Letter dated at *Whitehall*, the 6th " Inſtant *October*, and to us, with o- " thers, directed, we have this Day communi- " cated to the Corporation of this Town and " Port, at their common Aſſembly; and in the " Name and by the Direction of the ſaid As- " ſembly, We do aſſure your Honour, that We, " and all the Free-Men of this Place, are abun- " dantly ſatisfied with, and unanimouſly thank- " ful for his Sacred Majeſty's Approbation of " the Addreſs, made in our Names, by the late " Brotherhood and Gueſtling; whereunto we " reſolve to adhere, and to perform the ſame in " every Particular. We do likewiſe moſt thank- " fully acquieſce in his Majeſty's Gracious Plea- " ſure, that We ſhall enjoy all our Rights and " Privileges. We have always been very tender " of the Lord Warden's Rights, and will by no " Means invade, violate, or deny any Privilege, " Power, or Pre-eminence of Right belonging " to that Honourable Office. But if any En- " croachments have been made by any Perſons, " acting under that great Officer, upon the An- " cient Cuſtoms and Conſtitutions of the Ports, " contrary to Right, We reſt ſatisfied with his " Majeſty's Royal Word, That *the Law ſhall be* " *the Rule of his Government.* And therefore " doubt not but our ancient and undoubted Pri- " vileges ſhall be fully and abſolutely continued " to us. What Power or Pre-eminence former " Lord Wardens have had or enjoy'd, in any " other of the *Cinque Ports*, Towns, or Mem- " bers, to *recommend or nominate one Baron for each* " *Port to any Parliament*, We know not. But We " are very well aſſur'd upon a diligent and im- " partial Survey of our ancient Books and Re- " cords, that former Lord-Wardens never had " any Power of Nomination *in this Town*, that " could or ever did exclude the Mayor, Jurats, " and Freemen from their free Election of " whom they by a Majority of Voices thought " fit according to the Law, and the uſual Te- " nor of Writs to ſummon Parliaments: or that " could oblige them to chuſe the Perſons ſo no- " minated, and no other. And though ſome " former Lord-Wardens have ſent Letters *re-* " *queſting or deſiring ſome particular Man's Election*; " and this Corporation liking the Perſon ſo no- " minated, have elected him accordingly: Yet " at other Times, they have according to their " ancient Right, refuſed the Party ſo recom- " mended, and choſe another. And therefore " We take it to be our *ancient and undoubted Right* " *and Privilege*, as well by the eſtabliſh'd Laws, " as by the Cuſtoms of this Town and Port, " that We in this Town are freely to chuſe two " of our Com-barons to every Parliament. And " that as We humbly conceive, no Perſon what- " ſoever, according to our Conſtitution, hath " had, or lawfully ought to have any Power of " Nomination, to controul the Freedom of our " Elections; which Right and Privilege *We may* " *not depart from*, but are oblig'd by our Oaths " (amongſt others) in a due Submiſſion to his " Majeſty's Laws, and with Reſolutions of Duty " and Obedience to our dread Sovereign, and his " Authority, to ſtand by: having no Deſigns ſo " much as to endeavour the leaſt Diminution of " any juſt Right appertaining to the Lord-War- " den's Office; but rendring our Thanks to your " Honour for your continued Favour to this " Town; We ſubſcribe our ſelves,

Your Honour's moſt humble Servants,

From Romney, *under the Seal of Office of Mayoralty there, this* 19*th of* October, 1683.

The Mayor and Jurats of the Town and Port of *New-Romney.*

Anno 1. *Jac.* 2. 1684. Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* was recommended from the King by Colonel *Strode's* Letter to the Town and Port of *New Romney*, for one of their Barons to ſerve in Parliament —— In their Anſwer to which, they inſiſt upon the Freedom of their Election, according to their late Plea, in 1683. many Particulars whereof they repeat, but at laſt conclude:

" We do aſſure your Honour, that we ſhall " have a tender Regard to his Majeſty's Letter " of Recommendation, as becomes his Maje- " ſty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects: ſaving to " our ſelves our juſt Rights and Properties, we " remain, *&c.*

20. *Mar.* 1684.

After which indeed, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* was choſen here to that Parliament.

This was a very honeſt Effort in thoſe terrible Times: After the Revolution, a Proviſion was made to prevent ſuch Breaches as theſe upon the Freedom of Elections. In the 1ſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, the *Bill of Rights* provides in general for the ſaid Freedoms of Elections to Parliament; but in the 2d Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, there paſſed an Act which had an expreſs and particular Regard to this bold Invaſion upon the ancient Rights and Privileges of the whole Ports; for it provides for ever hereafter againſt all Pretenſions in the Lord-Warden to *nominate* or *recommend* Perſons to be choſen Members in any of the Ports, Two ancient Towns, or their Members, *&c.*

How many, or whether any of the Ports, beſides this gallant Town, refuſed to comply with this Demand of the Crown, I can't find: I am informed none of them did. But in the next Parliament, which was ſummoned in the 2d Year of King *James* the IId, this Pretenſion of the Crown took effect in *Rye* and *Winchelſea*; for thoſe two ancient Towns returned Sir *Thomas Jenner* from the former, and Lord *Middleton* from the latter, in Purſuance of that Claim in the Crown to recommend.

Old Romney and *Lidd* are both Members of this Port; which as *Camden* obſerves, is ſeated on an Hill of Gravel and Sand; and had formerly on the *Weſt* of it a pretty good and large Haven, which was guarded againſt moſt Winds, before the Sea left it. And it appears by *Domeſday* Book, that the Inhabitants of this, or rather indeed of the *Old Romney*, on the Account of their Sea Services, were exempt from all Cuſtoms, except Robbery, Breach of the Peace, and Foreſtall.

Leland in his *Collect. Vol.* 3. ſaith, that *New Romney* was once a meetly good Haven; inſomuch, as within the Remembrance of Men, Ships have come up hard to the Town, and caſt Anchor in one of the (deſolate) Church-yards: But ſaith he, the Harbour is now two Miles from the Town; which is ſo ſorely decayed thereby, that where there were three great Pariſhes and Churches ſome Time, there is now ſcant one well maintained.

Such double Miſchief hath the Sea often done to the Towns in the Marſh, both by overflowing and deſerting them.

In the Charter of King *Eadbriht* to the Priory of *Canterbury*, ſaith *Somner*, *R. Port.* p. 53, it appears that at *Romney* was then the Mouth of the River *Rother*: And there is mention made of a Place called *St. Martin's Oratory*, which was one of the Pariſh Churches: But it ſeems to have ſtood ſo near it, as rather to have belonged to *Old Romney*; and I believe *New Romney* was not then in Being.

ROMNEY Old, lies at the *South East* Side of *Kent*, about a Mile and an half towards the *West* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *East* Diviſion of the County.

It was, ſaith *Kilburn*, anciently a principal Port; and its Antiquity gave Occaſion for the Addition of the Word *New*, to the preſent Port of *Romney*: This was a Port in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*; for then Earl *Godwin*, *A. D.* 1053. came into the Harbour here, and carried off all the Ships, and other Veſſels. At the Time of the *Norman* Invaſion, a Ship of Duke *William*'s put in here, but was ſo ill uſed by the Inhabitants, that after the Battel of *Haſtings*, he came hither on purpoſe to revenge it. The Account of this Town in *Domeſday* ſtands thus:

In Romenal ſunt 85 Burgenſes, qui pertinent ad Aldington Manerium Archiepiſcopi & valuerunt, & modo valent Domino, 6 lib.

It was then in the Poſſeſſion of *Robert de Romney*, who held it of *Odo*, Brother to King *William* the Iſt; in it he had 13 Burgeſſes. In King *Henry* the IId's Time when *Becket* thought it beſt to fly from that Prince's Diſpleaſure, he came hither to take Shipping for *France*, but was driven back again by contrary Winds; which ſhews that it was then a good Port; but by the Sea's withdrawing it ſelf from it, and as *Kilburn* ſaith, by a dreadful Tempeſt which happened in the Night of *Nov.* 23. *A. D.* 1334. was ſo damaged, as thereby to become impoveriſhed, and could never after recover. *Lambard* ſaith this Storm carried away above 300 Mills and Houſes; and did alſo great Injury to the Marſh.

So much of it as in the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, is a Member of the Town and Port of *New Romney*, and in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the ſame. But the Burgh of *Orwelſton*, which is alſo within the Liberty of the Ports, is claimed to belong to the Corporation of *Lidd*, though reputed a Member of *New Romney*; and is in the Hundred of *Long-Port*, and in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation aforeſaid, which hath Right to the ſame.

The Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claims over ſo much of this Pariſh as is in the Manor of *Aghne*, otherwiſe called *Agonbee*; which was granted to that Church by King *Offa*, *A. D.* 791.

The Liberty alſo of *Romney Marſh* claims over a Part of this Pariſh, which Part is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of the *Marſh*. And the reſt of the Pariſh, which is out of all the Corporations aforeſaid, is Part of it in the Hundred of *Long-Port*, and Part in the Hundred of *St. Martin*'s, and all in the Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

It is all of it in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. And the Church which is dedicated to *St. Clement*, with the Houſes and Street adjacent, is in the aforeſaid Liberty of *New Romney*.

This Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.*

I am inclined to think that Two of the Seven or Eight Churches, ſaid to have been formerly in *New Romney*, did in Reality belong to the *Old*; for they are much nearer to this than to *New Romney*; the famous Part of which Town no doubt lay more down towards the Sea: So that this Place may have been alſo much more conſiderable formerly, than it hath been of late Years. Though I don't take either of them to have had any very great Antiquity; I mean as early as the *Romans* Time; for no Remains of the Settlements of thoſe People have been ever here found, neither Veſſels, Weapons, Urns, nor Coins, that ever I could hear of: And it is very probable that the whole *Marſh* was then all under Water, eſpecially at full Sea. Though perhaps the *Romans* about the Time of their going off from this Iſland, might have taught the *Britains* the Way of it, and put them upon draining *Romney Marſh*: And alſo how to keep the Sea off from it, and to gain the Land.

Places of Note here:

1. *Agne Court*, which *Philpot* makes the ſame with *Orgarſwicke*; a Place not far from this Town, and which was anciently a Pariſh by it ſelf, and hath been ſpoken of before in its proper Place. He thinks the Unhealthfulneſs of its Situation made it be deſerted; which is not improbable. He ſaith this, as well as *Old Romney*, was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* by King *Offa*, as above-mentioned; and I ſuppoſe with that, was, at the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on his new founded Cathedral Church there.

2. *Bere*, or *Berry-Court*; this is but a ſmall Manor, but hath been eminent, ſaith *Philpot*, for its large Quit-Rents, and other appendant Services. In the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, it had a Poſſeſſor of its own Name, *Nicholas de Bere*, whoſe Father *Richard de Bere* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the 2d Year of King *John*, and ſat to determine the great Controverſy between *Richard de Garwinton* and *Theobald de Twitham*, concerning Lands in *Ilding* in *Kingſton* Pariſh in this County. But in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Robert Forneaux*, *Robert Atwood*, and *Thomas Tutwiſe*, paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight; and in or before the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge; and on his Attainder and Baniſhment it came to the Crown, where it ſtaid till the 13th Year of King *Richard* the IIId, and then was granted to *John Brockman*; from which Name it went ſome-how, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, into the Poſſeſſion of *John Newland*, and about the End of Queen *Elizabeth* was alienated to Sir *George Perkins*, and thence it paſſed the ſame Way in the next Reign to Mr. —— *Aldridge* of *Tilers* near *Reading*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Judicious Mr. *Somner* in his *Roman* Ports and Forts, labours hard to prove that *New Romney* was the ancient *Portus Lemanis*; and becauſe the Diſtance from *Canterbury* in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, will not agree hereunto; he corrects the Numbers, and inſtead of XVI, would have it read XXI Miles; which is indeed the Diſtance between *Canterbury* and *New Romney*: He thinks alſo that the Name of *New Romney*, came from its being the καινὸν λιμὴν, or *Novus Portus*; but Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Burton* think that καινὸν was not Part of the ancient Name, but thruſt in by the Librarians. And Mr. *Somner* himſelf ſaith alſo, that he thinks the Epithet of *New* to have been rather given to this Place long ſince that, and to diſtinguiſh it from *Old Romney*: though he finds, he ſaith, this Diſtinction to have been above 500 Years old. And it is not unlikely, that the River *Rother*, which anciently ran along under the Hills, and diſembogu'd into the Sea, near *Stutfall Caſtle*, under *Limne Hill*, where was the ancient *Portus Lemanis*, might in Courſe of Time, by the terrible Alterations which the Sea made in and about that large Tract of Ground, called *Romney Marſh*, come to run out into the Sea firſt at *Old* and afterwards at

New Romney: And I agree with *Somner* in believing that here might be then a large and commodious Harbour; but this will not make good his Notion, that the *Old Portus Lemanis* was at *New Romney*. I agree with him also, that this River *Rother* was anciently called *Limene*; as it is in the Grant of *Ethelbert*, Son of *Wightred* King of *Kent*, about the Year 721; as also in another of King *Eadbright*, dated 741; and in the *Saxon* Annals, *An.* 893. And I doubt not but that this is the River which in Archbishop *Plegmund*'s Grant, and which is cited by Mr. *Somner*, is called *Rumenea*. And he shews from a Charter of King *Offa* about the Year 774, that the Sea flowed in between *Lidd* and *Romney*, with a wide and spacious Opening into the Mouth of the *Limene*; for in the Year 893, it was capacious enough to hold a Fleet of 250 Sail of *Danes*; as I shall take notice of in another Place. And from another Charter of King *Eadbright* to the Church of *Canterbury*, he makes it probable, that the Mouth of the River *Limen* or the *Rother*, was then near to *New Romney*.

But as he observes also from *Matthew Paris*, *A. D.* 1250, there was such a terrible Inundation of the Sea on this Coast, that at *Old Winchelsea* above 300 Houses and some Churches were overthrown by it. And he cites an ancient *French* Chronicle, which he saw in Sir *Simon D'ewes* his Library: That again, *A. D.* 1286. on the 2d of the *Nones* of *February*, the Sea here in *Romney Marsh*, as well as in the Isle of *Thanet*, and other Places, came in so as to overflow all the Grounds and break down all the Walls; so that from the great Wall at *Apuldre*, as far as *Old Winchelsea*, towards the *South* and *West*, all the Land lay under Water. And this last falls in with what *Camden* saith; *viz.* that in the 15th Year of King *Edward* the Ist, the Sea being driven by the Violence of the Winds, did overflow this Tract of Land, and made pitiful Waste of the People, Houses, and Cattle in every Place; quite drowning *Promehill* (or *Bromehill*) a pretty Town well frequented, and making the *Rother* forsake his former Channel, which before ran into the Sea here, quite stopp'd up its Mouth, and opened a new and nearer Way for it into the Sea, at *Rye*.

It appears also from the Letters Patents of King *Edward* the IIId, in his 11th Year, to the Archbishop and Prior of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, that the old Channel between *Romney* and *Appledre*, had been then unserviceable and stopp'd up for about 30 Years, (which falls in with the Time of the Inundation above-mentioned:) And afterwards *A. D.* 1334, a new one was made.

The old Chanel of the *Rother*, which came from *Apuldre* hither, is in Part visible to this Day; and it seems to have entred the Sea in or near *Belgar* Grounds, by *Linkhook* Gate; as you will find it described in the Map of *Romney Marsh*, which I have given you from Mr. *Dugdale*'s History of *Imbanking and Draining*.

And from the same Author I find that in the 42d, and 43d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, the King being informed that his Haven of *Rumenale*, alias *Romney* in *Kent*, was in Danger of being destroyed by the Stoppage of the River of *Newenden*; (*i. e.* the *Rother* or *Limen* which runs by *Newenden*, the ancient *Anderida*) sent into these Parts with Power to enquire into the true State of them, *Nicholas de Handloe*, soon after made Lord *Borstall*; but there being no great Matters done by him, the King by another Precept dated at *Oxford*, *June* 21. commanded him to repair hither in Person; and in Consort with the Sheriff of *Kent*, and Twenty four Knights, to examine into, and to remedy the Damage done, and likely farther to be done, by the above-said Stoppage: For 'tis said that the Course of the River was diverted from going to *Romney* by the overflowings of the Sea, from the Parts about *Old Winchelsea*. *Handlo* reported that the said River could not be brought again to this Town, by its former Channel; nor could any *New one* be made, except the Stoppages and Obstructions in the former Course of the River were removed, and a new one dug near the old Course; *viz.* from a certain Cross belonging to the Hospital of infirm People at *Rumenale* to *Effetone* and thence to *Malepind*, and thence descending unto the said Port; so that a Sluice be laid under the Town of *Apuldre*, for the Reception of the Salt Water, entring into the said River by the Inundation of the Sea from the Parts of *Winchelsea*, *&c.* p. 20.

And as to the Letters-Patents of the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId above-mentioned, thus the Matter stands in *Dugdale*, pag. 43, 44.

In the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, upon a Writ, *Ad quod Dampnum*, the Jury certified, That it would not be prejudicial to the King, or any other, if License were given to *John*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to suffer an ancient Trench leading from and to the Priory of *Christ-Church*, from an *Arm of the Sea*, called *Apuldre*, towards the Town of *Romney*, which passed through the proper Soil of the said Archbishop and Prior, and which was then *newly* so obstructed by the Sea Sands, that Ships could not pass thereby to the said Town of *Romney*, as they had used; to be wholly stopp'd up and filled; so that the Archbishop and Prior might make their Benefit thereof, as they thought fit, in regard that there was a certain other Trench leading from the said *Arm unto Romney*, lately made by the Force of the Sea, by which Ships and Boats might pass without Impediment to the said Town, as they had wont to do by the other, before it was so filled up. And they said also that the said ancient Trench was the proper Soil of the Archbishop and Prior, and of *Margaret de Basinges*; and that it had been so obstructed for more than 30 Years last past, by the Silt and Sea Sands, as that Ships could not conveniently pass that Way; and that the *new* Trench was more proper and sufficient, whilst it was open, than the *old* one, for the Passage of Ships to *Romney* above-mentioned, and did so remain at that Time; also that the new Trench was the Soil of the Archbishop, Prior, and *Margaret de Basinges*, and of the Abbot of *Roberts-Bridge*: And lastly that the said old Trench was in Length 700 Perches, and in Breadth 10; and the new one 500 Perches, and in Breadth 20.

I judge these two Trenches to have tended towards *Lidd*; because I find in *Dugdale*'s Map the Remains of a Place called *Romney Gutt*, lying that Way; and perhaps after the Sea had left passing by the *Rhee Wall*, as it seems anciently to have done, it made it self (in that great Disorder and Inundation which then happened in the *Marsh*) some *other* Channels to meet the *Rother*, before it came to fix it self at last at *Rye*, where it is now.

Mr. *Somner* thinks also that the *Place* called *Holme*, where, according to the *Saxon Chron. A. D.* 902, or as some other Authors have it, 904, a signal Victory was obtained by the *Kentish* Men over the *Danes*, near this Town of *New Romney*; because he saith there is a Place there called *the Holms*, but I know of no such Place near *Romney*: There is indeed a Place *South Westward* from *Lidd*, which is called *Holmstone*, which we ride by, when we go between *Lidd* and *Rye*, the Sea Coast Way: This is to this Day pretty thick set with Holly or Holm-Trees, though the Ground be nothing but a stony

ny Beach; and therefore it juſtly deſerves that Name of *Holmſtone*: And 'tis probable enough this might be the Place where the great Slaughter of the *Danes* happen'd; (if the Scene of that Action lay hereabouts); for 'tis ſaid the *Engliſh* purſued them to their Ships, which 'tis likely might lye off of the Mouth of the *Rother* or *Limen*, which then opened into the Sea, not far from hence, between *Lidd* and *Romney*.

RUCKING, *Roking*, *Rocinge*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Five Miles *North Weſtward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Ham*, and the reſt in that of *Newchurch*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Newchurch*, out of the Liberty of the *Marſh*; and is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.*

The Liberty of *Romney Marſh* claims over ſome Part of the Pariſh, as *Wye Liberty* doth over another; and *That* of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over ſo much of it as is in the Manors of *Ickham* and *Rucking*; which were given to that Church by King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 33d Year.

That Part which is in the Liberty of the *Marſh* is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, and the reſt in that of the Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Rucking* Manor was firſt given to the Church of *Canterbury* by King *Offa*, *A. D.* 791. *ad Paſcua Porcorum* for the Feeding of their Hogs.

A Fair was granted to this Place on St. *Mary Magdalen*'s Day; and allowed by the Juſtices Itinerant in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign.

2. *Barbodinden* is a Manor here, which had anciently Owners of that Name; for *William de Barbodinden* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and his Son *John de Barbodinden* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight. After theſe were gone, it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Robert Belknap* the Judge, who died in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth, and left it by Will to his Son *John Belknap*; and he about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, alienated it to *Engham*; and from thence it went the ſame Way to Sir *Matthew Brown*; whoſe Son *Thomas Brown*, Eſq; in the laſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth, ſold it to *Anthony Lovelace*, Eſq; whoſe Succeſſor *Richard Lovelace* in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, parted with it the ſame Way to Mr. *Richard Hulſe*, deſcended from the ancient Family of *Hulſe*, of the Burgh of *Hulſe*, in *Namptwich* in the County of *Cheſter*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, a Complaint was made to the Juſtices Itinerant, that the Inhabitants of the Burgh of *Roking*, which were Tenants to the Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, had not paid their accuſtomed Attendance at the Hundred Courts as they uſed to do; and the Prior could not excuſe them; ſo they were ordered to pay their uſual Service.

RYARSH, *Reyerſh*, vulgarly *Raſh*; in the *Textus Roffenſis* Reierſcæ, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about a Mile *Northward* from *Weſt-Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Martin*. 'Tis a ſmall one with a Tower Steeple; in it are no Monuments nor Inſcriptions; but there are the Stairs which went up to, and ſome Remainders of, a Roodloft ſtill in Being.

A Vicarage and valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Places of Note here.

1. *Ryarſh* Manor. This Place did anciently belong to the Family of the *Creſcies*: *Hugh de Creſcie* died poſſeſſed of it in the 47th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; and probably deſcended from that *Creſcie*, who is mentioned in the Battel Abbey Roll. Next it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Says* of *Coldham*; and *Geoffery de Say* died ſeized of it in the 15th Year of King *Edward* the IId: After this it came into the Family of the *Mowbrays*; for *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, held it at her Death, in the 3d Year of King *Henry* the VIth; and her Son *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk* died alſo poſſeſſed of it eight Years after. Next the *Nevils* Barons of *Bergavenny*, had it in Poſſeſſion; and here it continued till the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then *Henry* Lord *Nevill*, dying without Iſſue, it went with much other Land to his Brother Sir *Edward Nevill*; and his Grandſon *John* Lord *Nevil* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time; and in that Noble Family I ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

2. *Carews-Court*. This was for many Deſcents the Inheritance of an Eminent Family of the Name of *Carew*; but in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIth, *Nicholas Carew* ſold it to *Thomas Watton*; and he on his Deceaſe ſettled it on his Nephew *William Watton*; and in his Deſcendant of the ſame Name *William Watton* of *Addington* did the Poſſeſſion continue in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Countrey hereabouts is very pleaſant, and finely watered with good Springs and Brooks.

There was in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, an Eſtate in this Pariſh, which was claimed by one *John de Ryerſh*; but he was not able to make good his Claim before the Juſtices Itinerant; who adjudged the Land to belong to *Felicia* the Relict of *William Falinchewalle*.

SALTWOOD lies near the *South Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about a Mile *North Weſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick of *Stouting*, Hundred of *Heane*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Elebam*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. 'Tis a Rectory, and with the Chapel of *Hithe* annexed, is valued in the King's Books at 34*l. per Ann.*

In the Church is a Memorial of the Interment of *Thomas Brokhill*, in 1437.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here over the Manor of *Saltwood*, which was given to that Church by a certain Prince called *Halden*, *A. D.* 1036.

Places of Note here:

1. *Saltwood-Caſtle*. This will be ſpoken of in the Chapter of Caſtles; only let me obſerve now, that there is a Paved Way made after the Manner of the *Roman* Conſular Ways; not only all the Way up the Hill to the Caſtle, but alſo above a Mile further on towards the old *Stone-ſtreet* Cauſey; which ſeems to indicate, as Dr. *Plott* in a Manuſcript which I have of his, obſerves, That the *Romans* after having loſt their old *Portus Lemanis*

manis under *Stutfall Caſtle*, and even that at *Weſt Hithe*, and at *Buttolph's Bridge* afterward, and being now come to make uſe of *Hithe*, as ſuch, did endeavour to join it into their former Way from *Stutfall* to the old *Duroverum* or *Canterbury*, for the better Convenience of Travelling. And if it be true, what is generally reported as ſuch, that an Anchor was plowed up in the Valley near *Saltwood* Caſtle, about 30 or 40 Years ago, 'tis probable that formerly the Sea ran or flowed up into that Valley, and made there by that Means the firſt Port of *Hithe*, about the Time of *Old Romney's* being made a Port; as the preſent Port of *Hithe* perhaps was made one, about the Time of *New Romney's* being ſo.

And *Philpot* takes the Name of this Place, which in *Latin* is written *de Salſo Boſco*, to be a good Reaſon to conclude that the Sea once came up much nearer to it than it doth at preſent.

2. *Saltwood* Manor. This, as is above-mentioned, was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, in *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1036; *Philpot* ſaith 1096. And thus the Entry of it ſtands in the Book of *Domeſday*.

In Limwarlæd in Hundred. de Hede habet Hugo de Munford de terrâ Monachorum j. Manerium de Saltwoode de Archiepiſcopo; & Comes Godwinus tenuit illud & tunc ſe defendebat pro vij. Sulling. & nunc ſunt v. & tamen non Scottent niſi pro iij. & in Burgo de Hede ſunt cc. & xxv. Burgenſes qui pertinent huic Manerio, de quibus non habet Hugo niſi iij. forisfacta. Et eſt appretiatum xxviij. lib. & vj. ſol. & iv. den.

This Manor was formerly accounted as an *Honour*, becauſe a great many other Manors in this Tract held of it in Knight's Service; and the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had here a magnificent Caſtle, and a Park well ſtored with Deer.

3. *Brochill.* This is an old Manſion Houſe of Stone, ſituate on the Side of a ſteep Hill, and was anciently the Seat of the Eminent Family of *Brochull* or *Brockhill*; ſeveral of which were Knights, and ſerved as Knights of the Shire for this County in Parliament, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the IIId and IVth. *Margaret* the Wife of *William Brochill*, built the Iſle in the *North* Side of the Church: Of which there was a Memorial in the *Eaſtern* Glaſs Window of the ſame in an old Character, and thus preſerved by *Philpot*, viz. *Margareta la Femma Gillam de Brockhilla fio fera ſata ſhapella.* From this Place the *Brochills* or *Brockhulls* of *Calehill*, and *Aldington Septvans* in *Thornham* were derived: But this Eſtate left the Name by means of *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas Brockhull*, who as his Heir carried it in Marriage to *Richard Selling*; and from thence by another Marriage of a Female Heir, it went into the Name of *Tournay*; and there I ſuppoſe the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot's* Time.

SANDHERST, lies about the Middle of the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Rother*, adjoining to *Suſſex*, about Four Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Cranbrook*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, in the Hundred of *Selbrittenden*, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 20 *l. per Ann.*

In the *North* Chancel of this Church was formerly the Picture and the Arms of *Betherinden*: But they are now quite gone.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here over the Manor of *Betheringden*, otherwiſe called *Sandhurſt*; as being given to that Church by *Offa* King of *Mercia*, *A. D.* 791.

A Fair is kept here annually on *December* the 6th, being St. *Nicholas's* Day.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sandherſt Place*, as is above-ſaid belonged antiently to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This is the principal Seat in the Pariſh.

2. *Betherinden*; this had formerly Poſſeſſors of that Name. *John de Betherinden* died ſeized of it in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId; but by a Daughter it went into the Family of *Finch*; where it remained till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was ſold to *Pelham*; from which Name it went the ſame Way to *Fowle*; one of whoſe Deſcendants was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Aldrinden* is a Manor here, which alſo had formerly Owners of that Name: Of which *Roger de Aldrinden*, as *Philpot* ſaith, was the laſt here: By his Daughter and Heir *Chriſtian Aldrinden*, it went by Sale in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. to *John Selbrittenden*; who not long after ſold it to *Thomas Bourn*; whoſe Deſcendant *John Bourn*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, deviſed it by Will to *Joan* his Female Heir, and ſhe carried it in Marriage to *Thomas Allard*; whoſe Grandſon *John Allard* alienated it to Mr. *John Twiſden*, in the 30th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. And his Deſcendant Mr. *William Twiſden*, in the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, ſold it to *Thomas Downton*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Richard Downton*, Eſq; of *Middleſex*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

4. *Cambden.* This Manor was anciently Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Fulk de Ballard*, who paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. But in King *Richard* the IId's Reign it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Whitfields*; in which Name it continued till Sir *Ralph Whitfield* ſettling it by Will on his Daughter *Dorothy*; it went by her in Marriage to *John Fotherby*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

5. *Twiſden-Street* or Burgh; which anciently hath been the Seat of ſome of the Family of that Name: And *Philpot* thinks that they lived here, when they wrote themſelves, as it ſeems formerly they did in *Latin*, *De Denna fractâ*; and he thinks their Name of *Twiſden* came from hence; it ſignifying a *Valley broken into two Parts.*

SANDWICH, *Sondwic*, *Sabulovicum*, the Sandy Town. But *Darell* in his Manuſcript of *Dover-Caſtle*, ſaith, that this Name of *Sandwich* was not uſed till King *Cnute's* Time; but in that you will find below he was miſtaken: And that the Sea here was called *Mare Wantſummum*; (*i. e.* perhaps,) the *deficient Sea*, becauſe it had left the Town.

In the *Saxon* Time it was called *Lundenwic* or the Port of *London*; becauſe it was the Place where ſuch as were bound to *London* from *France* firſt landed at.

It lies at the *Eaſtern* Side of *Kent*, very near the Sea, and ſeparated only by a ſmall Chanel, wherein the Sea flows up, from the Iſle of *Thanet*: about Nine Miles and an half *Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*; in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*. (For it is one of the *Cinque Ports.*) The Liberties whereof, and of the Five Ports, claim over the ſame: The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* alſo claimeth here.

Anciently it was an Hundred by it ſelf; and in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor* there were 307 Houſes in it.

It now is, and for many Years paſt, hath been a *Corporation*; incorporated in the Time of King *Edward* the IIId, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and

and Port of *Sandwich*; and before that, by the Name of Barons of the Town of *Sandwich*. And they were then Endowed with all thoſe Liberties which they had granted to them from King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and King *William* the Firſt.

The Mayor was Anciently Elected on the *Monday* after St. *Andrew*'s Day, in St. *Clement*'s Church, where a Bell was Rung for that Purpoſe: But on Occaſion of ſome Riots and Diſorders there, by a Royal Mandate, Dated 1683, it was ordered for the future, to be in the *Court-Hall*.

Their Seal hath on one Side a *Ship*; and on the other, a *Lion Paſſant Guardant and Crowned*.

The Town is in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And in it there were Anciently Four Churches; *viz.* St. *James*, which is now Demoliſhed. This Ancient Church, which they called alſo St. *Jacobs*, was Situated on the *South* Side of the Town, not far from St. *Maries*; and a long while after it was down, its Church-yard remained, (as I find by ſome Manuſcripts kindly communicated to me by Mr. *Fellows* of this Town;) and was a Burying-Place for Strangers.

In this Church there was always an *Hermit*; and the laſt of them, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, was one *John Steward*, who was made Miniſter of St. *Maries*.

N. B. This Church was not quite Demoliſhed till King *Edward* the VIth's Reign.

The other Churches are St. *Clements*, St. *Peters*, and St. *Maries*, which are now Standing, and have been treated of already under their proper Names.

A Market is here kept on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*; and a Fair for Three Days, at *November* 23, being St. *Clement*'s Day.

This Place hath formerly been a ſtrong Town, being to this Day Walled in on the *North* and *Weſt* Sides, and on the others is defended with a Rampart and Ditch.

Philpot makes no Mention at all of *Sandwich*.

A. D 979, King *Egelred*, or *Ethelred*, gave *Sandwich* to the Priory of *Canterbury*, and in this Grant, *Somner* ſaith that the Name of *Sandwich* is firſt uſed; and that he had not met with it in any Writing before.

Alſo *A. D.* 1023, King *Cnute* gave the Port of *Sandwich* to the Priory of *Chriſt*-Church in *Canterbury*, with the Toll of the Village, Wreck of the Sea, and all other Cuſtoms belonging to the Port; which Gift was afterwards renewed and enlarged by King *Henry* the IId, who granted them the Cuſtoms of the Port of *Sandwich* on both Sides the Water; *i. e.* from *Eadburgate* unto *Merkſfleet*, and the Benefit of the Ferry-Boat, *&c.* excepting their Houſe and Keys; and a free Paſſage in the Haven, in a little Boat, there called a *Vere-Boat*. And he finiſhed the Buildings and Walls of this Town, which his Father *Swayn* had begun.

And *A. D.* 1031, he gave again this Port, and all its Royalties, to *Chriſt*-Church, as above: Which he did to make *Expiation*, (as the Notion then was, and ſtill is in Popiſh Countries,) for the Havock his Countrymen the *Danes* had made here before, of which below. He gave them alſo his Golden Crown, and St. *Bartholomew*'s Arms, and a Rich Pall; and the Royalty of the Sea all about the Harbour, as far as a Man could throw a Hatchet, from on Board a Ship at high Water, to the Bank on Shore.

But *A. D.* 1290, the Priory of *Chriſt*-Church, in Exchange for Sixty *Librates* of Land elſewhere in *Kent*, and the Advowſons of *Weſtclive* and *Weſtram*, &c. ſurrendred all their Right in this Town, except ſome Houſes, and the Keys for Ships, to King *Edward* the Iſt.

And afterwards in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, *A. D.* 1364, they again conveyed all their remaining Right here to the Crown, in Exchange for a Manor in *Eſſex*, called *Borley*.

This is the Account of this Town, as it ſtood in *Domeſday*-Book.

Sandwic eſt Manerium Sanctæ Trinitatis & de Veſtitu Monochorum & eſt Leth & Hundredus in Seipſo; & reddit Regi Servitium in Mare ſicut Dovera; qualitate ſcilicet non quantitate. Et Homines illius villæ antequam Rex eis dedit ſuas Conſuetudines reddebant xv l. Quando Archiepiſcopus recuperavit reddebat xi l. and xl millia de Alecibus. Et in præterito anno reddidit L lib. & alleces ſicut prius. Et in iſto anno debet reddere xl l. & x l. & alleces ſicut prius. In T. E. R. erant Ibidem cccvij Manſuræ nunc autem lx & xvj plus.

I find by ſome old Manuſcripts, that Anciently there were theſe Gates in *Sandwich*.

Canterbury-Gate,
Wodensbury-Gate,
Sandown-Gate,
Fiſhers-Gate,
New-Gate,
} which are ſtill Standing.

David's-Gate, over againſt which was a Place called the *Barbican*.

Fryers-Gate, which was at one End of the Corn-Market, and led down to the Friery of the *Carmelites*.

And I find alſo Mention of theſe following Streets, Lanes, *&c.* here, *viz.*

Strand-Street, *Guild-Court-Street*,
Butchery, *Vicarage-Lane*,
Hurnet-Street, *Paradice-Lane*,
Dolph-Street *Moats-Soale*,
Church-Street, *Bowling-Alley*.

King *Edward* the IId, by his Letters Patents, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, mentions a Licenſe before granted to the Barons of *Sandwich*, for the digging of a certain Trench over the Lands lying between *Geſtling* and *Stonefleet*, and from *Stonefleet* to *Sandwich*; to the Intent that the Paſſage of the Water called *North-Brook*, which was at *Geſtling*, ſhould be diverted ſo, that it might run to *Sandwich*, for the perpetual Commodity of the Town: And accordingly he aſſigned *Solomon de Rocheſter*, and *Roger de Norwode*, to enquire, by the Oaths of Honeſt and Lawful Men of the Country, in what Place the ſaid Trench, and over whoſe Lands, and to the leaſt Damage of the ſaid Landholders, it might be moſt fitly made: And that the turning of the ſaid Trench might do the Owners of the Lands, over which it was to paſs, no Damage.

But in the Sixth of King *Edward* the IId, the Jury of the Hundred of *Cornilo*, brought a Preſentment unto *Harvie de Stantone*, and his Fellow Juſtices *Itinerant*, at their Seſſions at *Canterbury*; Importing, that the Prior of *Chriſt*-Church did, about Ten Years before, divert the Courſe of a certain Water, called *Geſtling*, into which ſuch (*a*) Felons as were condemned to Death within the Hundred, ought to ſuffer Judgment by Drowning: But by his turning the Stream, they could not be ſo Drowned, which was to the Prejudice of the King, *&c.*

(*a*) *She-felons*, ſee *Southfleet*.

On

On this the Sheriff ſummoned a Jury; who gave upon their Oaths, that a certain Gutter, which the Prior had raiſed for Conveyance of Water from the upper Parts of the Country, (I ſuppoſe towards *Sandwich*, as above,) was both a Loſs to the King in a ſmall Fiſhery, which he had thereabouts before; and alſo that now there was not Water as formerly, enough to carry the dead Bodies of ſuch Felons as were drowned in the *Geſtling* out to Sea.

Whereupon the Sheriff had Orders to put the ſaid Trench or Gutter, into the State it was formerly in: And that the Earth raiſed without the Gutter, ſhould be thrown down at the Charge of the ſaid Prior, that ſo the Courſe of the Water might run as it did formerly. See *Dugdale's Hiſtory of Inbanking*, p. 36, 37, 41, 42.

A. D. 1286, a Precept was delivered to Three Juſtices, and to the Sheriff, to bring before them Twenty Four Men of *Monkton* and *Minſter*, in *Thanet*, which was done, and a Common Bailiff and Twelve Overſeers appointed to hold a *Laſt* here, as they do in *Romney Marſh*.

And the Year following, the ſame was done for the Hundreds of *Eaſtry* and *Cornilo*.

This Place hath been the Scene of a great deal of Action formerly; in many Inſtances of which, it hath been a great Sufferer.

A. D. 851, *Ethelſtane*, Son of *Ethelwolfe*, or as ſome ſay, his Brother, and youngeſt Son to *Egbert*, King of *Kent*; (who had the Kingdom of *Kent*, and of the *South Saxons*, left him by his Father's Will.) This Prince, with *Ealker*, or *Ealchere*, his General, gave a great Overthrow here, to a mighty Fleet and Army of the *Danes*, taking Nine of their Ships, and driving the reſt off.

993, *Unlafe*, the *Dane*, with 93 Ships, came to *Sandwich*, and did much Miſchief upon the Coaſts.

1006, A very great Fleet of the *Danes* lay in the Road, and their Men landed at *Sandwich*, and Ravaged *Kent* and *Suſſex*; upon which King *Ethelred* provided, that every Three Hundred and Ten Hides of Land ſhould furniſh out One Ship, and that every Eight Hides ſhould find One Jack and Sallet for the Defence of the Realm: And by this Means he fitted out a great Fleet, but they had no good Succeſs.

The *Saxon* Chronicle ſaith alſo, that *A. D.* 1009, the biggeſt Fleet and Army that had ever been raiſed in *England*, came hither; and here they reſolved to fix, and defend it againſt all Invaſions from Abroad; but the Expedition was unſucceſsful, and came to nothing: The *Danes* came hither, and drove them away.

1011, The *Danes* leaving their Winter Station about *London*, came to this Town with a great Fleet and Army, both becauſe the *Haven* was *then* very commodious, and alſo becauſe it was near *Canterbury*, which they deſign'd to Plunder and Ravage: And accordingly they put their Deſign in Execution in a moſt Barbarous and Savage Manner, as I ſhall more fully ſhew you in another Place.

1013, *Swain*, King of *Denmark*, landed firſt here, and then Sailed into the *North* of *England*.

A. D. 1015, *Swane's* Son *Canutus*, after having been beaten in *Lincolnſhire*, arrived here, and acted an Inhumane Tragedy upon King *Ethelred's* Friends and Hoſtages, ſlitting the Noſes of ſome, cutting off the Hands of others, *&c.* and then left them, and went Home to *Denmark*. But afterwards, as he landed here again, when he obtained the Kingdom of *England*, ſo he finiſhed the Buildings of this Town, which his Father had begun, and granted it a Charter, with many Privileges.

A. D. 1040, *Hardicnute* landed here with Sixty Ships, and an Army from *Denmark*; for on *Harold's* Death, the *Engliſh* had invited him to accept the Crown; and at this Town he was received with great Joy.

1046, *Lochen* and *Irlinge*, Two *Daniſh* Pirates, landed here with Thirty Five Ships, and loaded their Ships with Rich Spoils, which they carried over into *Flanders*, and there ſold them: They made alſo great Havock and Deſtruction here; and would have done ſo at *Thanet*, but there they were driven back.

1048, A Fleet of *Daniſh* Pirates landed here, and miſerably ſpoiled the Town.

1049, King *Edward the Confeſſor* Reſided here for a great while.

1052, Earl *Godwin*, and his Sons, Rendezvouzed here with their Fleet, and landed their Men, who marched to *Southwark*, where they were met by *Godwin* himſelf, who with the Fleet had ſailed up the *Thames*.

1052, King *Edward* fitted out a Fleet here againſt *Godwin* and his Sons; but a Tempeſt ſhattered it, and ill Management attended it, ſo that it did nothing, the Ships returning up the River.

But *Godwin* and *Harold* took all the Ships they could find in *Romney*, *Hithe* and *Folkſtone*; and landing here, and at *Dover*, they took many Priſoners out of both theſe Places; and then Sailing through *Sandwich* Harbour, out at *Northmouth*, towards *London*, ſome of their Fleet ſpoiled *Shepey*, and wholly burnt *Milton*, then called the *King's Town*.

1194. King *Richard* the Iſt landed here, after his Return from having been taken Priſoner, and was met at *Rocheſter* by *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

1216, *Lewis*, the Dolphin of *France*, landed Firſt in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and then here at *Sandwich*, with a Fleet of Six Hundred Sail of Ships, and Eighty Boats; and here he tarried till the Barons came to him.

King *John* lay then with his Army at *Dover*; and as he marched off to *Wincheſter*, *Lewis* went on to *Rocheſter*. *Kilburn* ſaith, that at this Time he burnt this Town.

In the Reign of King *Richard* the IId, certain *French* Ships were taken, which had on Board ready Framed, and fitted to ſet up, a *Timber Caſtle*, (like that which King *William* the Firſt Erected at *Haſtings*, as ſoon as he Landed;) this they deſigned to have ſet up in ſome one of our Ports, where they could have gotten on Shore, in order to defend their Ships, and to ſecure themſelves a ſafe Paſſage to and from them. But after it was taken, it was ſet up here at *Sandwich*; where it did good Service to defend the Town and Harbour againſt the *French*.

As all theſe Hiſtorical Inſtances render this Place Famous formerly, and ſhew the various Accidents it hath been expoſed to, ſo they are good Proofs of the Town's having been Anciently very conſiderable; the Author of Queen *Emma's* Life, Printed at *Paris* 1619, ſpeaking of King *Cnute's* Landing here; he ſaith, *Expectabili ordine, flatu ſecundo Sandwich, qui eſt omnium Anglorum Portuum famoſiſſimus appulſi*, &c. And indeed it was then, and a long while after, the Principal Port in which the Royal Navy did uſe to lie; as it might very ſecurely do, in the State the Ancient Harbour of *Sandwich* was; of which more hereafter.

In King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, this Town had Ninety Five Ships belonging to it, and above

above One Thouſand Five Hundred Sailors; and yielded the Crown between 16 and 17000 *l. per Annum* in its Cuſtoms: Nay, ſo late as the Beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, the Cuſtoms here amounted to 2926 *l. per Ann.* but by that Prince's ſetting up the Company of *Merchant Adventurers*, and appropriating to them the Trade to *Germany*, the *Low-Countries*, &c. it ſoon fell to Decay. This I find repreſented in a Petition preſented to the Parliament, *A. D.* 1642.

In King *Edward* the Firſt's Reign, the Staple for Wool was placed here for a while; as it was alſo brought hither again in the Firſt of King *Richard* the IId. And it appears by our Chronicles, that in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, the Proviſions and Stores for the Royal Navy were brought hither.

About the Year 1453, it appears to have been a very conſiderable Place for Trade: For in the Thirty Firſt Year of King *Henry* the VIth, it was Enacted in Parliament, that *Edmund*, Duke of *Somerſet*, late Captain of *Calais*, ſhould be paid 21648 *l.* 10 *s.* out of the Cuſtoms of the Staple Wares, which were carried out of the Port of *Sandwich*: And but a few Years after, the King ordered 20000 *l.* more to be paid out of the Cuſtoms here, and at *Southampton*.

About the Year 1457, Fifteen Thouſand *French*, under the Command of Sir *Peter Breſſy*; (*Lambard* calls him *Price*) Landed at *Sandwich*, killed the Mayor, and other Officers, ſpoiled and burnt the Town, and ſlew almoſt all the Inhabitants.

And but Two Years after, the Earl of *Warwick*, Governor of *Calais*, being in the *York* Intereſt againſt King *Henry* the VIth, ſent Sir *John Denham*, with ſome Ships, and Soldiers, hither; who entred the Haven and Town in the Night, took the Lord *Rivers*, and his Son the Lord *Scales*, Priſoners in their Beds, made himſelf Maſter of the King's Ships, and carried them with him into *Ireland*.

And the ſame Year, Five Hundred of the King's Soldiers waiting here to be Ship'd off for *Calais*, were Seized by the Earl of *Warwick*'s Men; and *Montford*, their Captain, was killed.

In the Firſt and Second of Queen *Elizabeth*, a Petition was offered to her Majeſty, about mending the Haven, and One Thouſand *Marks* agreed on by the Town, to be levied there on the Inhabitants, for this Purpoſe. And,

A. D. 1573, That great Princeſs came in Perſon to this Town, and had a Gold Cup of 100 *l.* Value, preſented to her; and was entertained by the Mayor and Jurats Wives, in the Free-School, with One Hundred and Sixty Diſhes of Meat. But the Sand at the Mouth by degrees choaking up the Haven, it ſoon after fell into a State of Decay; and had done ſo much ſooner, but that it was in a good Meaſure ſupported by the *Walloons*, and other Proteſtant *Refugees*, who here ſet up, the firſt of any in *England*, publick Gardening, Sowing *Canary*-Seeds, *&c.* and by that Means kept the Town from running to Ruin. But it is now a very poor Place; though ſtill famous for Carrots, Beans, Artichokes, *&c.* and indeed the Soil is very good for all Sorts of Garden-Stuff.

Mr. *John Somner*, in his *Roman Ports* and *Forts*, p. 8. obſerves, that as between this Town and the Ancient *Geſſoriacum*, now doubtleſs *Bolen* in *France*, and which ſeems to have been the *Portus Iccius*, was the old and uſual Paſſage from *France* to *England*; as afterwards it came to be between *Whitſand* and *Dover*, and at laſt between *Calais* and *Dover*; ſo that the Diſtance in the *Itinerary* of Four Hundred and Fifty *Stadia*, agrees well with Modern Obſervations and Experience.

And he ſhews farther, that this Port of *Sandwich*, being the uſual Place of Landing for ſuch as were bound to *London* from *France*, loſt its old Name of *Ritupium*. (This will be fully diſcuſſed under *Richborough*,) and was by the *Saxons* called *Lundenwic*, or the Port of *London*.

And in the Book of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, there is Mention made of a Charter granted by *Ethelbald* and *Offa*, and after confirmed by King *Ethelbert*, to St. *Mildred*, then Abbeſs of the Nunnery of *Minſtre*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*; of the Duties of all Ships coming into the Port of *Lunden*; by which, no doubt, is meant *Sandwich*.

In the *Textus Roffenſis* alſo is this Paſſage out of the Laws of King *Lothair* and *Eadrick*;

Gif Cantwara ænig in Lundenwic feoh ge bỹc ge hæbbe him thon twegen oth threo unfacne Ceorles to gewitneſſe, oth Cỹninges Wic-gerefan, *&c.*

That is, if a *Kentiſhman* ſhall buy any Thing in *Lundenwyc*, let him get Two or Three Honeſt Men, or the King's *Portreeve*, to bear Witneſs, *&c.* From whence *Somner* infers, that this was not only a Market-Town then, but the Principal one in *Kent*. *R. Forts*, p. 10. From which Port the Ships were uſually bound for *London*, and then they went in at the *Eaſt* End of *Sandwich* Harbour, or rather of the *Portus Rutupenſis*, and went out of it at *Reculver*, or *Northmouth*; and ſo avoided going round by the *North-Foreland*.

And from hence a good Reaſon may be given for the Fame and Credit of St. *Mildred*, in the City of *London*, where Two Churches are Dedicated to her; one in *Bread-ſtreet*, and another in the *Poultrey*; for the Merchants being obliged to pay a Duty to the Nunnery of St. *Mildreds* in *Thanet*, would no doubt Celebrate her, and ſpread about her Fame in *London*; and according to the Humour and Run of thoſe Times, would think it the beſt way to ſecure her Bleſſings and Favours to them, and their Traffick, to Erect Churches to her, and Dedicate them to the Honour of this Royal Saint; and the ſame Thing alſo was actually done in *Canterbury*, and in ſome other Places of this County.

There can be no doubt but that *Sandwich* was once a very good Port, as appears from abundance of Paſſages in Hiſtory, ſome of which I have above given you: And the Writer of Queen *Emma*'s Life, when he ſpeaks of King *Cnute*'s Landing here, ſaith it was the *moſt Famous of all the Ports in* England.

The Old Mouth of the Haven of *Sandwich*, lies, as I am informed, near Two Miles *Eaſt South-Eaſt* of the preſent one, and about Two Miles and a half from *Sandown-Caſtle*. *Camden* and *Plott* ſay, it was ſpoiled by the ſinking of the great Ship of Pope *Paul* the IVth, but I gueſs it was done long before.

I make no manner of doubt, but that ſomewhere hereabouts, was the Place where *Cæſar* Landed at both his Deſcents upon *Britain*, and where his *Caſtra Navalia* were placed (*z*), as well as the *Caſtrum* of his whole Army, which he ſaith was all included within one Line.

And I agree with the Learned Dr. *Batteley*, (*a*) that there is more Reaſon to fix the Place of *Cæſar*'s Landing here, than at *Deal*: For beſides, that the Diſtance of his *real* Landing-Place from *that* where he firſt attempted it, and which is ſuppoſed to be *Dover*, is not in all Editions of *Cæſar*'s Commentaries expreſſed by the ſame Number of Eight Miles; nor the Place of his firſt Attempt to Land ſo accurately deſcribed, as that it can be *no other* Place but that, in all that Tract of wonderful Cliffs, *Mirificæ Moles*: (*b*) Beſides this, I ſay, ſince *Cæſar* Sailed, as he ſaith

(*z*) Matt. Weſtminſt. c. 28. in Rutupi Portu qui modo Sandwicum dicitur, cum proſperitate appliciut.

(*a*) Antiq. Rutupin, p. 44.

(*b*) Ciceron. Ep. ad Atticum, IV. 16.

ſaith he did both with Wind and Tide, *Ventum & Æſtum uno tempore nactus ſecundum*; it will be no Diſparagement to the Judgment and Skill of that very great General, if we ſuppoſe he might not compute the Diſtance right, but that he Sailed further than he thought he did; for he had not been uſed to Computations of this Kind, and I dare ſay had no *Log-Line* to Eſtimate the Diſtance by.

And Dr. *Batteley* ſhews, that the Learned Dr. *Halley*, who hath been very accurate in his Calculation of the *Time* of *Cæſar*'s Landing here, (of which more in its proper Place,) hath not been equally happy in pitching upon the *Downs*, or *Deal*, for the Place of it: And the Authority of *Dion Caſſius*, which he cites to confirm it, makes really againſt him. (*a*) For as the *Latin* Verſion of *Dion* ſaith, that the Place where, in the Action between the *Romans* and the *Britains*, they diſputed the Landing of the former, was *in Paludibus*: So that muſt be allowed to be a better Verſion of the Word πνάγη uſed by *Dion*, than Dr. *Halley*'s Interpretation of *Arenæ madefactæ maris affluxu*; for as *Batteley* ſhews, that *Ariſtotle* oppoſes ἀμμώδες and πναγῶδες one to another, as ſignifying very differently; the one *Sandy*, and the other *Slabby*: So you will find by the *Lexicons*, that πνάγος is generally uſed for a Muddy and Slimy Place, and therefore can hardly be ſuppoſed to mean ſuch a hard Shore as that about *Deal* is: *Cæſar* himſelf ſaith of his Men, that they could not *firmiter inſiſtere*, which implies the Ground was not Hard, Solid, and Good. And *Plutarch* ſaith expreſly, that the Place where *Scæva* leaped on Shore, was ἐν πηφ ελώδει καὶ μετὰ ὕδατος, and near Ῥεύματα πηλώδη; which exactly falls in with the ſame Notion of the Place, that it was Muddy or Slubby.

(*a*) *Dion. Hiſt. Rom.* 39.

From this therefore I would ſuggeſt, that the Place where *Cæſar* Landed, was at or near the Old Mouth of the *Portus Rutupenſis*, and perhaps nearer to that, than to the Place where *Sandown*-Caſtle now ſtands: Of this Opinion was *Dorell*, and Dr. *Plott*, and I think the Circumſtances will fix it here.

I have been ſeveral Times to view this Place; and could I think, as I do not by any Means, that the Situation of the *Neſs* here, and of the Shore about it, is the ſame now as it was in *Cæſar*'s Time, I ſhould make no doubt of aſſerting, that the Place of his Landing was between the *Sand Hills* and the *Neſs*; where the Shore is ſoft and open, without any Beach, and where his Ships might lye ſafely on the Ouzy Bottom. And this Situation alſo, would account for his Veſſels being filled with the Sea, at the tumbling in of the Water at the next *Spring Tide*. Which Thing *Cæſar* was entirely ignorant of: as probably he was in Part about the Nature of the common Tides, having not been much uſed to the Sea. After this Accident he drew up his Ships higher upon the Shore, and ſecured them againſt the Invaſion of the Tides any more. But I can't think that thoſe *Sand-hills* which we ſee near this Place, are the Remains of that Work; though the great *Cambden* incline to that Opinion, and ſaith, that they have been called *Romeſwork*; indeed I can't hear of any ſuch Name, but they are called the *Sandhills*, and the *little Downs*; and theſe *Sand Banks* are ſo numerous, and do take up ſuch a Length, (for they run along the Shore, I believe for near Four Miles together, beginning juſt at *Sandown-Caſtle*;) and they are placed ſo very irregularly; that I rather take them to have been accidentally caſt up there by the Winds and Tides, than to have been the Product of Mens Hands, and placed there out of any Deſign. But if the Shore were of the ſame Nature in *Cæſar*'s Time, as it is now, and its Situation not much different, it will afford us an eaſy Account how *Cæſar* might come by Sand enough to form his *Caſtra Navalia*, and to ſecure his Shipping in the way that he tells us he did.

Edward Mountague, Eſq; who had the ſole Command of the *Engliſh* Fleet, in the late Uſurpation, and who delivered it up to King *Charles* the IId, on his Reſtoration, was by that King made Lord *Montague* of St. *Neots*, Viſcount *Hitchingbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*.

Lambard is of the Opinion, and for it he quotes *Leland*'s Authority, that this Town of *Sandwich* grew up upon the Ruins of *Richborough*, which they are inclined to think was once a City, and a Port; but this I ſhall further conſider, when I come to ſpeak of that Place in the Chapter of Caſtles.

A. D. 1580, *April* 6. ſo great an Earthquake was felt here, that the Ships on the Sea were ſhaken, and the Sea put into a very great Diſorder. *Kilburn*.

Since Archbiſhop *Uſher*, and Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, have made it probable that St. *Paul*, the great Apoſtle of the *Gentiles*, was in *Britain*, (*a*) it is very likely that he landed hereabouts; this Harbour being then the moſt uſual Place of Landing for Perſons who came from the *Continent*; which Opinion Dr. *Batteley* (*b*) ſtrengthens alſo from this Line of *Venantius Fortunatus*, in his Life of St. *Martin*, in which, ſpeaking of St. *Paul*'s coming hither, he ſaith,

(*a*) *Brit. Eccl. Antiq.* p. 4. *Origin. Britan.* p. 37.
(*b*) *Antiq. Britan.* p. 7.

Tranſiit Oceanum vel quâ facit inſula Portum.

An ABSTRACT *of the Charter for the Town of* Sandwich, *granted* March 5. 1685.

1. THE Town to be a Free Town and and Port of itſelf.

2. The Firſt Mayor, and Twelve Jurats, to be named by the King; as alſo the Firſt High-Steward, Recorder, and Common-Clerk; the Land and Water-Treaſurer, the Common-Wards-Man, and the Twenty Four Common-Council.

3. For the Time to come, the Mayor to be choſen the Morrow after St. *Andrew*'s-Day, in the *Guild-Hall*.

4. In Caſe of the Death of the Mayor, any Jurats, Common-Council, *&c.* others to be choſen in their Room; and ſo for High-Steward and Recorder.

5. The Recorder, and his Deputy, to be Sworn to execute their Office well; and to be Juſtices of the Peace.

6. The Land-Treaſurer, Common-Wardſman, and other Inferior Officers, to be choſen by the Mayor; and the Water-Treaſurer by him, with the Jurats and Common-Council.

7. They alſo to appoint or chuſe the Attorneys in the Court of *Record*.

8. The Mayor, his Deputy, and Jurats, to be Juſtices of Peace, to hold Seſſions; and to be Sworn before Sir *Henry Palmer*, *William Rook*, *Walter Braems*, and *John Caſon*, or any Two of them.

9. The King reſerves a Power of removing any Officer by an Order of Council.

10. Two Fairs, *April* the 1ſt, and *October* the 1ſt, for Buying and Selling all manner of Cattel.

11. To have Power to make By-laws to govern the Town, its Artificers, *&c.* to Levy Money for the King's or Town's Uſe, and to Impoſe and Levy Fines, and Penalties.

12. A Court of Record to be kept every *Thurſday*.

13. Liberty

13. Liberty to purchaſe Lands not exceeding 200 *l. per Ann.*

14. All Freemen to take the Oath of Allegiance, and to produce Certificates of their receiving the Sacrament.

15. To enjoy all former Rights and Privileges not altered by this New Charter; and if any ſuch are loſt, the King is to reſtore them, on their Petition.

The Mayor of *Sandwich* carries a black knotted Staff; whereas the Mayors of the other Ports wear uſually white Staves.

There is a Pariſh called *Brightlingſea* in *Eſſex*, Eight Miles from *Colcheſter*, which is under the Juriſdiction of the Mayor of *Sandwich*.

To this Port of *Sandwich* there do belong as Members or Limbs, *Fordwich*, *Reculver*, *Serre*, and *Dele*: And their Complement of Ships which they were to fit out in the Navy of the Ports was Five. As *Lambard* gives it us from the *Latin Cuſtumale* of *Hithe*. Peramb. Kent. 122.

And in another old *French* Record mentioned by him, *Stonar* is alſo reckoned as a Member of this Port. But I ſhall ſpeak of theſe Matters more fully when I come to the *Cinque Ports*.

SARRE, anciently *Serre*; in the Iſle of *Thanet*.

This was once a diſtinct Pariſh by it ſelf, and the Church was dedicated to St. *Giles*; but it is now accounted as a Part of St. *Nicholas*'s Pariſh: Under which I have given you an Account of the Parſonage and Manor.

Twine ſaith, that anciently here was a good Haven, (*i. e.*) when the famous *Portus Rutupenſis* was in Being; that Haven or Road for Ships ran by this Place in its Way out into the Sea at *Norhmuthe*, near *Reculver*; but now there is only a ſmall Brook, with a little wooden Bridge over it, by which there is a Paſſage into the Iſle of *Thanet* for Carriages. Perhaps the old Name of this River in the *Romans* Time was *Sarræ*; there being mention made in the *Notitia*, of a *Britiſh* River of that Name. And in a Charter of King *Eadbert*, recorded among the Annals of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, are theſe Words:

Do duarum Navium tranſvectionis 'cenſum in loco cujus vocabulum eſt ad Serræ, *ſicut à Regibus Merciorum Ethelbaldo & Offa longe ante conceſſum eſt Tributum in loco cujus vocabulum eſt* Lundenwic.

Which is ſomething in Confirmation of the Tradition, that anciently at *Sarre* was the middle Station for Ships between the Two Mouths of the old *Portus Rutupenſis*.

SEALE, lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles *Northward* from *Sevenoak*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Codſheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church (which was ſome time a Chapel of Eaſe to *Kemſing*,) is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and not rated apart in the King's Books.

In the Church are or were Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Brenton*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Confeſſor to King *Richard* the IId: And of *Bryene* or *Bruin* a Knight, Lord of *Seal* and *Kemſing*, both above 400 Years ſince.

The Liberty of *Sevenoak* claims here; and *That* of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Manor of *Seale*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Seale*; this belonged to the Crown till the firſt Year of King *John*; and then it was paſſed away by Grant to *Baldwine de Betune* Earl of *Albemarle*; whoſe Daughter *Hawis* carried it in Marriage to *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*; but his Son *Gilbert Marſhal* dying without Iſſue, *Roger de Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, in Right of his Mother *Maud*, who was Siſter to this *Gilbert*, got Poſſeſſion of this Manor: And in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the 1ſt, ſettled it by Deed of Gift on *Otho* Lord *Grandiſon*. About the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, this Eſtate went from the *Grandiſon* Family, to that of *Bryan* or *Bryene*; one of which, a Knight as is above-mentioned, had a Monument of him in Armour in *Seale* Church; and died in the Year 1395. At his Head on the Monument was a Horn, which made the Vulgar think him to have been a great *Hunter*; but *Philpot* ſaith it was to ſhew, that he held his Land in *Cornage* Tenure, which was a kind of *Grand-Serjeantry*: And the Service was to blow a Horn, on any Invaſion from Abroad. In proceſs of Time this Service came to be compounded for in Money; as many others of this Nature were: And then the Sheriff accounted for it to the King, under the Title of *Cornage*, *Cornagium*. From this Name of *Bryenne* it went into the Poſſeſſion of another equally Honourable; *viz.* That of *Fiennes* about the End of King *Henry* the IVth: And *James Fiennes* in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIth was ſummoned to Parliament as Baron of *Say* and *Seale*. But *William* Lord *Say* in the ſecond Year of King *Edward* the IVth, ſold this Eſtate to *Geoffrey Boleyne*, Grandfather to Sir *Thomas Boleyne*, who was created Viſcount *Rochford* by King *Henry* the VIIIth; whoſe unfortunate Son *George* Viſcount *Rochford* being beheaded, and leaving no Iſſue, this Manor went to Queen *Elizabeth* in Right of her Mother Queen *Anne* of *Boleyne*: And ſhe in the firſt Year of her Reign granted it to her Kinſman *Henry Cary*; whoſe Grandſon *Henry Cary* Earl of *Dover*, ſold it to *Richard Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*; and he to *Richard Smith* commonly called *Dog Smith*, who dying without Iſſue, bequeathed it with other Land to *St. Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*.

2. *Hall Place* in *Seale*; this was in the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Champneys*; but he ſold it to Sir *William Wroth* of *Enfield*; and he did the ſame by it in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IId to *Thomas Lovell*: And in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the IVth it paſſed the ſame Way from the *Lovells* into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Theobald*; where it ſtaid but till the 24th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then was alienated to *William Porter*; in which Name it continued till *Elizabeth*, an Heir of that Family, carried it in Marriage to Mr. *Peter Stowell*, Regiſter of the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

3. *Stidulfe* is another Manor in *Seale*, which once, and that very early, was the Seat of a Family of that Name: But about the 11th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, *William Stidulfe* ſold it to *William Quintin*; who, for Reaſons mentioned in our Account of *Leybourn*, changed his Name to *Oliver*: And here it ſtaid till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was alienated to *Richard Theobald*; whoſe Son *John* exchanged it with his Kinſman *Stephen Theobald*; who left only two Daughters *Catherine*, one of whom married *Edward Mitchell*; and the other *Margaret* was married to *David Pollhill*; and they ſhared his Inheritance: And this Eſtate went to *Mitchell*; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Nulcomb* is an Eſtate here which in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Cawne*, who lies buried under an Arch in the Wall of the Chancel of *Igtham* Church.

SEASALTER, *Seſultre*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Four Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. It is in no Hundred, but hath a Conſtable of its own.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſt Bere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Alphage*, and was appropriated to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* by Pope *Gregory*, *A. D.* 1234. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.*

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Seaſalter*, it being given to that Church by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the 33d Year of his Reign.

There are four yearly Fairs kept here; on *March* 25, *June* 24. *Sept.* 29. and *Dec.* 25.

Places of Note here:

1. *Seaſalter* Manor; this belonged of old to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, but by whoſe Donation I can't find. In *Domeſday* Book 'tis valued at two Plow-Lands, and rated at 5 *l.* At the Diſſolution, King *Henry* the VIIIth ſettled it on the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*.

2. *Ellenden* is a Place here which anciently belonged to the Monaſtery of *Feverſham*, being given to it by one *John Ellenden*. After the Diſſolution it was granted to Mr. *John Arden*, who was miſerably aſſaſſinated by his Wife at *Feverſham*: But firſt he had ſold this Place to *John Needham*; whoſe Son of the ſame Name in the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold it to Mr. *Michael Beresford* of *Weſtram*; who alſo not long after paſſed it the ſame Way to Sir *George Newman*, D. LL. in whoſe Son's Poſſeſſion Mr. *George Newman* of *Rocheſter* it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

It appears by Mr. *Symondſon*'s old Map of *Kent*, which I believe was very exact then; that the Courſe of the Water here was very different from what it is now; for he makes it to turn away *Eaſtward* from *Seaſalter*; whereas in the new Maps it comes by *Hearne Hill*, and *Graveny*, and tends from the *South* thither.

SELLINDGE, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about three Miles and an half *North Weſtward* from *Hithe*; in the Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Stouting*, and the Reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Shipway*, and Hundred of *Streete*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Streete*, and is called St. *Mary*'s. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann.*

In the Church are Memorials of ſome of the ancient and eminent Family of the *Godfreys*: As alſo of the *Henmans*, and of the *Barns*. Mr. *Mantle* of *Horton* Priory built a Gallery in this Church, *A. D.* 1630.

Places of Note here:

1. *Wilmington*, 2. *Somervill*, theſe formerly gave the *Seat*, and the former of them the *Sirname*, to a Family of Note in theſe Parts. *Roger de Wilmington* died poſſeſs'd of them in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; he left Four Daughters Coheirs, who were married to *Ordmero*, *Bromming*, *Brockhall*, and St. *Lawrence*; and on the Diviſion theſe Manors went to *St. Lawrence*; and *John*, Son of *Thomas St. Lawrence*, held them at his Death, in the 10th Year of King *Richard* the IId; but his Son *Thomas St. Lawrence* leaving only a Daughter *Catherine*, by her they went in Marriage to Sir *William Apuldrefield*; who, about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth, ſold them to *Aſhburnham* and *Till*; the latter of theſe bought out the former, and in the Deſcendants of *Till*'s Family they both continued, till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then by a Daughter they went to *Peter Henman*, Eſq; whoſe Great Grandſon Sir *Henry Henman*, Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Haringe*. This, as long ago as the Reign of King *William* the Iſt, was in the Poſſeſſion of *Hugh de Gurney*, a *Norman*, who came in with that Victorious Prince: Next it became the Inheritance of the *Sharſtedes*; and *Robert de Sharſtede*, who lived in King *Edward* the Iſt, and King *Edward* the IId, and King *Edward* the IIId's Reigns, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 8th Year of the laſt named King. But after this it came ſomehow into the Poſſeſſion of the *Brockhalls* of *Saltwood*; and from that Name went by Sale into that of *Aſhburnham*; and continued here till about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, and then was ſold to *Ingleſthorp*; whence in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth it paſſed the ſame Way to *Morton*; and hence, after a pretty long Stay, it was alienated to *Willoughby*; and Sir *Francis Willoughby* ſold it to *Ralph Heyman*, Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *Peter Heyman* ſettled it on his Second Son *Peter Heyman*; and in his Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Hodiford*; This formerly had Proprietors of its own Name, and who reſided here; but next it went into the Name of *Carden*, and thence by Sale to *Cobbe*; and from that Family it paſſed the ſame way to *Thomas Godfrey*, Eſq; who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time, who ſpeaks of him as a Man of Learning, and as a friendly Aſſiſtant to him.

5. *Selling* Manor, of this *Philpot* ſaith Nothing: But I find by the Records of the Proceedings before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, that it was then rated at 10 *l. per Ann.* And that *Hugo de Vynon* claimed it by a Grant made from King *Henry* the IIId, to his Anceſtors; and the Jury allowed the Claim to be good. It had before this Grant been the Eſtate of *William de Planes* a *Norman*, and after that of *William de Putot*.

SELLING lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about two Miles and an half *South Eaſtward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, where the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims, as it doth alſo over the Manor of *Selling*. The Reſt of the Pariſh is in the Hundred of *Boughton*, under *Blean*. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Oſſpring*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d. per Ann.* The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Boughton*, and is dedicated to St. *Mary*. In its Windows are fine painted Glaſs: And on the Floor a Braſs Plate, with two Figures of *John Gate* and his Wife, in 1522; another over *William Norwood*, B. D. in 1596.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the King claimed the Advowſon of this Church; but the Jury gave the Right to be in St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey: which then alſo claimed to have all the Privileges of a Manor here.

Pla-

Places of Note here:

1. *Selling* Manor. This in the 14th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, was in the Poſſeſſion of *William de Putot*; and from that Name it went into the *Badeleſmere* Family: *Guncelin de Badeleſmere*, who lived here in the 29th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, left it to his Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*, who forfeited it with his Life to the Crown, in the next Reign. But King *Edward* the IIId, graciouſly in his 2d Year reſtored this Manor to his Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*: But in Ten Years after he died Childleſs, leaving his Eſtate to be divided between Four Siſters: Of whom the Eldeſt *Margaret*, carried this Eſtate to her Husband Sir *John Tiptoft*; his Deſcendant *Tiptoft* was created Earl of *Worceſter*, A. D. 1450; and was alſo Lord Treaſurer, and Lord High Conſtable of *England*; but eſpouſing the Intereſt of the Houſe of *York*, he fell a Sacrifice to the Fury of the Earl of *Warwick*, and was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill* in the Year 1469; on which this Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown; where it ſtaid till King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and then was granted in his 4th Year to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*; who ſoon after ſold it to Sir *Anthony Sondes* of *Throwley*, who was of the Bed-Chamber to that King, as he had alſo been to his Father; and his Deſcendant Sir *George Sondes*, Knight of the *Bath*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: He was afterwards by King *Charles* the IId created Earl of *Feverſham*: And by his 2d Daughter and Coheir, the Lady *Catherine Sondes*, it went in Marriage to *Lewis* Earl of *Rockingham*, the Preſent Worthy Lord Lieutenant of this County; and his Son and Heir *Edward* Lord *Sondes* of *Lees-Court* in *Shelwitch*, is the Preſent Poſſeſſor of this Manor.

2. *Oven-Court*. This was as early as King *Henry* the IIId's Time, poſſeſs'd by a Family of the Name of *Oven*: After this it became the Eſtate of the *Drylands* of *Cokes-Ditch* in *Feverſham*: Next the *Foggs* were the Proprietors of it, where after a Stay of divers Years, it was ſold to *Crouch*; and *Giles Crouch*, A. D. 1588, alienated it to *Michael Sondes*, Eſq; who was afterwards Knighted. And hence again it went by Sale to Mr. *Franklin*; and thence the ſame way to *Lamb*; in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *South-Houſe*. This was formerly a Seat of a Family of this Name, who had a Vault in the Church, where ſeveral of them were buried.

Mr. *Philpot* ſaith, that *William Selling*, who was educated in, and afterwards Prior of the Monaſtery of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, was born here.

He had a Licenſe from his Convent to travel into *Italy*, where he much improved his Studies, and got ſo good a Reputation, that King *Henry* the VIIth ſent him Ambaſſador to the Court of *Rome*. He died in the Year 1494.

More of him in my Account of that Convent.

SEVENOKE, vulgarly *Sennock*; in the *Textus Roffenſis* Seoven Aca; *i. e.* Seven Oaks, becauſe anciently there were Seven ſuch Trees here of a great Height and Bigneſs: Lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles and an half *North Eaſtward* from *Weſtram*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Codſheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of *Sevenoke* claims over it; and That of the Dutchy of *Lanceſter* claims at *Bradbourn* in this Pariſh.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and conſequently a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but 'tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

The Rectory is valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and the Vicarage at 15 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. In this Church was formerly a Chapel or Chantry, which was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; of which one *Robert Law* was Prieſt, and was buried here in 1400. In the Church alſo are or were Memorials of the Interment of *Edward Bowrochier* or *Bourchier*, commonly called *Bowſer*, Son of Sir *Thomas Bourchier*, Lord of *Berners*; and of *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Carleton*; he was Grand Nephew to *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who bought *Knoll* Houſe of the Lord *Say* and *Seale*, and which he built almoſt anew, and left to his Relations, in 1496. Of *Thomas* and *Clemence Brook*, in 1510. Of *John Yardly*, Serjeant at Arms to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Of *Robert Totleburſt*, Servant to Cardinal *Bourchier*, in 1512. Of *William Potkine*, in 1499, whoſe Deſcendant *John Potkine* was a great Benefactor to the Free-School here. Here are now alſo Memorials of the Interment of ſome of the Families of *Lambert* and *Farnaby*; and of *Baſwell* and *Clark*.

A Market is kept in this Town on *Saturdays*, and Two Fairs yearly; on *June* 29. and on *December* 6.

In this Pariſh about the Year 1450, did *Jack Cade*, that inſolent Rebel, after a long Fight, ſlay Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, *William Stafford*, Eſq; and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Note, who were ſent by King *Henry* the VIth to ſuppreſs the Rebellion: Of which more in another Place.

This Town is a Kind of a Corporation, and their Stile is, The Wardens and Aſſiſtants of the Town and Pariſh of *Sevenoaks*, and of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Free-School here; of which, and of the Hoſpital here founded by *William Sevenoke*, I ſhall ſay more in its proper Place.

Places of Note here:

1. *Blackball*. This was anciently in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Totiburſt*: For *William de Totiburſt* enjoyed it in the Reigns of King *Edward* the IIId, and King *Richard* the IId; and his Deſcendant *Robert Totiburſt* was Servant to Cardinal *Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and lies buried in this Church. But his Son *Thomas Totiburſt*, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace for this County, did about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign alienate it to Mr. *Ralph Boſwell*, whoſe great Grandſon Sir *Leonard Boſwell* died without Iſſue: And his Siſter, Widow of Sir *William Boſwell*, was as Heir General the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Bradbourn*. This was once Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Baldwin de Betun*, Earl of *Albemarle*; and came to him thus: *Falcatius de Brent*, who ſo vigorouſly defended and ſupported King *John* againſt his Barons, and who defeated the Deſigns of thoſe Forces which *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* had brought over hither, againſt that King; afterwards engaging againſt King *Henry* the IIId, and ſeizing on the Caſtle of *Bedford*, which was got out of his Hands with great Difficulty, forfeited his Eſtate here to the Crown; which King *Henry* the IIId, in his Fifth Year, granted to the Earl of *Albemarle* above-named. His Daughter and Heir *Hawiſe*, carried it in Marriage to her Husband, *William Marſhall*, Earl of *Pembroke*; whoſe Deſcendant *Gilbert Marſhall* dying without Iſſue, *Roger de Bi-*

Bigod, Earl of *Norfolk*, entred upon it in Right of his Mother *Maud*, *Marſhall's* Siſter and Heir, and in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, ſettled it on *Otho* Lord *Grandiſon*; from which Family it went ſome-how into that of *Pevenly* or *Pemley*; for *Walter de Pevenly* was poſſeſs'd of it in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and probably built the Houſe called in Old Deeds, *Pevenly* or *Pemley Court*: But before King *Henry* the VIth's Time, this Name was extinct here; and thence it went into that of *Aſhe*, a Family which had large Poſſeſſions in theſe Parts, and in ancient Deeds are written *de Fraxino*. And *Philpot* thinks they were deſcended from *Thomas de Eſhe*, who was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the 4th Year of King *John's* Reign: The *Aſhes* probably built a good Part of this Seat; for their Arms, *viz. Az. 3 Cheverons Argent*, were formerly in many Places of the Windows here. At length in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it was ſold out of this Family to Mr. *Ralph Boſwell*: and from him went, as *Blackhall* above-mentioned, to the Lady *Margaret Boſwell*, his great Grandſon's Siſter: And in her Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Rumpſtede*, in very old Evidences written *Rumſhot*, was once the Inheritance of a Family of this Name; amongſt whom Sir *William de Rumſtede* was eminent in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, being, as conſtant Tradition hath it, the Foſter Father to *William de Sevenoke* abovementioned, Founder of the Hoſpital here.

In King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, this Eſtate was in the Family of *Niſell*, a Female Heir of which Name marrying with *Bere*, carried it into that Name; from whence about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign it was demiſed to the *Peckhams*; and thence to the *Bedells*: *Nicholas Bedell*, in the 3d and 4th Years of *Philip* and *Mary*, demiſed it to *John Stacy* of *Hollenden*; who, about a Year after ſold it to *Richard Lane*; whoſe Succeſſor Mr. *Richard Lane*, parted with it to *Thomas Lambert*, late of *Weſtcombe* in *Greenwich*, Eſq;.

4. *Knoll*, which of old had the ſame Proprietors with *Bradbourn* and *Seale*, not far diſtant from it: As *Falcatius de Brent*, *Baldwin de Betun*, Earl of *Albermarle*; *William Marſhall* Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Roger de Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, who in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, granted it to *Otho de Grandiſon*, with a good deal of other Land. In his Family it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, and then it was conveyed by Sir *Thomas Grandiſon* to *Geoffery de Say*: Yet *Philpot* ſaith, he doth not find that *Grandiſon* had the *entire* Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate; for an Inquiſition taken after the Death of *Reginald de Cobham*, repreſents *him* (in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId) to have had ſome Part in it. But however the Inheritance was fully in *Geoffery de Say*, as appears by the Court Rolls, which commence from the Time of King *Richard* the IId. *Joan*, one of *Geoffery de Say's* Daughters and Heirs, carried this Eſtate by Marriage to Sir *William Fiennes*; whoſe Succeſſor Sir *William Fiennes*, alienated it to *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who added much to the Magnificence of the old Houſe, and at his Death bequeathed it to the See of *Canterbury*, as a Palace for his Succeſſors. And Archbiſhop *Morton* built much here.

But afterward in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, not *William Warham*, as *Philpot* ſaith, but *Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* obſerving that the Grandeur of it occaſioned the Envy and Murmur of ſome of the Lay Courtiers, he, in the 29th Year of that Reign exchanged it with the Crown for other Lands; as he did alſo the ſumptuous Palace at *Otford*, built by Archbiſhop *Warham*, at the Expence of 33,000 *l.* And there it continued, till King *Edward* the VIth, in the 2d Year of his Reign, granted it to *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, Protector of the Kingdom, during that Prince's Minority; but on his Conviction of Felony it eſcheated to the Crown again; and was that Year granted to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*; on whoſe Execution it returned once more to the Crown; and then was by Queen *Mary* granted to her Couſin *Reginald Pool*, Cardinal, for his Life, and a Year after, as he by Will ſhould determine. After his Death it came to the Crown a third Time; and then Queen *Elizabeth* in the IIId Year of her Reign, granted it to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*; who the ſame Year reſigning it back into the Queen's Hands, ſhe leaſed it firſt to *John Leonard* of *Chevening*, Eſq; and in the 7th Year of her Reign gave it to *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurſt*, afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*, and then Lord Treaſurer to that Queen. In whoſe Noble Family it ſtill continues: Being now the Seat of the Right Honourable the preſent Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*; is a very large Houſe, and finely ſituated in a noble Park.

4. The *Honour of* Sevenoke was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to her Kinſman *Henry Carey* Lord *Hunſdon*, in the firſt Year of her Reign; whoſe Grandſon *Henry Carey* Earl of *Dover*, alienated it to *Richard Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*, Grandſon to *Thomas Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*, abovementioned.

5. *Kepinton* is a Place which of old belong'd to the Lords *Cobham* of *Cobham*; as appears by an Inquiſition in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *Rot. Eſc. N.* 62. And at long Run, by a Daughter of that Family, came into that of *Brook*; one of whoſe Deſcendants, about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, conveyed it to *Burges*, by whoſe Siſter and Heir it came to *Hanger*; who alienated it to *Cowper*, and he to Mr. *Thomas Farnaby*. And 'tis now the pleaſant Seat of Sir *Charles Farnaby*.

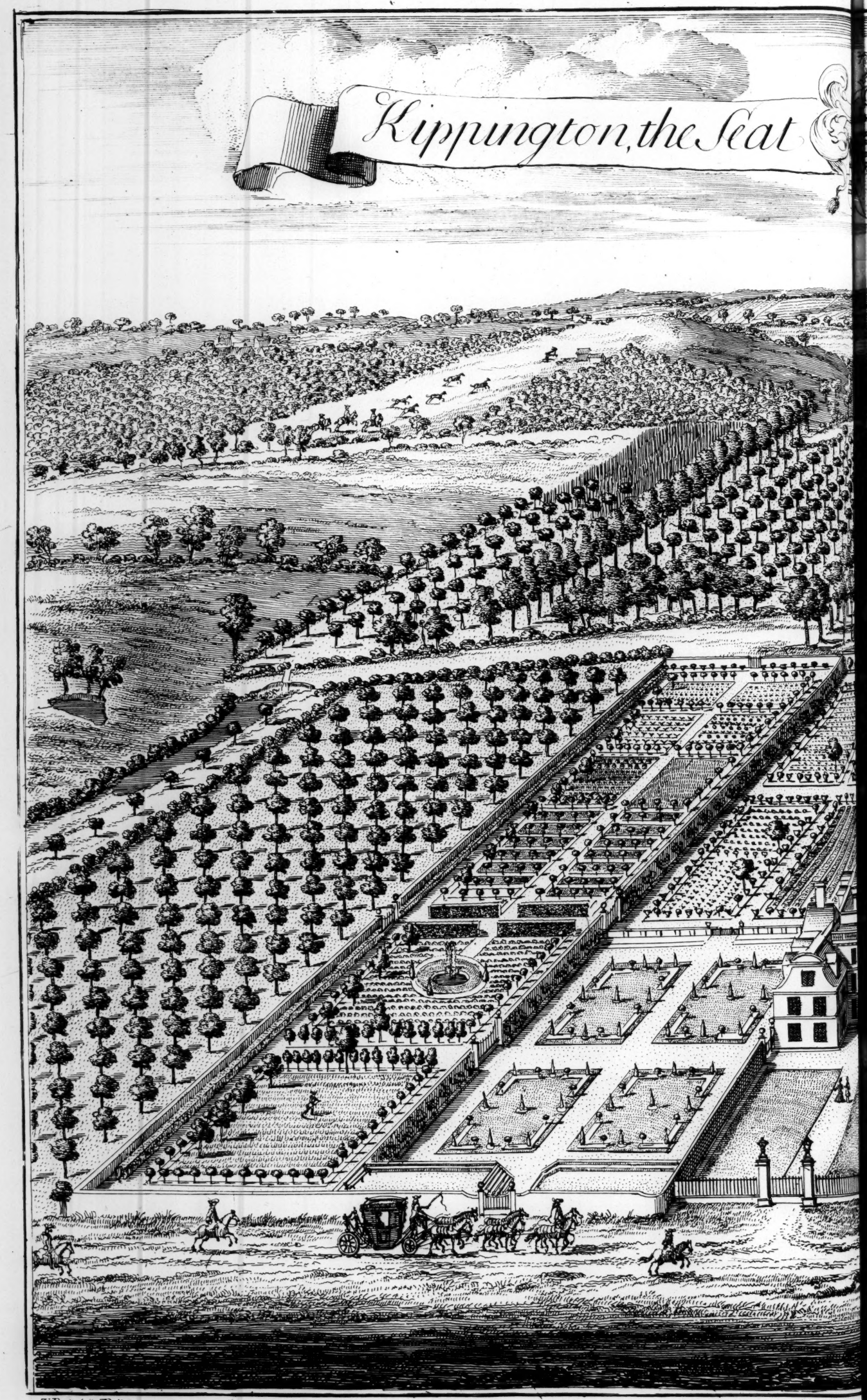
6. *Petthouſe* was a Seat anciently belonging to a Family of the Name of *Pett*: For *Pett* of this Place in the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, bought the Manor of *Woodland* in *Kingſdown* by *Wrotham*, of the Family of *St. Clere*.

In the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, a Complaint was brought before the Juſtices Itinerant againſt *Ralph de Bernes*, *David le Gaunt*, and others whom the King had appointed Guardians of the See of *Canterbury*, on the Deceaſe of Archbiſhop *John Peckham*; by *William*, *Jordan*, and *Henry*, Sons of *Thomas de Morant*; that they had unjuſtly detained from them ſeveral Lands, Tenements, *&c.* of Right belonging to them in *Sevenoke* and *Chevening*. The Guardians pretended, that the Lands held of the Archbiſhop; and that therefore they were to have the Poſſeſſion of them, till the Children of *Morant*, who were Minors, ſhould come to be of full Age. The Jury found that the Tenure was of Gavel-Kind; and that this did not hold of the Archbiſhop immediately any more than one Meſſuage, 27 Acres of Arable, 9 of Meadow, and 3 of Woodland; and that becauſe of that Kind of Tenure, there could be no Wardſhip to the Archbiſhop; and alſo that the Archbiſhop had no Right to Wardſhip on the *Weſtern* Side of the Water of *Medway*.

SEVINGTON, lies towards the *South-Eaſt* part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Two Miles *South-Eaſtward* from *Aſhford*, in the Baliwick and Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. The *Liberty* of

Wye

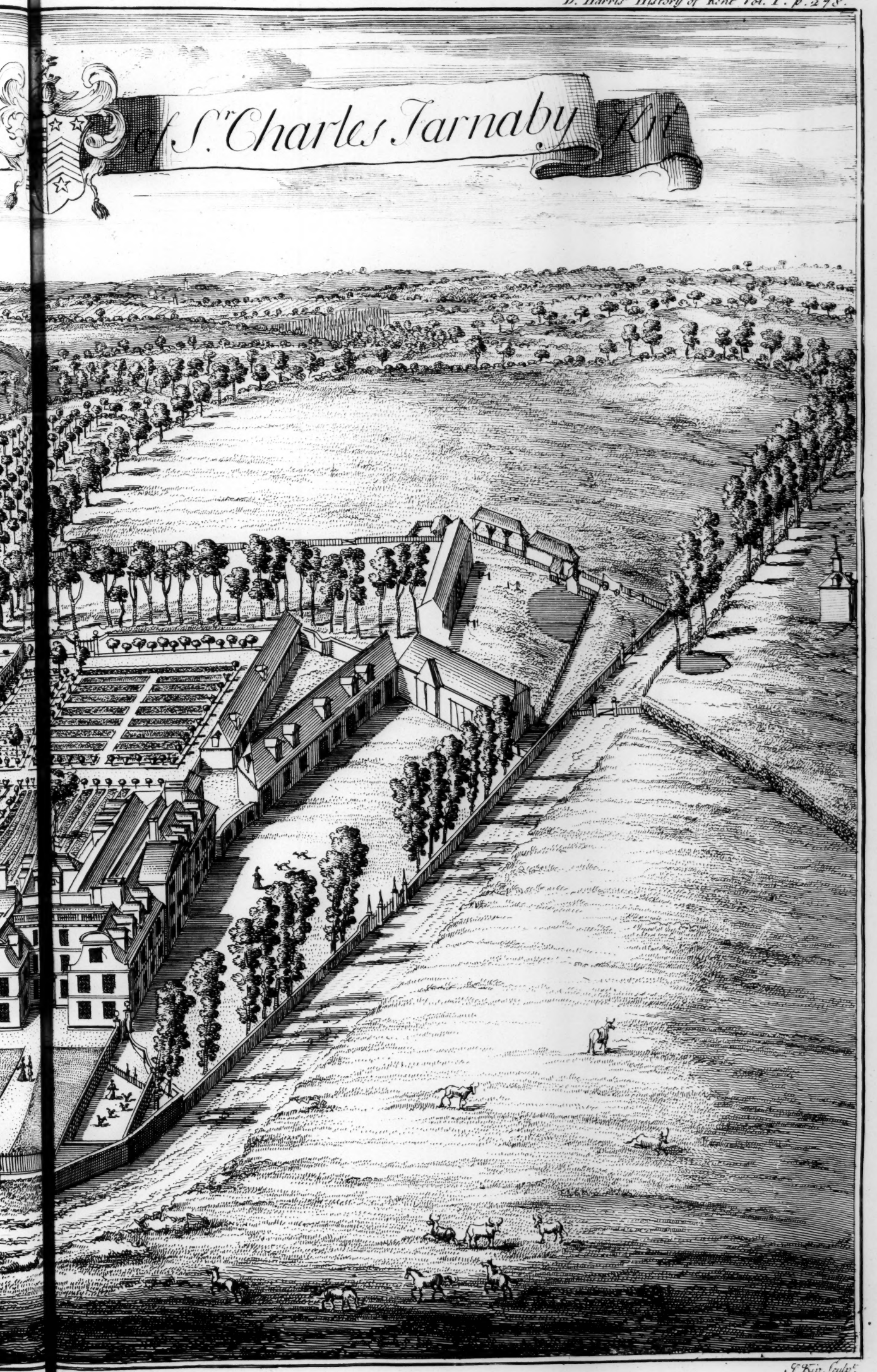
Kippington, the Seat



T. Badeslade Delin:

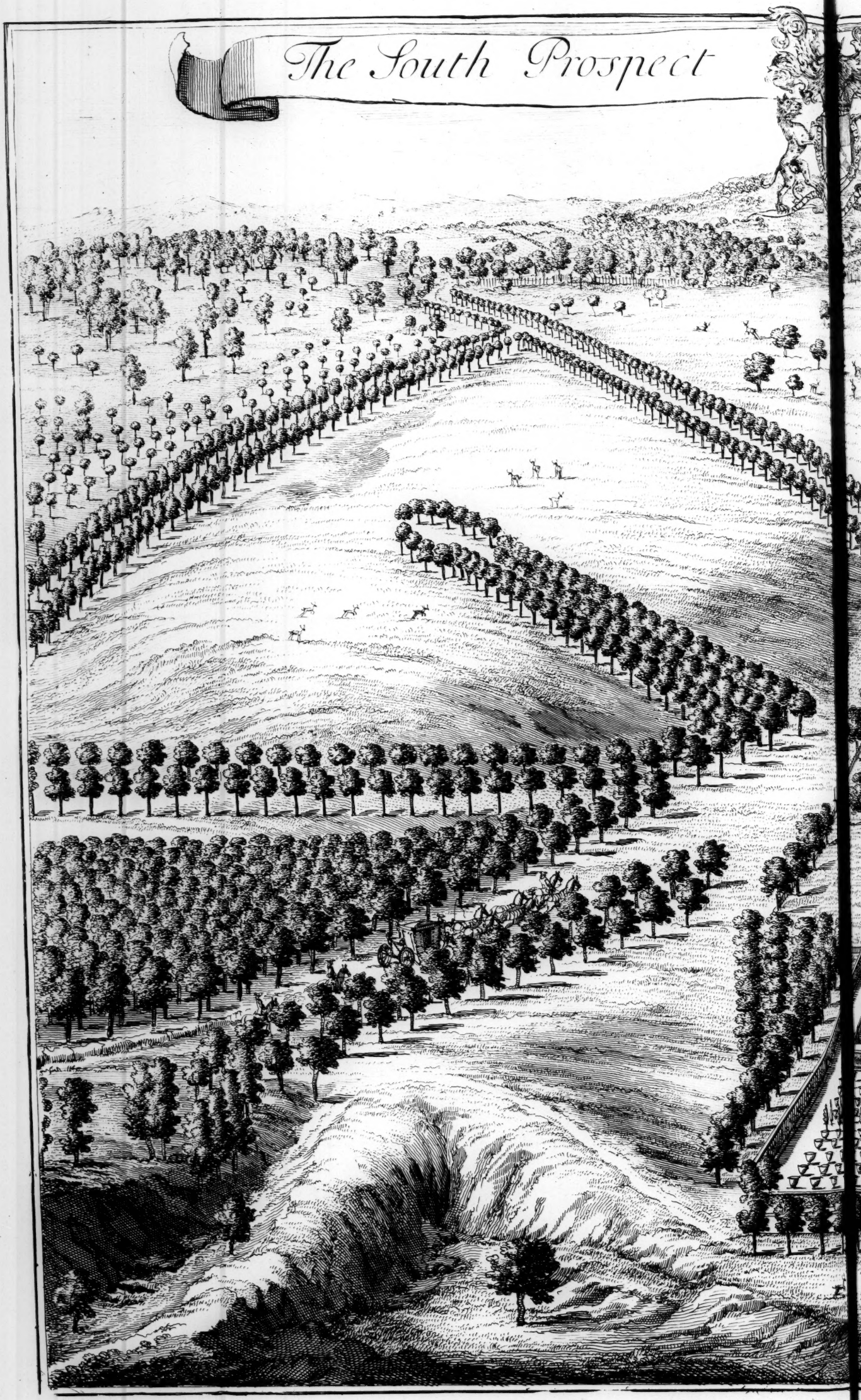
D.r Harris's History of Kent Vol. I. p. 278.

# of S.r Charles Tarnaby Kt



J. Kip Sculp.t

The South Prospect



D^r. Harris's Hist. of Kent Vol. I. p. 278.

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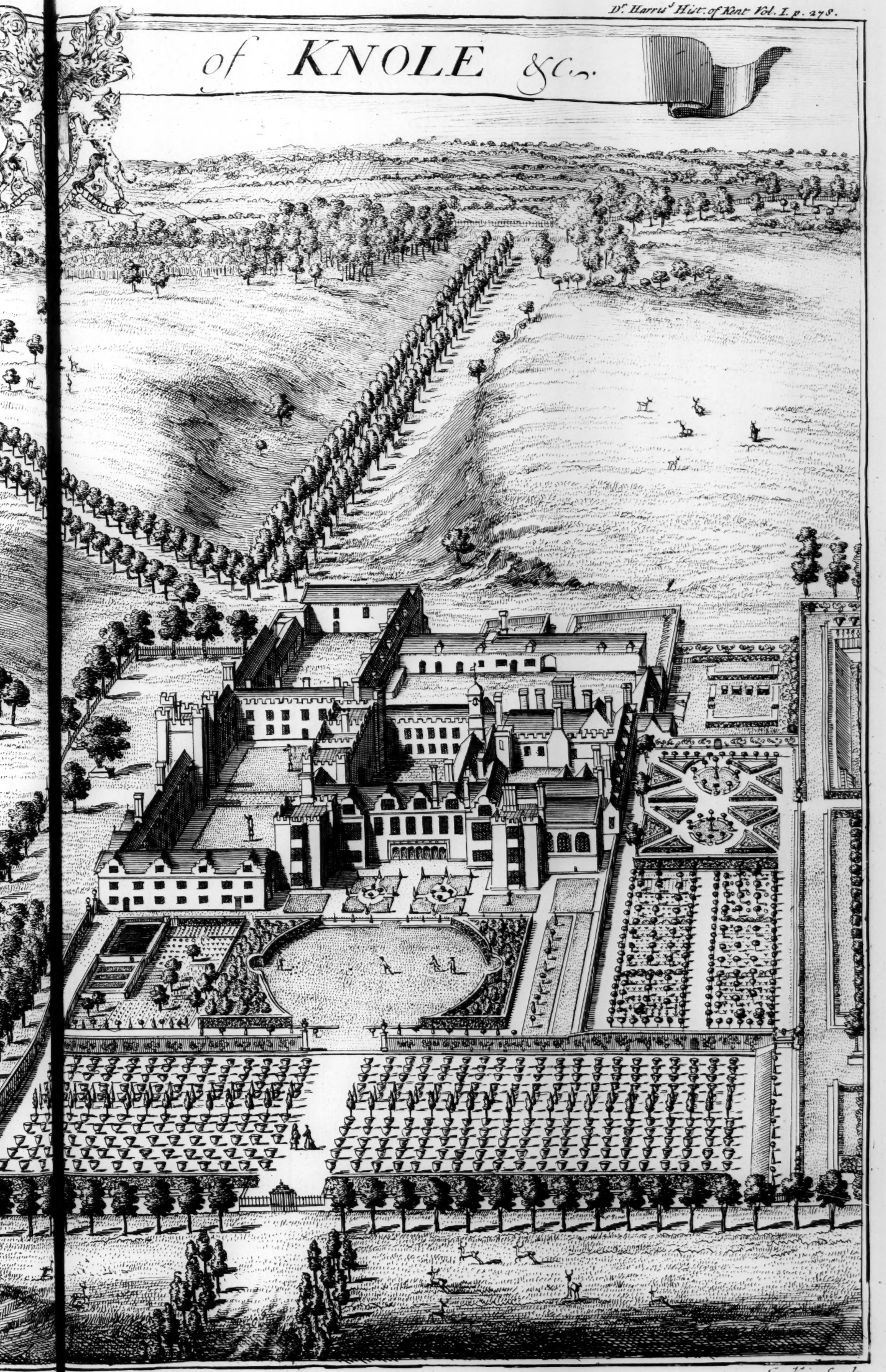
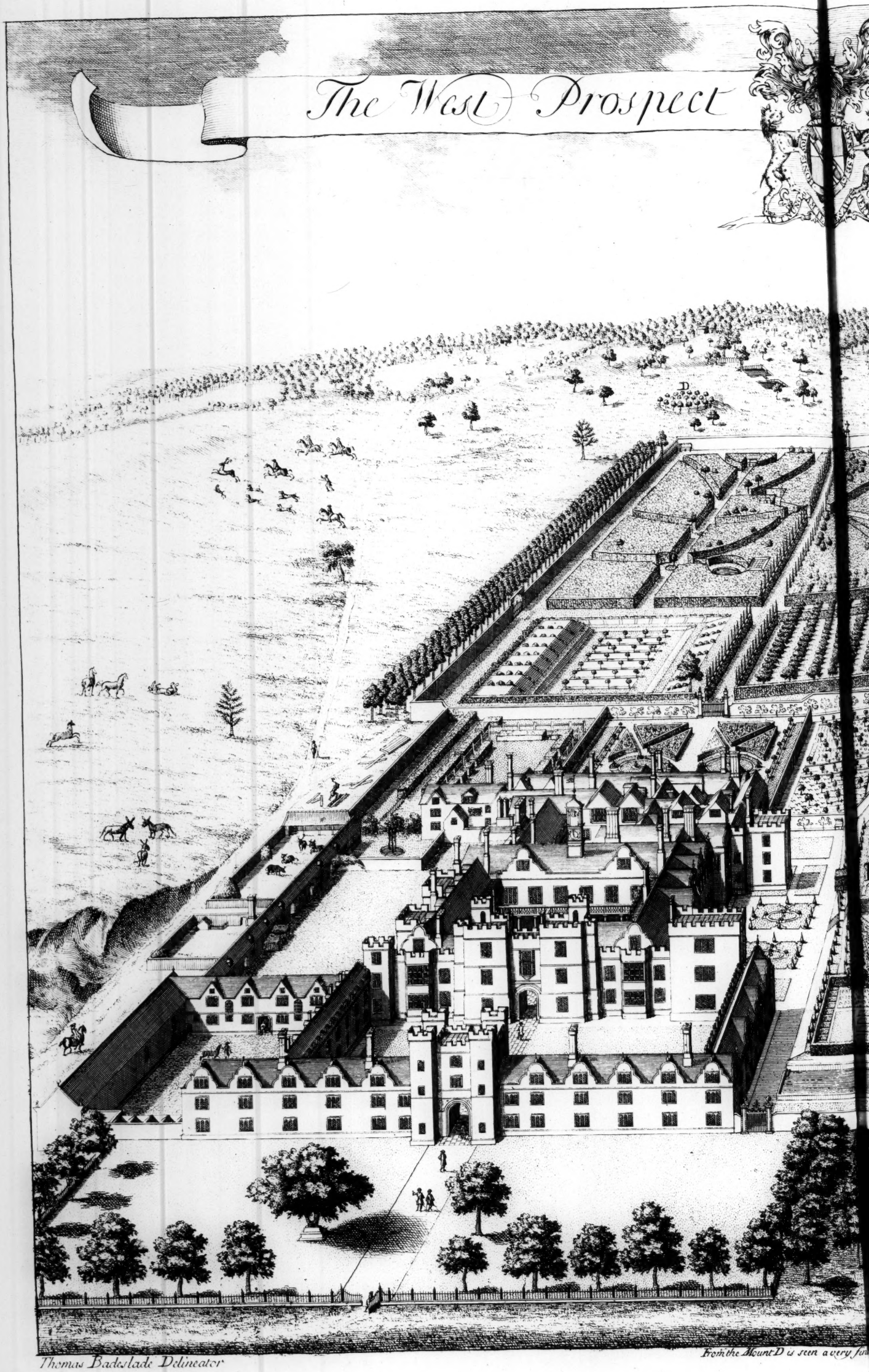


F. Kip Sculp.

The West Prospect

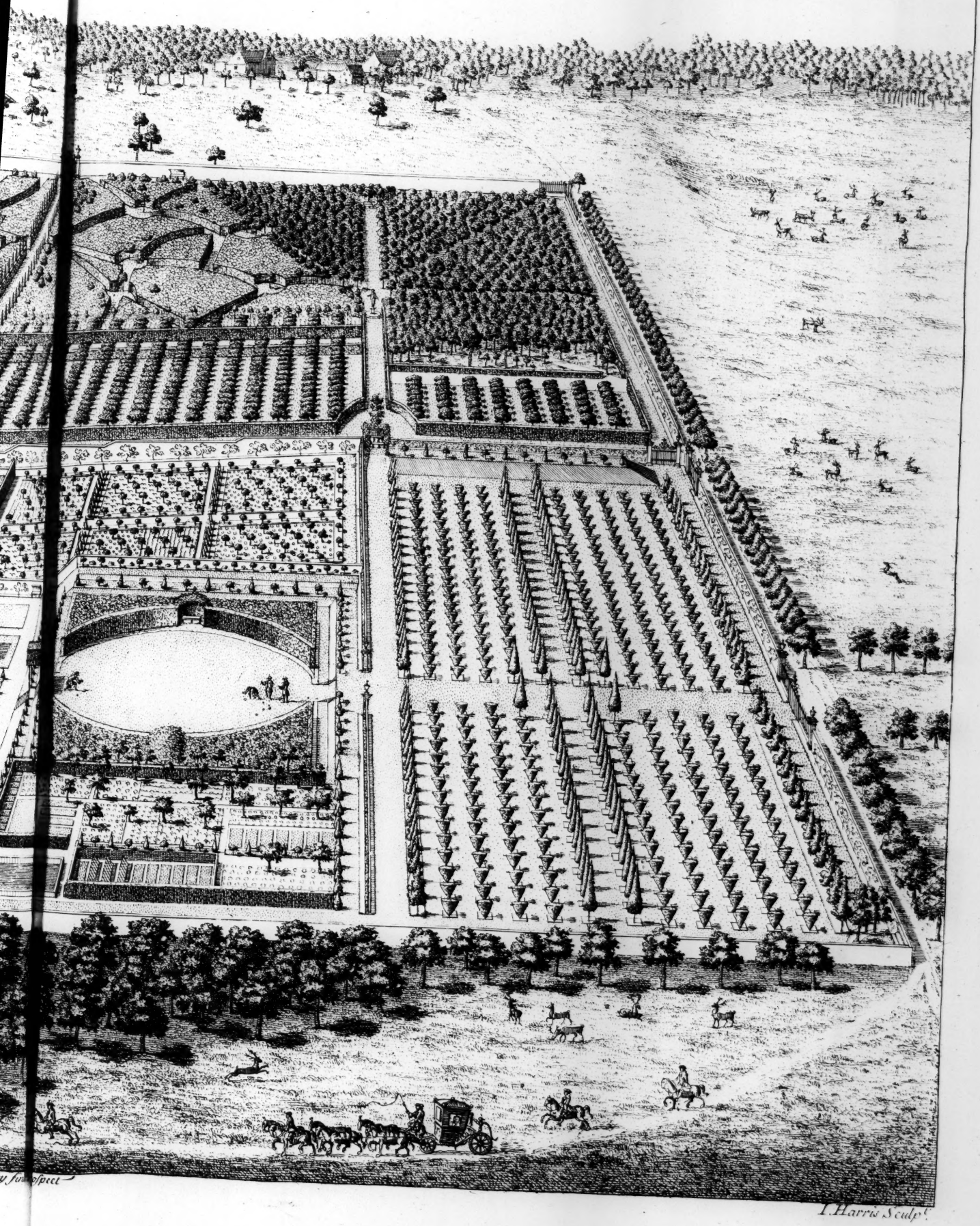


Thomas Badeslade Delineator

From the Mount D is seen a very fu

D^r Harris^s Hist^y of Kent Vol. 1. p. 278.

# of KNOLE &c.



v. fur. prospect

T. Harris Sculp^t

Wye claims over this Place, by the Name of the *Yoke of Develand.*

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Mary*; is ſmall, but hath a Spire-Steeple. In it are, or were, Memorials of the Interment of ſeveral of the Knightly Family of the *Barries*, moſt of them about Three Hundred Year ago; and of *John Finch* Eſq; of above Two Hundred and Sixty Years ſince.

Wever takes this to be one of the younger Branches of the *Finches* Family, whoſe Name was originally *Herbert*, and were deſcended from *Henry Fitz-Herbert*, Chamberlain to King *Henry* the Iſt. They changed their Names to *Finch*, about the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId.

A Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Sevington Manor*; this was long ago the Property of the *Barries*, an Eminent Family in theſe Parts. Sir *Robert de Barrie*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in King *Henry* the IId's Reign, and attended that Prince in his Wars in *Ireland*; and as *Camden* ſaith, (*a*) was the firſt that Manned and brought the *Hawk* to Hand; I ſuppoſe he means in that Kingdom, for I believe *Hawking* was in Uſe in *England* before.

(*a*) *See* Wever's *Fun. Monuments*, p. 297.

This *Barry* was in ſo great Repute in *Ireland*, that *Philpot* ſaith they called him then *Barrymore*, or the great *Barry*.

2. *The Moat*; his Deſcendant, *William de Barrie*, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſa*, for this County, in King *John*'s Reign, and lived at the *Moat* in this Pariſh, as many of his Succeſſors did; ſome of which were Lieutenants of *Dover*-Caſtle, and others Conſervators of the Peace in this County. The laſt of them was *Richard Barry*, by whoſe Daughter and Coheir, it went in Marriage to *Vincent Bois*, Eſq; and his Son *Edward Bois*, of *Betſhanger*, Eſq; ſold the *Moat* here, with the Advowſon of the Church, to his Tenant *Alcock*, whoſe Daughter marrying a *Bois*, it came again into that Name, and deſcended to *Edward Bois*, of *Wellesborough*, Gent. who is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

SHADOXHERST, lies towards the *South* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *Southward* from *Aſhford*, in the Lower Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Scray*; ſo much of it as is in the Burgh of *Old Harlackenden*, is in the Baliwick of the Seven Hundreds, Hundred of *Blackborn*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County: Another Part is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County: The reſt is in the Baliwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Ham*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

'Tis all in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*; and the Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Blackborne*, and is Dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

A Rectory, and valued in the Kings Books at 7 *l.* 13 *s.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Shadoxherſt-Manor*; This Place was once the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Forſtall*; and in the 3d of King *Henry* the Vth. *John Forſtall* ſold this Manor to *Stokis*, vulgarly called *Stokes*; and in this Name it ſtaid a conſiderable Time, but at length was Sold to *Randolph*, who had an Eſtate alſo about *Burham*, near *Maidſtone*. From hence, about the Beginning of King *Edward* the VIth, it went by Sale to Sir *John Taylor*, who in the 25th of Queen *Elizabeth*, paſſed it away to *John Taylor*, Eſq; Anceſtor to *Thomas Taylor*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Criolls-Court*, in this Pariſh, was one of the Seats of the great Family of that Name of *Criol*, and *Bertram de Criol*, died ſeized of it in the 23d of King *Edward* the Iſt. His Son died without Iſſue, about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, and *Joan*, his Siſter, becoming his Heir, carried this Eſtate to her Husband, Sir *Richard Rokeſley*, one of whoſe Two Daughters, *Agnes*, carried it to *Thomas de Poynings*: His Deſcendant, Sir *Edward Poynings*, fought bravely for King *Henry* the VIIth at *Boſworth*, and was by him made a Privy-Counſellor: He died in the 12th of King *Henry* the VIIIth, without any lawful Iſſue, (for Sir *Thomas Poynings* was his Natural Son) and by that Means it Eſcheated to the Crown; and King *Henry* the VIIIth not long after granted it to *William Taylor*; but by *Anne*, an only Daughter of this Name, it went in Marriage to *Whitfield*, then by Sale to *More*, and in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, the ſame way to *Thomas Taylor*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Mincing-Court*, as 'tis vulgarly called, for *Minikens-Court*, is a Place here, which once was part of the Revenue of St. *Jacobs Hoſpital*, in *Tannington*, by *Canterbury*: But after the Suppreſſion, it was granted by King *Edward* the VIth, to *Robert Tatteſhall*, Eſq; to hold of the Manor of *Eaſt Greenwich*; from him it went by Sale to Sir *Edward Wotton*; and by his Succeſſor, the Lord *Thomas Wotton*'s Daughter, it went in Marriage to *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*; and from thence, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, was Sold to Mr. *Thomas Harfleet*, of *Canterbury*.

SHEBERTSWOLD, *Sybertſwood*, *Shepherdſwell*, lies towards the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles and a half *North-Eaſt* from *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Bewsborough*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church is Dedicated to St. *Andrew*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and of St. *Auſtin*, claims here.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l. per Annum.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Weſt-Court*; this is a Manor here, which in *A. D.* 944, was given by King *Etheldred*, to *Alfric*, Abbot of St. *Auſtins*; and not long after, by *Scotlandus*, his Succeſſor, was given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and hath ever ſince been a Branch of the Revenue of that See.

2. *Upton-Court*, is a Place here, which was once the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Upton*; but before the End of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, this Family was extinct here; and the *Goldburghs* ſucceeded, who continued in Poſſeſſion of it till about the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then it was Sold to the *Guldfords*, but ſtaid there only till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then went the ſame way to *John Bois*, Eſq; Anceſtor to *John Bois* of *Fredville*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Wever, p. 266, ſaith, that in this Church were ſome Ancient Monuments of the *Philipots*, or *Philpots*; a Family which reſided a long while at *Upton-Court*, above-mentioned; of which was Sir *John Philpot*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, and Knighted in the Field by King *Richard* the IId, for his good Services againſt *Wat Tyler*, and the

the other *Kentiſh* Rebels. And this Gentleman, in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IId, fitted out a Fleet of Ships at his own Charge, and cleared the Sea of many *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Scottiſh* Pirates, which did much Miſchief before; taking their Principal Commander, *John Mercer*, (a *Scot*) Priſoner.

But for this brave and uſeful Action, he was envied, hated and traduced by the Lazy Nobility of that Time, ſo that his Trouble was a ſufficient Balance to his Glory.

Philpot takes no Notice of this Family's having ever been at *Upton-Court*, though his Name-ſakes.

In the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Abbot of St. *Radigunds* complained to the Juſtices *Itinerant*, that he was diſſeiſed of a common Paſture belonging to the Manor of *Sibbertſwold*, wherein he had a Right to the running of one Horſe, Four Cows, and a Bull; and on Enquiry the Jury gave it for him, againſt *John de Wyneſham*, Precentor of St. *Pauls* in *London*, *Walter de Baldock*, *Richard de Ken*, &c.

SHELDWICH, *Shelwich*, *Scheldwich*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Upper one of Juſtices in that Lath: The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church was called St. *Auſtin James*.

A Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at *6 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Annum*.

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of Sir *Richard Atte-Leeze*, Knight, and *Dyoniſia* his Lady, 1394. Of *John Cely*, 1426; and of *Richard Liſle*, and *Reynold Depre*, about that Time.

Places of Note here:

1. *Lees-Court*: This Place was Anciently Part of the Inheritance of the Family of the *Att-Leezes*. Sir *Richard Att-Leeze* was Sheriff of *Kent* in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and ſeveral Times a Member of Parliament; but he dying without Iſſue, his Brother, *Marcellus Att-Leeze*, became his Heir; and not long after died, and left only Two Daughters; *Lucy*, who married *John Norton*, Eſq; and *Cicely*, who became the Wife of *Valentine Barret*, of *Perry-Court*: *Norton* had this Eſtate, and in his Family it ſtaid, till Sir *Thomas Norton*, of *Milton*, ſold it to Sir *Richard Sondes*, a Family, which in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, reſided at *Sondes-Place*, at *Darkin*, in *Surrey*. This Gentleman's Son and Heir, Sir *George Sondes*, was Knight of the *Bath*, and on the old Foundation at *Lees-Court*, built a very Large and Magnificent Houſe. By King *Charles* the IId, he was created Earl of *Feverſham*, and left only Two Daughters Co-heireſſes, Lady *Mary*, who married the Right Honourable *Lewis* Lord *Duras*, Baron of *Holmsby*, and afterwards Earl of *Feverſham*, who died without Iſſue; and the Lady *Catherine*, who married the Right Honourable *Lewis* Earl of *Rockingham*, now Lord Lieutenant of this County, whoſe Son and Heir, *Edward*, Lord *Sondes*, is the preſent moſt worthy Poſſeſſor of this Noble Seat and Manor.

2. *Coperham's-Sole*; this Manor for many Years had been, and was in *Philpot's* Time, in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Belk*, which he judges came out of *Denmark* hither. *Stephen de Belk* paid *Aid* for this Manor, at the Marriage of *Iſabella*, Siſter to King *Henry* the IIId, in his 20th Year. And in the Chancel I ſaw a Stone over *John Belk*, 1633.

4. *Shepherds-Forſtall*; was for many Deſcents the Inheritance of the *Rucks*; one of which lies buried in *Rye*-Church, in *Suſſex*, and was *Bow-Bearer* to King *Henry* the VIIIth. His Arms, *Sable, a plain Croſs Argent, between Four Flower-de-Lis's Or*. About the End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Nicholas Rucks* Dying without Iſſue, gave it to his Nephew, Mr. *Nicholas Oliver*, who in *Philpot's* Time, ſold it to *All-Souls*-College in *Oxford*.

5. *Lords*; this in the Reigns of King *Edward* the IId and IIId, had Poſſeſſors of its own Name. But in King *Richard* the IId's Reign, it was got ſomehow into the Poſſeſſion of *Giles*; and one of this Family was Steward to the Abbot of *Leſnes* in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and here it ſtill abideth.

Among the Donations to the Church of *Canterbury*, Printed in *Somner's Appendix*, N. 36. there is this Account of *Sheldwich*.

A. D. 784, *Eadmundus Rex Cantiæ dedit Hwatrede*, (perhaps *Wightrede*) *Abbati de Reculare & ejus familiæ ibidem degenti Scheldwic*, viz. *Terram xij Aratrorum Liberè ſicut Adiſham*.

6. *Selgrove*; this Manor I have given you an Account of in *Preſton*, lies partly in this Pariſh, and is by *Philpot* erroneouſly placed in *Oſpringe*.

SHEPEY-ISLE. This *Camden* takes to be the *Toliatis* of *Ptolemy*; and *Lambard* ſaith it was ſometimes called *Counos*, and *Couennis*; in *Latin*, *Inſula Ovium*, and *Ovinia*; in *Saxon* Sceapige, the Iſland of *Sheep*; ſo called, perhaps from its being the Place where the firſt Sheep were kept which were brought hither, or from its affording Plenty of that Species of Animals. But 'tis probable they were firſt brought into this Iſland from abroad; for *Cæſar* makes no mention of any Sheep being in *Britain* in his Time, though he reckons up their other *Quadrupeds*.

Shepey is compaſſed as it were round with the mixt Waters of the *Thames* and the *Medway* on the *Weſt*: with the *Genlade*, or *Swalle* on the *South*, and with the Main Ocean on the *North* and *Eaſt*.

It hath great Plenty of good Corn, but wants Wood.

The particular Pariſhes, and Places in it, are deſcribed in their Alphabetical Order: And *Queenburgh*-Caſtle, and the *Coperas* Works, will alſo be taken Notice of in their proper Places. 'Tis about Twenty One Miles in Compaſs, and is a Baliwick in the Hundred of *Milton*.

I ſaw in ſeveral Parts of the *Marſhes* here, all over the Iſland, many large *Tumuli*, ſome of which the People call the *Coterels*; I judge them to have been caſt up in the Memory of ſome of the *Daniſh* Leaders, who were Buried here: And indeed the *Danes* have often made this poor Iſland the Scene of their Ravages and Plunder.

A. D. 832, Five and Thirty Sail of them came hither, and ſpoiled the Iſle as much as they could.

A. D. 851, they came and Winter'd here with a great Army.

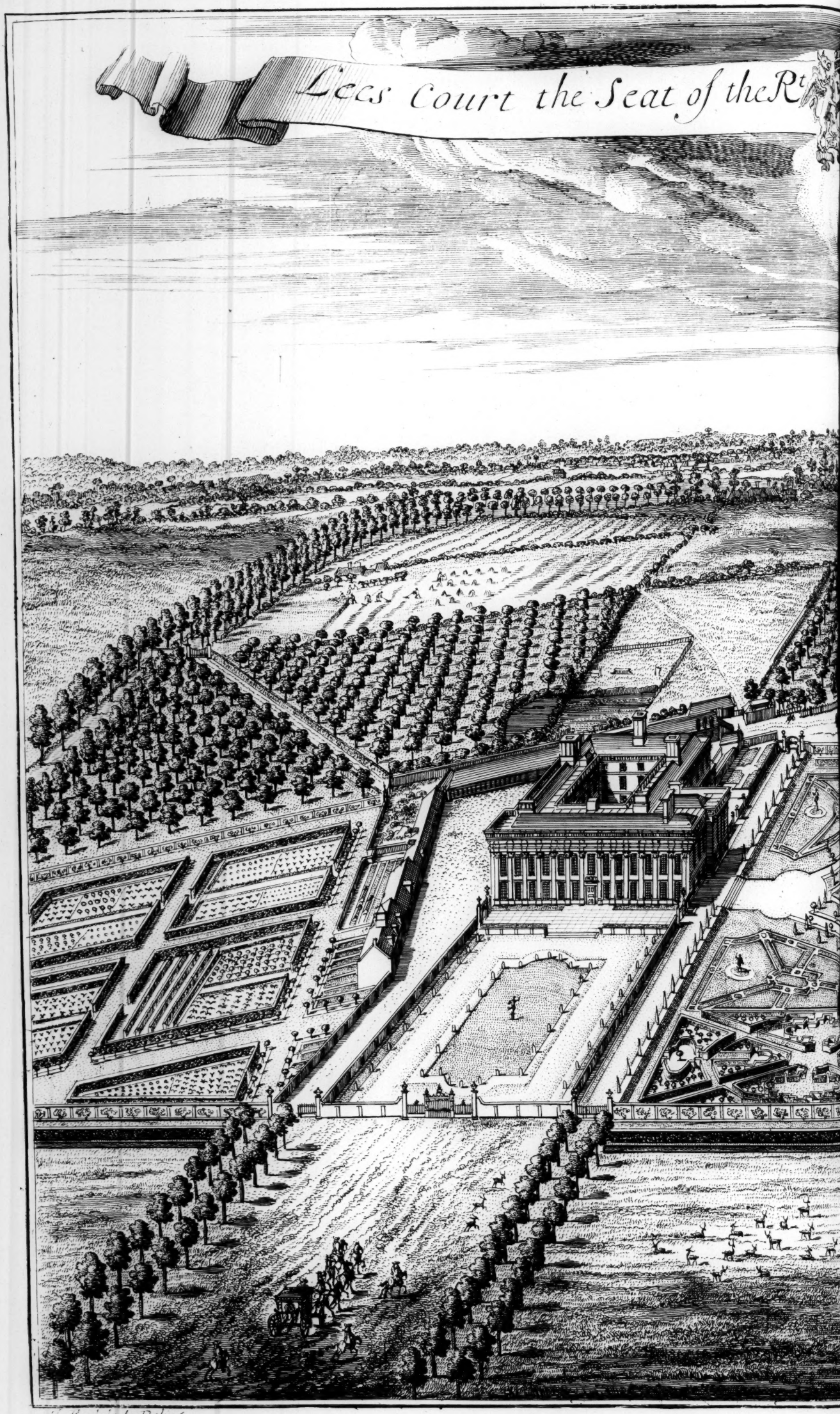
And again but Four Years after, *A. D.* 855.

Earl *Godwin* and his Sons landed here alſo, and haraſſed it grievouſly, *A. D.* 1052.

There was anciently a Bridge and Cauſeway between this Iſle and *Harty*: *See Harty*. This was called *Thremhethe*-Bridge, as afterwards the Ferry was called *Tremod-Ferry*.

The common Way into this Iſland from the Main Land of *Kent*, is by *King's-Ferry*: where a long Cable of about One Hundred Fathom, (and ſometimes Two, are ſpliced together, ſo as to make a Length of One Hundred and Fifty Fathom)

Lees Court the Seat of the Rt



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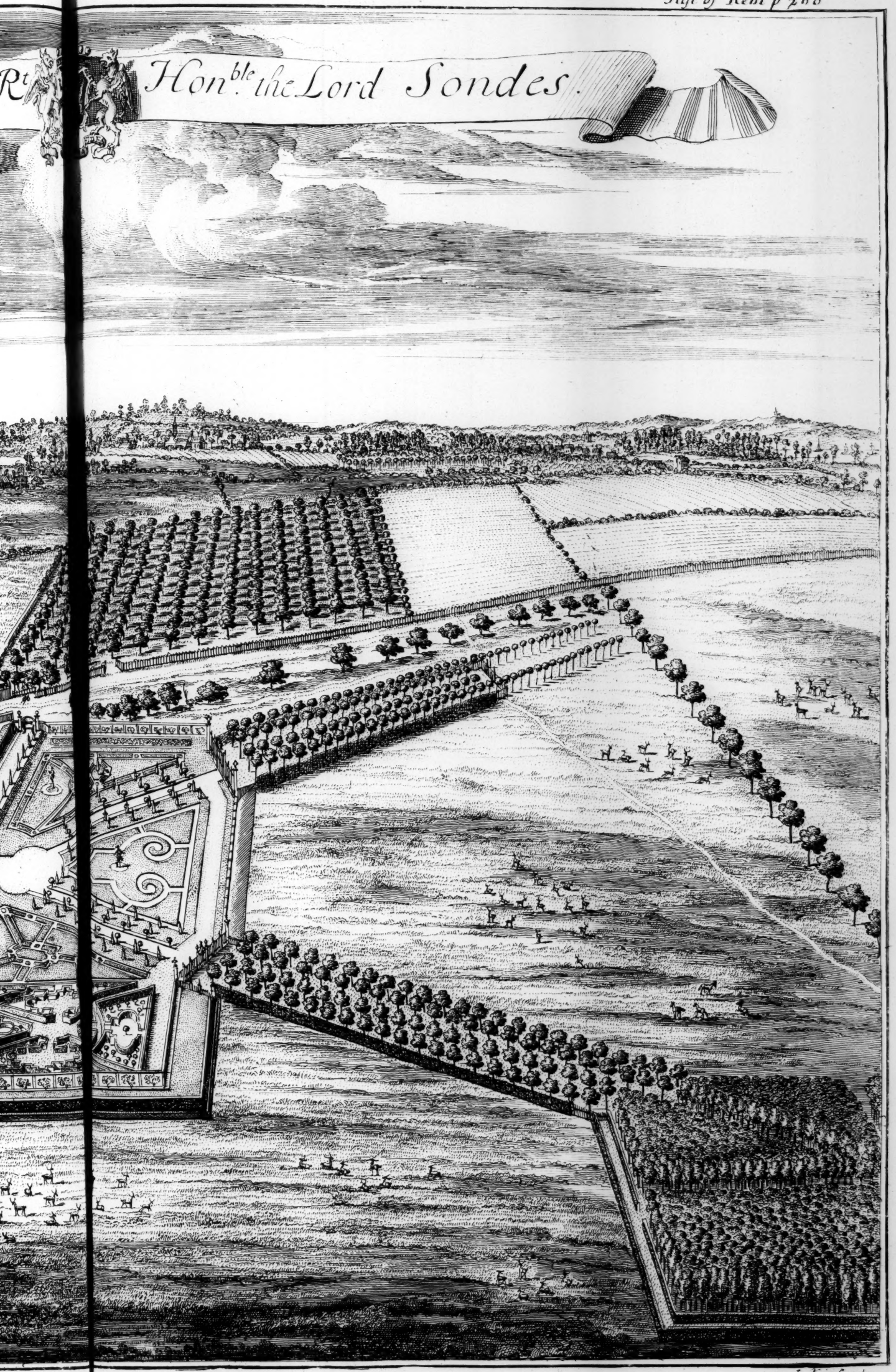
Hon.ble the Lord Sondes.



I. Kip Sculp

Fathom) being faſtened at each End acroſs the Water, ſerves to get over the Boat by Hand.

On the *Main* Side of the Ferry there is a ſmall Houſe, or Hut of Stone, Erected by one *George Fox*; who ſtaying once there a long while in the Cold, waiting for the Boat, and being much affected with it, built this Place to Shelter others from the like Inconvenience. The Houſe will hold about Nine or Ten Perſons.

In the Third of *Henry* the IVth, the King, in his Letters Patents to the Inhabitants of this Iſland, takes Notice of a certain *Sea-Bank*, lying from a Place called *Tremod-Ferry*, to another called *Cothelles*; which before the Building of *Queenborough-Caſtle*, being only Four Foot in Breadth, and afterwards by King *Edward* the IIId, for the Benefit of Carts and Wagons paſſing between the ſaid Ferry, to the ſaid Caſtle, was made Thirty Foot Broad, had ſuffered ſo much Decay, that a ſingle Perſon could ſcarce go upon it; and that the Inhabitants were not able to Repair the ſame, without Aſſiſtance from others; the King therefore grants to them, for the better undergoing the ſaid Work, for the Space of Three Years, theſe ſeveral Cuſtoms; for every Horſeman, being a Stranger, that ſhould go in and out of the Iſland by this Bank, one Penny; for every Footman a half Penny; every loaded Horſe a Penny; and every empty one an Half-Penny. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 47.

The Statute of the 18th of *Elizabeth*, *Cap.* 10. recites, That the Paſſage called *King's-Ferry*, had been maintain'd Time out of the Memory of Man, at the Charge of all the Inhabitants and Land Occupiers, in the Iſle of *Sheppey*, by Taxation or Aſſeſſment, at one Court or *Law-day*, Time out of Mind, Yearly holden on the *Monday* next after the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, at *Kingsborough*, within the ſaid Iſle, in the Name of the Queen's Majeſty, and her Progenitors; and enacts, that it ſhall ſtill be duly kept, and that the Jury there Impannel'd and Sworn, ſhall indifferently Tax themſelves, and all other Inhabitants of the Iſle, and Land Occupiers, not exceeding one Penny *per Acre* for freſh Marſh, and one Penny for Ten *Acres* of Salt Marſh Yearly; and that the *Ferry-Warden*, ſhall have full Power to levy the ſame by Diſtreſs, upon the Eſcheats made out by the Steward of the ſaid Court.

At this *Law-day*, a *Ferry-Warden*, Two Ferrymen, and a Conſtable, are Yearly choſen; which Officers have Power to appoint a *Ferry-keeper*, and to remove him on Miſdemeanor, and with the Homage likewiſe, to make Rules and Orders for the good Government of the ſaid Ferry.

By Virtue of theſe Aſſeſſments, and with the Rent of ſome Lands belonging to the Ferry, it has from Time to Time been maintain'd, and the Highway leading to it, through the Marſhes of the Iſland, above a Mile in Length, with a Wall and Wharf againſt the Sea, and a Houſe for the *Ferry-keeper*, and his Able-bodied Servant, or Servants (for he has always been obliged to keep one at leaſt) to dwell in; Two large Storeboats, and a Skiff, with a Cable of One Hundred and Forty Fathom long, to Tow the Boats from Side to Side with Safety; as a free Paſſage for all Travellers without paying any Thing, except on Four ſet Days Yearly, *viz.* *Palm-Monday*, *Whit-Monday*, St. *James's*-Day, and *Michaelmas*, when a Horſeman pays Two-pence, and a Footman one Penny; and excepting all *Sundays*, and every Night in the Year after Eight a Clock, at which times the *Ferry-keeper* has of old been allowed to take Six-Pence of every Horſeman, and Two-Pence of a Footman; and in all theſe Caſes, the Inhabitants, and Land-Occupiers to pay, as well as Strangers. A Horſe likewiſe loaded with Goods for Sale, pays Two-Pence always at coming in.

There is one Perquiſite more of old belonging to the *Ferry-keeper*, which is, a Priviledge to drudge for Oyſters, excluſive of all others within the Compaſs of the *Ferry-loop*, which extends one *Tow's* Length, (as they call it) *i. e.* Sixty Fathom on each Side of the Caſtle. In this Privilege he was lately diſturbed by ſome of the *Queenborough* Drudgers, who being called to Account in Law for the Treſpaſs, paid the Charges, and ſubmitted without coming to a Trial.

For the ſpace of Eighty Four Years at leaſt, after that Act of 18 *Elizabeth* was made, there was little Reſort to this Ferry, but what was owing to the private Occaſions of the Iſland: But ſince the Building a Fort, and fixing a Gariſon at *Sheerneſs* in that Iſland, and ſettling a Yard and Dock there for the Uſe of the Royal Navy of *England*, ſome Time after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the IId, the Traffick to and fro by the ſaid Ferry upon the Publick Account, has vaſtly increas'd. The Effect whereof has been ſenſibly felt in a great Increaſe of Expence and Charge to maintain it. The Horſe-boats have been built larger than of Old, and the Prime Coſt advanc'd from Fifteen Pound, and Seventeen Pound a-piece, to Fifty Pound, and Fifty Seven Pound, and yet they wear out in fewer Years than formerly: As may appear, in that for Ninety Two Years, from the Eighteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were but Seven new Horſeboats built, and the prime Coſt of 'em all together, amounted to no more than One Hundred Sixty Three Pounds Twelve Shillings; but in Thirty Eight Years following, Six new ones coſt Two Hundred Sixty Three Pounds Ten Shillings: And as for the Aſſeſſments in thoſe Ninety Two Years, there were Five made at the full Extent of One Penny *per Acre*, but the next Forty Five Years there have been Twenty Five, at the full extended Rate. The *Ferry-keeper's* Wages is advanc'd likewiſe, from Nine Pounds to Twenty Four Pounds *per Annum*.

N. B. This Account was carefully extracted out of the Books and Court-Rolls belonging to the Ferry, by the Reverend Mr. *Richard Forſter*; in which the Aſſeſſments, Diſburſments, Election of Officers, Preſentments, and Orders relating to it, are Yearly enter'd by the Steward.

The Highway leading to this Ferry through the Marſhes, from the Town of *Milton*, is by the ſame Statute of the Eighteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, and another ſubſequent one, 27. *Eliz.* 26. to be maintain'd by the Occupiers of the Lands lying within Four Miles of the ſaid Ferry on that Side, and at the ſame Rate aſſeſs'd as thoſe in the Iſle, by the Juſtices of the Peace who live within Eight Miles of *Milton*, or any Three of 'em.

The Manor of *Shepey* anciently belonged to the Nunnery here, which will be conſidered in its proper Place.

SHIPBORNE, *Shepebourn*, lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and a half *South Weſt* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Wrotham*, Lath of *Ailsford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that *Lath*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is called St. *Giles*, which is eſteem'd as a Curacy only, and ſo not Rated in the King's Books.

And there is a Fair here on the firſt of *September*, being the Day of *Giles Abbat*.

The Liberty of *Wrotham* claims here.

Places of Note here :

1. *Shipborne* Manor; this was formerly the Inheritance of an Ancient Family of the Name of *Bavent*, but whoſe chief Eſtate lay in *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. *Adam de Bavent* had a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor, in the Thirteenth Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and a Grant of a Market on *Mondays*, and the Fair above-mentioned. And his Son of the ſame Name, was with that great Prince, in his Expedition into *Scotland*, and was Created a Banneret at the Famous Siege of *Carlaverock* there. *Roger de Bavent* was Summoned as a Baron to Parliament, in the Fourteenth Year of King *Edward* the IId. And 'tis not unlikely that he ſettled this Eſtate on the Priory of *Leeds*; for to that Houſe it belonged in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. And here it ſtaid till the general Suppreſſion in the Thirty Sixth Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was granted to Sir *Ralph Vane*, and *Anthony Tutſham*, Eſq; the latter of which paſſed his Intereſt to *Vane*; and in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Henry Vane* it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Fair-Lane* is an Eminent Seat in this Pariſh, which Anciently alſo belonged to the *Bavents*: But before the End of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Colepeppers*, who kept it till about the End of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, and then it went by Sale to *Chown*, in which Name it continued till King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, and then was Sold by Sir *George Chown* to Sir *Henry Vane*, who at his Deceaſe ſettled it by Will on his Lady, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable *Chriſtopher* Lord *Barnard*, Baron of *Bernard*-Caſtle.

SHOLDON lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, near the Sea, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is called St. *Nicholas*, in which I could find nothing at all remarkable.

'Tis a Chapel annexed to *Norborne*, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin*, and of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, claims here.

Places of Note here :

1. *Hull*; which formerly belonged to the illuſtrious Family of *Ratling*, or *Retling*, in the Pariſh of *Nonington*; *Thomas de Retling* paid Aid for it in the Twentieth of King *Edward* the IIId. By his Son, Sir *Richard Retling*'s Daughter *Joan*, it went in Marriage to *John Spicer*, and by his Daughter and Heir, it paſt into the Name of *Iſaack*, but before the Twenty Firſt of King *Henry* the VIth, it was ſold to *John Breſtland*, who about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth, parted with it the ſame way to *Phineux* of *Swinkfield*, and from thence by *Robert Phineux*, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was ſold to *George Monins*, Eſq; whoſe Succeſſor, in King *James* the Iſt's Time, conveyed it by Sale to Mr. *Brayford*, of great *Mongham*.

2. *Cotmanton*; this was Anciently Part of the Eſtate of the Noble Family of *Crioll*, or *Keriel*, but before the End of King *Edward* the IIId, it was ſold to *Roger Digg*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued till the Reign of *Henry* the VIIth, and then was ſold to *Barton*; and from thence, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, to *Brown*, and thence to *Richardſon*, and thence at laſt to *Smith*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

SHOREHAM, *Shoram*, in the *Textus Roffenſis Schorham*, lies towards the middle of the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Darent*, about Four Miles *North-Weſtward* from *Sevenoke*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Codſheath*, Lath of *Sutton* at *Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis a Rectory, and with the Chapel of *Otford* annexed, is valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

In the Church is, or was, a Memorial of the Burial of *Thomas Buckland*, Founder of one of the Chancels.

'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, but gives Name to the Deanery of *Shoreham*, in which all the Livings are *Peculiars* to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; that is, are under the Juriſdiction of that Prelate, who holds his Prerogative whereever his Lands lie: And in this Deanery he hath had formerly both Manſion-Houſes, with Parks and Demeſnes, and divers other large Lands, Rents, and Revenues. There are about Thirty *Churches* in this Deanery, which are thus *Peculiars* to the Archbiſhop, and over which the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* hath no Power; of which Mention ſhall be made under their ſeveral Names.

In *Shoreham* Pariſh are theſe Places conſiderable.

1. *Preſton*, which was Anciently the Seat of the Eminent Family of *Buckland*. *Alan de Buckland*, was Lieutenant of *Dover*-Caſtle in King *John*'s Time. Sir *Thomas de Buckland*, of this Place, was Owner of *Buckland* in *Maidſtone*, and of *Buckland* in *Ludſdown*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId. But in the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth, *Thomas Buckland* dying without Iſſue Male, by his Daughter *Alice* it went to the *Polhills*, of *Polhill-ſtreet* in *Detling*, and continued there in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Palſters*, alias *Planers*; and,

3. *Sepham*, are Two Ancient Seats alſo in *Shoreham*, and had once Owners of thoſe Names: But about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, the *Planers* parted with the Manor of that Name, to *Sepham* of *Sepham*. About the End of King *Henry* the VIIth, Mr. *John Sepham* ſold *Sepham* to Mr. *William Martin*; and *Planer*, or *Palſters*, to *Cobbe*; in which Two Families they remained but towards the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then were both ſold to Mr. *Francis Sandbach*, by whoſe ſole Heir, Mrs. *Alice Sandbach*, they went into the Poſſeſſion of *David Polhill*, Eſq; in whoſe Family they were in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe are ſtill.

4. *Vilſon*, or *Vielſton*, is another Seat in *Shoreham*, of good Account; which had long ago Owners of that Name: *Hamon de Vielſton* poſſeſs'd it in King *Henry* the IIId's Time. *John de Vielſton* paid Aid for it at making the *Black Prince* Knight; and was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Years of that Prince; but his Son (*John*) dying without Iſſue, his Nephew, *John Roſſe*, became his Heir, about the End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign. His Son alſo died Childleſs, about the End of King *Henry* the VIth, bequeathing this Place to his Kinſman, Mr. *John Bird*, who, in the 14th of King *Edward* the IVth, ſold it to Mr. *John Palmer*, and he Four Years after, to *Richard Page*; and here it ſtaid till the 19th of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then this Man's Son, *Edmund Page*, ſold it to *Richard Wood*, who, in the Fourth of King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſent it the ſame way to *Robert Blague*, and he in Two Years Time parted with it to Mr. *William Petley* of *Halſted*, who bequeathed it to his Second Son,

Son *Thomas*, in whose Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Shoreham* Castle, an old House so called, because built with Battlements, *&c.* was, in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, possessed by the Family of *Aldham*, of *Aldham St. Cleres* in *Kemsing*; one of this Name being then *Castellan* of this Place.

But in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, this Name ended in Three Daughters; one of which marrying *Newborough* of *Dorsetshire*, carried this Place into that Family; where it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was some-how derived into that of *Polhill*; where it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

Of the other Two Daughters, one married *Francis St. Clere*, and the other *Martin de Peckham*.

The Churches within the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and which are the Archbishops Peculiars, and now standing, are these: *Shoreham*, *Ottford*, *Eynesford*, *Darent*, *Farningham*, *Bexley*, *Earith*, *Northfleet*, *Mepham*, *Cliff*, *Grean*, *Farley*, *Hunton*, *Peckham*, *Wrotham*, with *Stanstede* Chapel, *Ightham*, *Sevenoke*, *Pensherst*, *Chidingstone*, *Hever*, *Gillingham*, *Brasted*, *Sundriche*, *Chevening*, *Orpington*, with *Farnborough* Chapel, *Hayes*, *Keston*, *Halstede*, *East Malling* and *Ifield*. Lambard's Peramb. p 366.

In the 21st Year of King *Edward* the Ist, *John* Son of *Peter Butiller* and his Brethren complained to the Justices Itinerant against *Hugo Wiceius*, Parson of this Parish, for detaining from him a Part of Messuage, and 50 Acres of Arable Land in *Shoreham*, which of Right did belong to them: But *Hugo* appearing, answered, That the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, was his Patron and Diocesan; and therefore he ought not to answer till the See was filled again, for *John Peckham* was then newly Dead: And the Court agreed to it.

SHORNE, in the *Textus Roffensis*, Scorene, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *South Eastward* from *Gravesend*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamel*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *West* Division of the County, and *North* one of Justices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Bishop of *Rochester* claims here.

It is in the Deanery and Diocese of *Rochester*; a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. Near the Communion Table in it is an old Stone Statue of Sir *Henry Cobham Le Uncle*, Lord of the Manor of *Roundall* in this Parish; it lies cross-legg'd, and seems as ancient as the Time of the Holy War. The Inscription was in *French*. *Wever* from the Leiger Book of *Feversham* Abbey, mentions one *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, who flourished in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Ist and IId, and was Justitiary of *England*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Governor of the Castles of *Dover*, *Rochester*, and *Tunbridge*; he married *Joan*, one of the Daughters of *Stephen de Penchester*. *Alice* the Younger married *Philip de Columbers*.

In this Church is also a fair Monument with four Figures of Sir *William Page*, and his Family in 1625; he married an *Edolph*: There are also other ancient Memorials of this Name; as of *Edmund Page*, in 1450; *Thomas Page*, in 1558; of *George Page*, who married a *Somers*, in 1639. Memorials also of — *Porten*, Lord of the Manor of *Roundall*: Of *Smith* in 1427; and of another in 1457; Of one *Sharpe* a Lawyer in 1493; and of *Herneden* in 1527.

Here is an ancient Stone Font, with Images of our Saviour in the several Actions of his Life on it, in a kind of Rude *Relief*, after the *Gothick* Manner. The *North* Chancel belongs to the Family of *Maplesden*, and in it lye two of the Name of *Gervas Maplesden*.

I find by the *Textus Roffensis*, that there was anciently in this Parish a Chapel called *Mercstune*, which paid 6 *d.* Chrism Money *per An.* to *Rochester* Cathedral.

Places of Note here:

1. *Shorne* Manor. This was as early as King *John*'s Reign, Part of the Inheritance of the Noble Family of *Nevill*; and *Jordanus*, in some old Deeds written *Jollanus de Nevill*, was in Possession of it in the 26th Year of King *Henry* the IIId: But before the End of that long Reign it was become by Deed of Gift, as I find by the *Tower Records*, the Property of *Roger de Northwood*; and his Grandson *John*, Son of *Henry de Northwood*, claimed Freewarren, and the usual Privileges of a Manor here, in the 21st Year of King *Edward* the Ist; and then also the King brought a Writ of Right, and claimed this Manor; but the Jury gave it for *John de Northwood*. After this the King claimed of the said *John de Northwood* Four Marks, and Four Pence of Annual Rent; but the Jury gave it against the King, and said that the Rent belonged to this Manor: *John de Northwood* changed the Tenure of it from Gavel-kind to Knight Service, and whose eldest Son and Grandson were both with King *Edward* the Ist, in his Expedition into *Scotland*, in the 28th Year of his Reign; and after that the Manor of *Shorne* held by this Tenure to carry a white Banner for 40 Days together at their own Charges, whenever the King should commence a War with *Scotland* (*a*). There were some Appendages to this Manor at *Oisterland* in *Cliff*, and at some other Places, as *Philpot* suggests, which, with the Manor, descended down to *John de Norwood*, the last of this Name here, who died possess'd of it in the 2d Year of King *Richard* the IId. Hence it went by Sale to the *Savages* of *Bobbing-Court*; and by *Eleanor*, Sir *Arnold Savage* his Daughter, it went first to Sir *Reginald Cobham*, and afterwards to *William Clifford*, Esq;: After the *Cliffords* this Estate came into the Possession of the *Brooks*, Barons of *Cobham*; but on the Attainder of *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, in King *James* the Ist's Reign, *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury* purchased it of the Crown, and then sold it to Sir *John Lewson*; whose Son Sir *Richard Lewson* passed it the same Way to Mr. *Woodier* of *Rochester*, in whose Descendant the Possession continued in *Philpot*'s Time, and I suppose doth still.

(*a*) *Ancient Tenures*, p. 110.

2. *Ockington* is a Manor here, which formerly was Part of the large Estate of the *Cobhams*; and *Stephen de Cobham* (*b*) died possess'd of it in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this Family it continued till King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and then was sold to Sir *Henry Wyatt*; and in this Name it staid till the 4th Year of King *Edward* the VIth, and then was alienated to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*: And he in two or three Years after sent it the same Way to *George Brook* Lord *Cobham*; whose great Grandson, Sir *William Brook* Knight of the Bath, dying in the Year 1643, without Issue-Male, it descended to Sir *John Brook*, who, the next Year, was restored to the Barony of *Cobham* by King *Charles* the Ist, as being Reversioner in Tail.

(*a*) Rot. Esch. N. 45.

3. *Roundall*. This Place though now so ruined and gone that scarce any Footsteps of its ancient Grandeur appear, yet was once the Seat of the Noble Family of *Cobham*; and on its Decay they transplanted themselves to *Cobham-Hall*. It had formerly for its Possessors several Men of great Eminence: *Henry de Cobham* was among those *Kentish* Gentlemen who assisted King *Richard* the Ist, at the Siege of *Acon* in *Palestine*;

Reginald de Cobham was with King *Henry* the IIId in his Expedition againſt the *Welch*, in the 42d Year of his Reign: Sir *Henry*, Sir *Reginald*, Sir *Stephen*, and Sir *Henry de Cobham*, were all with King *Edward* the Iſt in his famous Expedition into *Scotland*, and at the Siege of *Carlaverock*. *John de Cobham* ſat frequently in Parliament as a Baron in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; and *Richard de Cobham* was made Knight Banneret by that King, for his good Services againſt the *Scots*. But on the Attainder of *Henry* Lord *Cobham* in the 2d Year of King *James* the Iſt, that Prince granted it to *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox* who bequeathed it to his Nephew *James* Duke of *Lenox*; whoſe Son *Eſme*, Duke of *Lenox*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Cobham-Hall.* This is a very noble and ſtately Seat, and ſtands in the Middle of a fine large Park; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of —— *Blithe*, Eſq; by the Marriage of the Lady *Iſabella*, Daughter of the late Lord *Cornbury*.

SITTINGBOURN, *Sedingborne*, *Sydingbourne*, lies about the Middle of the *North* ſide of *Kent*, in the Road between *Rocheſter* and *Canterbury*, and about a Mile *Southward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath: It is in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Ann.* The Church, which is a large and handſome Building, and in good Repair, is dedicated to St. *Michael*. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *John Crowmer* in the Year 1539; this was once an eminent Family in *Kent*; one of which *William*, Son of Sir *William Crowmer*, was Sheriff of *Kent*, and Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Time of *Jack Cade*'s Rebellion; and had the Misfortune to be beheaded at *Mile-End*, *A. D.* 1450. by thoſe inſolent Rebels, becauſe he had married the only Daughter of Sir *James Fiennes*, Lord *Say* and *Seale*, whom they had the Day before treated after the ſame Manner. Here are Memorials alſo of *John Septvans*, in 1458; of *James Bourn*, in 1400; of *Henry Stoneſtreet*, in 1451; of *Lawrence Garrard*, 1493; of *Thomas Garrard*, in 1487; and of *John Garrard*, in 1531. Several Memorials of the Name of *Catelet*. A Monument of Sir *Richard Lovelace*, richly inlaid with Braſs was here, but defaced in the Civil Wars; he was a great Soldier, and Marſhal of *Calais* in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time. In the Chancel lies *Matthew*, Son of Sir *John*, and Grandſon of Archbiſhop *Parker*, *A. D.* 1645. In Sir *John Hales*'s Chancel, which belongs to *Fulſan* Farm, lies *Warrenus Gerrard*, in 1483; and *Thomas Thomas*, in 1491. Here are alſo ſeveral Memorials of the Family of *Luſhington*; and a Monument of Dr. *Thomas Luſhington*, great Uncle to the preſent *Stephen Luſhington*, Eſq; This Gentleman, as alſo did *Robert Gore*, Eſq; gave 5 *l.* to the Poor of this Pariſh: And one *Hedſoll* of this Town gave 10 *l. per Ann.* and out of the Parſonage are paid, every *Chriſtmas*, 5 Quarters of yellow Peaſe to the Poor.

'Tis ſaid that in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign there was an Organ here.

One Mr. *Norwood* treated King *Henry* the Vth at the *Red-Lion* Inn in this Town; and ſo cheap were Things then, that all the Wine drank by the King and his Retinue, came but to Nine Shillings and Six-pence.

In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, this was made a Mayor Town; but the Juriſdiction is now diſuſed; as is alſo a Market, which was formerly here: But here are ſtill two Annual Fairs; *viz.* one on *Whitſun-Monday*, which laſteth Three Days; and another of Five Days, beginning on *Michaelmas-Day*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Bayford*, and 2. *Goodneſton*; the latter of which had anciently a Caſtle, whoſe Banks and Ruins were ſtill viſible in *Philpot*'s Time: Theſe both did formerly belong to a Family of the Name of *Nottingham*: *Robert de Nottingham* flouriſhed here in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign: And his Deſcendant of the ſame Name was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 48th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and held his Shrievalty here at *Bayford*: He had alſo Lands at *Sharſtede*, at *Pedding* in *Tenham*, at *Newland*, at *la Herſte*, at *Higham* in *Milſtede*, and at *Bixle* in *Tong*, now called *Bix*. But his Son *John Nottingham* leaving only a Daughter *Eleanor*; by her all this Eſtate went in Marriage to *Simon Cheyney*, ſecond Son of Sir *Richard Cheyney* of *Shurland*: And the Arms of theſe Two Families do or did ſtand impaled in the Glaſs-Windows of *Milſted* Church. About the End of King *Henry* the VIth, theſe Manors were ſold to *Lovelace*; and his Grandſon *Thomas Lovelace* of *Kingſdown*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſold them to Mr. *Ralph Finch*; from which Name they paſſed the ſame Way to Alderman *Garret* of *London*; and in *Philpot*'s Time they were in the Poſſeſſion of the Lady Dowager *Garret*, Relict of Sir *John*, Son to Alderman *Garret*. But they are now in the Name of *Drake*.

2. *Chilton*. This once had Proprietors of its own Name, and who had alſo *Chilton* in *Aſh*: For *William de Chilton* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. But in the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId, it went by Sale to *Corbie*; and *Robert Corbie* died ſeized of it in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. *Joan* his Son's only Daughter, carried it in Marriage to Sir *Nicholas Wotton*, who was Twice Lord Mayor of *London*: But there was an old Family of the Name of *Maris*, which had ſome Intereſt in *Chilton*: *John de Maris* held a Knight's Fee at *Wychelling*, and much other Land at *Harrietſham*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; he had alſo the Manor of *Ackmere* in *St. Mary Cray*, which he held in *Caſtle*-Guard of *Dover Caſtle*; and his great Grandſon *William Maris* was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* the VIth, and lies buried in *Preſton* Church: This Gentleman ſold what Intereſt he had in *Chilton* to *Nicholas Wotton*, Eſq;; and from him the Manor deſcended entire to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*; who ſettled it in Marriage on his eldeſt Daughter *Katherine*, who married *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*, Son and Heir to *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*, in which Noble Family it ſtill continues.

4. *Dunſtall*. This Manor, as I find by the *Dering* Manuſcripts, though omitted by *Philpot*, was formerly the Eſtate of *John*, Son of *Hubert de Burgo*, and by him was given to his Father-in-Law *Stephen de Penchеſter*: Afterwards it became the Poſſeſſion of *Crowmer*, and by an Heireſs of that Name went to Sir *Edward Hales*, and in that Family ſtill continues.

SMARDEN, *Smardene*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Five Miles *Southward* from *Leneham*, in the Lath of *Scray*, but Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

Some Part of this Pariſh, which lies in the Burgh of *Poveden*, is in the Hundred of *Blackborne*; Another Part, lying in the Burghs of *Omenden* and *Stepherſt*, is in the Hundred of *Barckley*: And both theſe Parts are in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, and *Weſt* Diviſion of

the County. The reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Calehill*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

The Liberties both of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, and of St. *Auſtin* claim here: And *That* of the Archbiſhop over the *Den* of *Holnherſt*, which is held of the Manor of *Shurland*.

'Tis all in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 24 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.* The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Calehill*, and is dedicated to St. *Michael*.

In this Church, as *Fox* takes notice in his *Acts and Monuments*, fol. 971. and in the Year 1558, which was the laſt Year of Queen *Mary*, one *Drayner*, a Juſtice of Peace, made uſe of the Rood-loft, which then was ſtanding here, to place Spies and Informers in, in order to take an Account who did not duly perform the Popiſh Ceremonies; and that they might diſcover this the better, he made for them 9 peeping Holes in the Loft: And becauſe he was ſevere, and puniſhed ſuch as did not conform, the People hated him, and gave him the Name of Juſtice *Nineholes*; and that Expreſſion is ſtill retained as a Mark of Contempt in this County.

A Market is kept here on *Fridays*, and a Fair on *Michalmas-Day*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Smarden* Manor. This did anciently belong to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and one of them, *John Stratford*, obtained for this Place the Grant of their Market in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but I ſuppoſe it was given to the See, or purchaſed ſince the Conqueſt; becauſe it is not among the Archbiſhops Manors regiſtred in *Domeſday* Book.

2. *Romeden*. This was once the Inheritance of an ancient Family, whoſe Name was *Hengherſt*, and latterly *Henhurſt*: And they had a large Eſtate about *Wood-Church*, *Stapleherſt*, *Yalding*, and other Places in theſe Parts; from this Name *Romeden* was ſold to *Calch*, and continued in that Name till the End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign; but in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was then, *Philpot* could not find: In the 24th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was become the Eſtate of *John*, Son of *Stephen Rogers*, who ſold it to *Stephen Drayner*: 'Tis probable that *Rogers* purchaſed it of *Norton*, which Family had a good Eſtate in this Pariſh. In the 17th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *William Drayner* ſold it to Sir *Roger Manwood*; and he the next Year to *Martin James*, Eſq; Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*; in one of whoſe Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

SMEETH, *Smede*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *South Eaſtward* from *Aſhford* in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Birchbolt Franchiſe*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: But being accounted only as a Chapel to *Aldington*, 'tis not valued apart from that in the King's Books. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

Places of Note here.

1. *Scotts-hall*. This hath been for very many Deſcents the Inheritance of an Ancient and Eminent Family in *Kent*, whoſe Name is *Scott*. Though *Philpot* ſaith he can aver, on probable Grounds, that their Original one was *Baliol*, (and the Family, as I am informed, derive themſelves from that *Baliol*, whom *Bruce* drove out of *Scotland*); for *William Baliol* ſecond Brother to *Alexander Baliol*, frequently, he ſaith, wrote his Name *William de Baliol le Scott*; and he fancies that they changed their Name to *Scott*, about the Year 1306, or 1307, after the diſhonourable Execution of *John* Earl of *Athol*, who had been taken Priſoner in King *Edward* the Iſt's laſt Expedition into *Scotland*, and hanged upon a high Gallows: After this, and the great Ravage which the *Engliſh* Army made in *Scotland*, *Philpot* thinks they called themſelves *Scott*, to avoid the Fury of that victorious King. He ſhews alſo that the Arms of *Baliol* and of *Scott* was originally the ſame: and that *David Baliol*, who was Son and Heir to this unfortunate Earl of *Athol*, changed his Name to *Strabolgie*, which was a Lordſhip that came to him by his Lady; being ſtruck with Terror on this Occaſion: And thirdly he ſhews, that the Earls of *Buccleugh*, and the Barons of *Burley* in *Scotland*, tho' both derived originally from *Baliol*, took alſo the Name of *Scott*, and bore the ſame Coat-Amour with our *Scotts* of this Place; *viz.* a *Catherine-wheel*, allowing for proper Differences. After this, *Philpot* enumerates ſeveral eminent Gentlemen, who were either directly or collaterally of this Family of *Scott* of *Scotts-Hall*.

Sir *William Scott* was Knighted in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and was Lord Chief-Juſtice and Knight-Marſhal of *England*; Sir *Robert Scott* Lieutenant of the *Tower*, in 1424. Sir *John Scott* Comptroller of the Houſhold, and Privy-Counſellor to King *Edward* the IVth, and Marſhal of *Calais*. *Thomas Scott* was firſt Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, then of *Lincoln*, Provoſt of *Beverly*, Archbiſhop of *York*, Lord Chancellor and Privy-Counſellor to King *Edward* the IVth; who though he altered his Name from *Scott* to *Rotheram*, the Place of his Birth and Education; yet as *Philpot* ſaith, was probably of this Family. Sir *William*, Son to Sir *John Scott* above-mentioned, was Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*. His Son Sir *John* was Knighted by the Prince of *Caſtile*, for ſignal Services performed againſt the Duke of *Gueldres*.

Sir *Reginald Scott* was Captain of *Calais* Caſtle. Sir *Thomas Scott* was Commander in Chief of the *Kentiſh* Forces, who aſſembled on the Plains about *Northbourn*, to oppoſe the *Spaniſh* Invaſion, *A. D.* 1588. And the Poſſeſſor of this Seat in *Philpot*'s Time, was *Edward*, Son of Sir *Edward Scott*, who was made Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King *Charles*.

2. *Thevegate*. This was once the Inheritance of the Eminent Family of the *Paſſeleys*, or *Paſſelews*; *Roger de Paſſeley* was Treaſurer of *England* under *Peter de Rivallis*, in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; and in this Family it continued, till by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John Paſſeley*, Eſq; it went in Marriage to *Reginald Pimp*, Eſq; whoſe Female Heir *Anne*, brought it the ſame Way to Sir *John Scott*, of *Scotts-hall*: And in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward Scott* of *Scotts-hall*, Eſq;.

SNARGATE lies towards the *South Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles *North Weſtward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Aloesbridge*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. Part of it is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*, and in the Liberty of the *Marſh*: Another Part of it, which lies on the *Ree-wall*, is in the Liberty of *New Romney*, and Diviſion of Juſtices of that Town. And the Reſt is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims alſo in this Pariſh: 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The

The Church ſtands in *Romney Marſh*, and is dedicated to St. *Dunſtan*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 17 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Snargate* Manor, this was once the Inheritance of an Ancient Family of the Name of *Alarar*: *Gervas Alarar* was Captain and Admiral of a Fleet of Ships, ſet out by the *Cinque Ports*, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and his Grandſon *Gervas Alarar*'s Widow died poſſeſs'd of Lands here, in the 42d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But before the End of King *Henry* the IVth, it was gone from this Family into that of *Moyle*: For *Walter Moyle*, who was a Judge in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, by a Fine levied in the 36th Year of that King, ſold it to *Hugh Brent*; and thence about the End of King *Edward* the IVth it went to *Cheyney*; in which Name it ſtaid till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then *Henry* Lord *Cheyney* ſold it to *Henry Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*: By *Mary*, a Daughter of which Family in the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, it went to Sir *Thomas Vane*; whoſe Son Sir *Francis Vane*, who was made Earl of *Weſtmorland* in the 22d Year of King *James* the Iſt, ſold it *Jackman*; and he to Sir *Edward Henden*, Baron of the *Exchequer*; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward Henden*, Eſq;.

SNAVE, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *North Weſtward* from *New Romney*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Romney Marſh*: The Liberty whereof claims over it. But the Liberty alſo of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Snave*; and that of the Dean and Church of *Canterbury* over that Part of the Pariſh which is within the Manor of *Ickham*.

Part of it is in the Hundred of *Aloesbridge*; another Part in that of *Ham*; and another in the Hundred of *Newchurch*; but 'tis all in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Aloesbridge*; and is dedicated to St. *Auſtin*.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Snave* Manor. This once belonged to the Eminent Family of *Haut*; till by *Joan*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *William Haut*, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Wyatt*; but by his unfortunate Attainder and Execution in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, being forfeited to the Crown, it was by that Princeſs granted to Sir *Henry Sydney*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; whoſe Deſcendant the Earl of *Leiceſter*, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, alienated it to Sir *George Stonehouſe*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Snavewick*. This Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, and they claimed the uſual Privileges here before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and had them allowed; but at the general Suppreſſion of the Religious Houſes it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year granted for Life only to Sir *Walter Henley*; and on his Deceaſe returning to the Crown, it ſtaid there till King *Charles* the Iſt, in the Beginning of his Reign, granted it to Mr. *Patrick Black* a *Scottiſh* Man, though it was by the Crown, ſaith *Philpot*, long before granted in Leaſe to Mr. *Yates* of *Berkſhire*; and conveyed the Fee-Simple in Reverſion to Mr. *Robert Auſtin* of *Hall-Place* in *Bexley*.

In the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Margery* and *Iſabella*, Daughters of *William de Reverſh*, complained againſt *Peter Lehard*, that he did not pay the proper Services which were due to them for Lands which he held of her Father, while living in this and ſome adjacent Pariſhes; and it was ordered that he ſhould do ſo for the future.

SNODLAND, *Snodiland*, *Snodeſland*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Four Miles and a half *North Weſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it; and it was Twice given to the Priory of *Rocheſter*; firſt by the Will of *Birthrick*, and his Wife, as you may ſee under *Mepham*, above Seven Hundred and Fifty Years ago, and afterwards by the Charter of King *Ecgbert*, Regiſtred in our *Textus Roffenſis*, *Fol.* 138; who by the Conſent of King *Ethelwalf*, grants to *Beormund*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Four Plow-Lands in the Place which is called *Snoddingland*, and at *Holanbeorge*, *A. D.* 838; he gives alſo the Mill at *Holanbeorgesburna*, or the Water at *Holborow*; *Et in Monte Regis quinque Carrabas Lignorum*, *adjectis iiij Denberis*; viz. *Whetenſtede*, *Headen*, *Heſe*, *& Helman bijrſh.* And at laſt, after the Witneſſes, is added, *Et Moriente civitatis Hrovi unum viculum*; *i. e.* on his Death-Bed he gave alſo one Street of the City of *Rocheſter*, to the Priory of St. *Andrews*.

This Pariſh is in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 20 *l. per Annum.*

The Church is Dedicated to *All-Saints*; in the Porch of which, *Wever* tells us, lies buried one *William Aliſander*, 1469, who gave a Weekly Stipend of Bread to the Poor for ever: Memorials in the Church of *John*, 1487, and of *William Palmer*, of *Otford*, Eſq; above Three Hundred Years ago, *viz.* 1407, of *Roger Perot*, 1486, *Walter Shagry*, 1430, of *Thomas Dalby*, 1472, and of *Godard Belchopt*, 1487.

In our *Textus Roffenſis* alſo, *Fol.* 209. *b.* I find this Note, which I ſuppoſe is from *Domeſday-Book*; *Snodlunda defendebat ſe in T. E. R. pro iij ſolinis & nunc ſimiliter*; *& eſt appretiatum ix Libr.*

This Pariſh ought Anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Ninth Arch, or Peer of *Rocheſter*-Bridge.

Places of Note here:

1. *Snodland-Manor*; this *Philpot* ſaith is a kind of Appendage to *Halling*; and on the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, was ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*.

2. *Court-Lodge*; this Manor was once part of the Inheritance of the *Palmers*; *William Palmer* owned both this and the *Rye-Houſe* in *Otford*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId; and his Picture was in the Windows of this Church formerly, with his Arms on his *Tabard*, or *Surcoat*; and another I mentioned above, as lying buried in the Church: When this Family went out, that of *Leeds* ſucceeded in the Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate: And *Glover* mentions one *William Leedes* Interred here, whoſe Arms were, *a feſſe between Three Eagles*: From this Name it went by Purchaſe to the *Whitfields* of *Canterbury*, who ſeem to have been in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Hol-*

3. *Holloway-Court*; *Philpot* ſaith, that by the Book of *Ayde* it appears, that one *Henry de Holoway* held this in the 20th of King *Henry* the IIId. Afterwards, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Tilghmans*, whoſe Arms are born by ſeveral very old Panes of Glaſs in the Windows of this Seat. In this Ancient Family did it for many Deſcents continue, till about One Hundred Years ago it was ſold to *Clotworthy* of *Devonſhire*, who by Will bequeathed it to Mr. *Thomas Williams*, and he ſold it to *Richard Manley*, Eſq; and thence it went the ſame way to Mr. *John Coney*, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of his only Son, Dr. *Robert Coney*, of *Rocheſter*. There was alſo another Eſtate here enjoyed by Mr. *Whetenhall Tilghman*, and the Deſcendants of that Name, till about the Year 1680, and then it was ſold to *Marſham*, one of the Anceſtors of the preſent Lord *Romney*.

4. *Holboroe*, Anciently *Holanburgh*; this Place, with a Mill belonging to it, is part of the Revenue of the See of *Rocheſter*; and it ſeems to have taken its Name from the Royal *Beorg*, or Hill of *Burial*, which ſtandeth over it; for in our *Textus Roffenſis*, this Hill is called *Mons Regalis*: And Mr. *Lambard*, in his Perambulation of *Kent*, p. 447, ſaith that his Neighbour Mr. *Tilghman*, digging in this Hill for *Chalk*, diſcovered a *Roman Urn* filled with Aſhes.

This Land at *Holboroe* was given to *Rocheſter* Church by *Ethelwulf*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, and valued at Two Plow-Lands, *Beormund* being then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *A. D.* 841.

SOUTHFLEET, *Suthflete*, *Suthfleot*, ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from *Northfleet*; for Anciently a *Fleet*, or Branch, or Arm of the River *Thames*, ran up as far as this Town, as it doth now to *Northfleet*, and probably was then Navigable a great way up.

This Pariſh lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half *Southward* from *Graves-End*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Deptford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton at Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it; becauſe it Anciently belonged to the Priory of *Rocheſter*.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and the Church is Dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, which Saint our *Saxon* Anceſtors believed to have a peculiar Regard to the Sea, Traffick and Fiſhery; and therefore generally Dedicated the Church to him in Places near the Sea, or large Rivers.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 31*l.* 15*s. per Annum.*

This Pariſh ought Anciently to have paid towards the Repair of the Third Arch or Peer of *Rocheſter*-Bridge.

In the Chancel of *Southfleet* Church, are Six Stalls, like thoſe in a Collegiate one; and no doubt here was formerly ſome Fraternity, or College of Prieſts, either Secular or Regular, as there were in a great many other Places in this County, of which our Hiſtorians take no Notice, and the Memory of whoſe Founders, Rules and Orders, are now loſt.

In the Church Windows are Remains of good Painted Glaſs; and ſome very old Tombſtones, with Croſſes on them, lie on the Floor of the Church; and in the *North* Chancel is an Alter-Tomb, with a Croſs on it very Ancient. A Braſs Plate on a Stone over *John Tulman*, Rector here, and Archdeacon of St. *Aſaph*, which muſt be about the Year 1450, becauſe 'tis ſaid he was Chaplain to Biſhop *Lowe*. Memorials of *John Urban*, 1421; an Altar-Tomb over *John Sedley*, Eſq; 1500; he was Auditor of the *Exchequer*. A very fair Monument, with the Figure in White Marble of *John Sedley*, Eſq; born 1561, and died 1605.

Here is a Free-School, with a Salary of Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, which was founded by Sir *John Sidley*, Baronet, *A. D.* 1637; Augmented by his Daughter *Elizabeth*, *A. D.* 1639; Poliſhed and Maintained by Sir *Charles Sidley*, his Son, *A. D.* 1657, as is expreſſed on a Stone placed over the Porch of the School.

The Church of *Southfleet* was given to the Priory of St. *Andrew* by *Aſedinus*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. *Hadenham Annal. Roff.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Southfleet-Manor*; this ſaith *Kilburn* was given to the Priory of *Rocheſter* by *Gundulfus*, Biſhop of that See, and confirmed thereto by King *Henry* the Iſt; and I find by the Records, that the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claimed all the Privileges of a Manor here, by Virtue of that King's Charter, before the Juſtices *Itinerant*, in the 7th of King *Edward* the 1ſt: And *Philpot* makes the Donation much later, and ſaith it was given by *Hamo de Heath*, another Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, about the Year 1346; and that the Priory had alſo a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor. But certain it is, that the Convent was in Poſſeſſion of it much ſooner; for in our Famous *Textus Roffenſis*, I find this Entry from *Domeſday-Book*, *Fol.* 209.

Southfleta eſt Manerium Epiſcopi Hrofenſis; & ſe defendebat in Tempore Edwardi Regis pro vj ſolinis, & nunc pro v. & eſt appretiatum xxi libr. & Ricardus (*ſc.* de Clare, *Earl of* Tunbridge) *habet inde infra* Leugam Suam (*a*) *valens xx ſolidos, & tamen hoc idem manerium reddit Epiſcopo xxiv libras & unam Unciam Auri de Firma.*

(*a*) *The* Lowy *of* Tunbridge. *S e* Tunbridge.

And in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, *Fol.* 12. I find this Note; *Suthflete ſe defendit pro v. ſulings, cum dimidio ſuling*; de Pole.

And as *Southfleet* Manor ſtaid in the Poſſeſſion of this Convent till the General Diſſolution, ſo it was then ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on his newly Erected Cathedral of *Rocheſter*, and is mentioned accordingly in our Erection and Foundation Charter. But for ſome Reaſons, which don't now appear, he afterwards took it away from the Church, and had it reconveyed to himſelf: And *Philpot* ſaith it continued in the Crown till the 37th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was granted to *Wil. Peter*, of *Writtle*, Eſqr. who was Son to that Sir *William Peter*, who was Secretary of State to King *Edward* the VIth, Queen *Mary*, and to that Princeſs. This Gentleman ſoon after ſold it to Alderman *Garrett*, of *London*, and his Deſcendant paſſed it the ſame way to Sir *William Sidley*, of *Scadbery*, whoſe Grandſon, Sir *Charles Sidley*, Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find by the Records, that very Anciently there was a Fair at *Southfleet*, which the Prior of *Rocheſter* claimed the Benefit of, in the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt.

In the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, above-mentioned, is a large Account about the Cuſtumary Service of the Tenants of the Manor of *Southfleet*, during the Time of the Ancient Tenures; which in the general are like thoſe of *Fiendsbury* and *Darent*, of which I have already given you ſome Tranſcripts.

But there is one pleaſant Cuſtom about Alehouſes, which ſeems peculiar to this Manor, and is Regiſtred thus.

'Eſt & alia Conſuetudo in predictâ villâ de 'Suthflete, ſc.

'Quod

'Quod quælibet Domus quæ facit Tabernam 'quæ Anglice vocatur *Cheaphale*, (*i. e.* a Place 'where *Ale* is *cheapened*, or ſold,) dabit Curiæ 'de Suthflete dimidium Sextarium Cerviſiæ de 'ipſâ Tabernâ, & Ipſe vel Ipſa cujus Taberna 'fuerit habebit tres faſciculos de farragio de 'predictâ Curiâ de Suthflete. Si aliquid autem 'extribus faſciculis ceciderit infra Curiam aut 'infra *Quarentenam*, Curia habebit farragium & 'Cerviſiam. Si vero Cerviſia non fuerit ſuffi-'cienter bona; ſerviens de curiâ, accipiet ubi-'cunque voluerit aliam Cerviſiam magis ratio-'nabilem; & ipſi qui braciant adquietabunt. 'Et ſi Dominus Villæ voluerit in loco predicto-'rum trium faſciculorum habebunt Dimidiam 'acram *de Stubles in autumpno*.

'Si quis autem in predictâ villâ maritare filiam 'ſuam alicui de ipſâ villâ, tantummodo oſtendet 'illud Cuſtodi villæ & rogabit cum ut veniat ad 'Nuptias; & maritabit eam ſic: Si quis vero fi-'liam ſuam extra villam dare voluerit, non lice-'bit ei hoc facere niſi per Licentiam & voluntа-'tem Domini ſui. Similiter ſi quis habuerit 'filiam *Heredem*, vel *filias* non poterit eas maritare 'intra villam nec extra niſi per licentiam & vo-'luntatem Domini.

'Siquis habuerit pullum de proprio Jumento, 'aut vitulum de proprià vaccâ, & pervenerit ad 'perfectam etatem, non poterit illos vendere 'niſi prius oſtendat Domino ſuo & ſciat utrum 'illos vellet emere.

'Et notandum quod monachi habent in Do-'minico duas carrucas & Ruſtici octodecim.

'Hæc predictæ conſuetudines de Maritagio, '& de Emptione Pullivel vituli, *&c.* ſunt ſimi-'liter in Frendesberia, Stokes, Danitun & Wuld-'ham.

2. *Pole*, uſually called *Pool*, is another Manor in *Southfleet*, which did Anciently belong to a Family of the Name of *Bereſe*; for it appears by a Fine levied in the 37th of King *Henry* the IIId that *Richard de Bereſe* ſold this Manor then Eſtimated as an entire Plow-Land, to *Reginald de Cobham*, of *Roundall* in *Shorn*; and from him it deſcended to *John Cobham*, Eſq; who died ſeized of it, in the 9th of King *Henry* the IVth; but by his only Daughter *Joan*, it went in Marriage to Three ſucceſſive Husbands; by the laſt of whom, *Reginald Braybroke*, ſhe had alſo an only Daughter of her own Name *Joan*, who carried this Eſtate, and a very great one in other Places, to *Thomas Brooke*, Eſq; of *Somerſetſhire*; and this Gentleman, in the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, ſold it to Sir *Henry Wiatt*, Privy-Counſellor to that Prince. But by his unfortunate Grandſon, Sir *Thomas Wiatt*, it was forfeited, with his Life, to the Crown in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and here it ſtaid till the 25th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then ſhe granted it to his Relict, the Lady *Joan Wyatt*, and to *George Wyatt*, Eſq; his Son and Heir; and in *Philpot*'s Time, it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Widow of Sir *Francis Wiatt*.

3. *Scadbury*; this Place, though now only a Farm-houſe, hath been, for ſome Hundreds of Years part of the Eſtate, and the Seat of the Family of *Sidley*, which *Philpot* thinks was once ſeated in *Romney-Marſh*; but I think the Reaſon he aſſigns for it, that there are Lands in the Marſh which bear the Name of *Sedley*, doth by no means conclude it; for their being the Eſtate of the *Sidleys*, is enough to denominate them. But certain it is, that this hath been very Anciently their Seat: For *Philpot* ſaith, that the Family preſerve a Pannel of Wainſcot which was taken from a Room in this Houſe, on which were the Arms of *Sidley*, *W. S.* and this Date, 1337. And in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Charles Sedley*, a Deſcendant of this Honourable Family, this Place was, when *Philpot* publiſhed his *Villare Cantianum*.

4. *Hook*. This Place hath been for ſome Centuries, the Seat of the Family of *Swan*; who *Philpot* ſaith, were written Gentlemen as long ago as the Reign of King *Richard* the IId.

In the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Richard de Scoland*, and *Roſe* his Wife, had unjuſtly Diſſeized *William de Gombe*, of his Free Tenement in this Pariſh, as alſo in *Faukeham*, *Farningham*, *Stone*, &c. but the Jury found for the ſaid *William*, and gave him Twenty Pounds Damages; this was before the Juſtices *Itinerants* for that Year.

I have ſeen an old Dateleſs Deed, by which *Henricus de Mara*, conveys to *Johannes de Kentilo*, all the Eſtate which he had in *Southfleet*, lying at a Place called *Bedeſham*, and I gueſs the Deed to be as old as King *Edward* the IId; as alſo another Deed, whereby *William Tanner* demiſes Land here to the ſame Perſon.

T. Blunt, in his Ancient Tenures and Cuſtoms of Manors, *p.* 161, gives us what follows, from ſome Monuments of the Church of *Rocheſter* which he had ſeen, of the Year 1200.

'Duæ mulieres in villam de *Sufflete* in Comi-'tatu quæ furatæ fuerunt multos Pannos in villâ 'de *Croindene*; & ſecuti ſunt eas homines ejuſdem 'villæ de *Croindene*; quorum Pannos furtive 'aſportuverunt uſque in villam de *Sufflete*, & 'ibi captæ fuerunt & incarceratæ; & habuerunt 'Judicium ſuam in Curiâ de *Sufflete* ad portandum '*calidum ferrum*; quarum una fuit valua & altera 'damnata; unde *ſubmerſa fuit* in *Bikepole* (*i. e.* 'in ſtagno quod vocatur *Bike*.)

'Et hoc totum contigit tempore Gilberti Do-'mini Epiſcopi Roffenſis: Et in quolibet judicio 'fuerunt Coronarij Domini Regis.

'Et *Paules de Stanes* fuit tunc *Cacherellus* (*a*) de 'Hundredo de *Achſtane*. Et per illud Tempus 'Robertus de *Hecham* monachus fuit Cuſtos Ma-'nerij de *Sufflete*.

'Et ad mulieres judicandas fuit Dominus Hen-'ricus de Cobham & alij plures diſcreti homines 'de Patria. (*b*)

(*a*) *This Word* Spelman *takes to ſignify the Steward of the Hundred; from the* French Cacherean *i. e.* Chartularium.

(*b*) *Rot. Pat.* 3. *H.* 3. *M.* 5.

In this remarkable Account there are ſeveral Things well worth obſerving.

1. That the Women were tried, and one of them executed, *where they were taken*; and not in the County where the Fact was committed; if, *Croindene* be *Croyden* in *Surrey*, as is very probable.

2. That this Court of *Southfleet*, though but belonging to the Manor of that Name, had a Power of Trying and Executing Felons: which was not unuſual in Ancient Times.

3. That the Trial and Judgment of theſe Women was very Solemn, and before a great many Eminent and Sober Perſons.

4. That ſhe who was found guilty, was not *Hanged*, but *Drowned*; which was a way of Execution (I believe) peculiar to that Sex; and I take it, that *She-Thieves* were uſually Drowned: which perhaps they judged to be a modeſter way of putting Women to Death.

5. Though the Goods were *taken upon them*, as it appears by this Account, yet they were both put to the *Ordeal* Trial of carrying a hot piece of Iron in their Hands, to a certain Diſtance, of which more by and by; and ſhe that was *burnt* by it, was adjudged *guilty* and *Drowned*; and the other, who we muſt ſuppoſe was not burnt by the Iron, was acquitted.

Theſe Trials of *Ordeal* were in conſtant Uſe in the *Saxons* Time, and in moſt Places in the *Northern* Regions; and were not aboliſhed here in *England*, till the Third Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId; but then all Kinds of it were taken away by Act of Parliament, as they had been before condemned by Pope *Stephen* the IId.

The

The Word *Ordell*, *Ordeal*, *Ordale*, ſome think is *Saxon*, and derived from Or *magnum*, & Dele *Judicium*; others fetch it from the *Saxon*, Or, which in that Language is privative; and *dæl*, a *part*, Difference or Diſtinction; and therefore ſuppoſe it ſignifies Equal or *Impartial* Judgment. But Dr. *Hicks* (c) will have it to be an old *Francick* Word *Urdell*, and to ſignify any Judgment in general; though more eminently theſe Kinds of Trials, in which they thought there was ſomething Divine, Supernatural, or Miraculous; and therefore they called them *Judicia Dei*.

(c) Diſſert. Epiſtol. p. 149.

In that moſt valuable Manuſcript, called the *Textus Roffenſis*, is a very full and exact Account of the Solemn Way and Manner of theſe Trials, with Prayers, *&c.* ſuitable for ſuch Judgments; and which, becauſe I don't know that it's any where ſo fully done, I will here give you at Length.

But firſt, it will be proper to premiſe ſomething about the ſeveral Sorts and Kinds of theſe *Ordeal Trials*.

The Deſign of the *Ordeal* in general, was to try and examine whether ſuch Perſons as were vehemently ſuſpected of Crimes which they would not confeſs, were really guilty or not.

Of theſe *Ordeal Trials* there were, ſaith *Lambard* and *Verſtegan*, Two Sorts; one by Fire, and the other by Water. The Fire Ordeal was uſually made by their carrying a Piece of red hot Iron in their Hands, to ſuch a determinate Diſtance. This Piece of Iron was uſually of a Pound Weight, and then the Trial was called *Simple Ordeal*; but if the Weight were tripled, it was called accordingly *Triple Ordeal*. This kind of Purgation the *Saxons* alſo called *Lade*, *Lada*, from *Ladian*, to purge, clear, or acquit: And in the old *Saxon* Laws, you will find frequent Mention of the *Simplex* and *Triplex Lada*, or *Purgatio*. There was alſo another Way of making the Ordeal by Fire; and that was by making the ſuſpected Perſons to walk blinded and bare-footed, over a certain Number of red hot Plow-ſhares, laid on the Ground at unequal Diſtances one from another; and then, if they eſcaped burning their Feet, they were judged innocent.

There were alſo two Kinds of *Water Ordeal*, by hot and by cold Water: Into the cold Water the accuſed Perſon was thrown, with a Rope tied about his Waſte, as our Countrey Mob now try Witches; if he ſunk, he was judged innocent; but if he ſwam, or kept above-water, he was condemned as guilty; becauſe they judiciouſly concluded, that *the pure Water would not admit a guilty Wretch into it*. Into the hot Water the ſuſpected Perſon was to thruſt a bare Arm as high as the Elbow; and if he was not ſcalded or burnt by it, he was judged innocent.

And *Lambard* ſaith, that the Fiery Ordeals were for Perſons of ſome Faſhion and Diſtinction; but the Water Purgation was only uſed for Peaſants and inferior People: But I don't find that Diſtinction always to have held; if it had, our two Thieves at *Southfleet*, muſt have been Wenches of Rank and Quality.

And as the Way of walking Bare-foot over red hot Plow-ſhares is not mentioned any where in our *Saxon* Laws; ſo neither, as Mr. *Somner* obſerves, is the famous Story of Queen *Emma*'s Purgation this Way, ſufficiently atteſted from Hiſtory. The Writer of her Life, who was her Cotemporary, ſaith nothing of it: And 'tis ſtrange he ſhould omit ſo remarkable a Tranſaction; nor do any of the elder Hiſtorians mention a Word about it: It is not unlikely therefore, that it is a pure Monkiſh Fiction, or an old Wife's Fable, notwithſtanding the great Pomp with which ſome tell the Story.

But there was however another Ordeal Trial in uſe here in the *Saxon* Times, which is not uſually mentioned; and that was by the *Panis benedictus* or the *Corſnede*, as the *Engliſh Saxons* called it. Which comes from *Corſ*, a Curſe or Execration, and *Sned* or *Snid*, a Piece or Morſel: They called this alſo *Ned-bread*, becauſe you muſt *needs*, or be forced to eat it, whether you would or not.

You will find below that the *Saxons* did not confine this to *Bread*, though when it was ſo, it was to be of *Barley*; for they alſo made the *Corſnede* of Cheeſe. Perhaps the *Danes* might encourage the Uſe of this *Bread Ordeal*; for I find it mentioned in the Laws of King *Cnute* thus:

Si Advena aut peregrinus Ordinatus calumniatur de jam nominatis criminibus, quia aliud Auxillum non habet, eat ad Panem Benedictum quem Angli Corſnade *vocant: Et ibi inveniet quod Deo placuerit.*

The Trial by Camp-Fight Duel, or ſingle Combat, which was a long while in Uſe in this Kingdom, and I believe is not yet aboliſhed in all Inſtances, was not of *Saxon* Original, but brought in by the *Normans*. And therefore *Verſtegan* and Sir *William Temple* are both miſtaken: The former in making the *Duellum* a Saxon *Ordeal*; and the latter in ſaying it was aboliſhed, with the other Kinds of Purgation, by the Conqueror. And as in the *Norman* Camp-fight Trials, the *accuſed* might get a Tenant, Servant, or any Friend to fight for him: So in all the *Saxon* Ordeals, Servants or hired Deputies might undergo thoſe Kinds of Trial for their Maſters; and eſpecially if their Lords were Biſhops or Eccleſiaſtical Men (a).

(a) *Vide* Kennet's *Gloſſary*, at the End of his *Parochial Antiquities*.

Thus in the Time of *William Rufus*, *Remigius Epiſcopus Lincoln. de Regia Proditione aliquando accuſatus*; *ſed* famulus ſuus *Igniti judicio ferri Dominum purgans Regio amori reſtituit* (b). And when *Brion Fitz-Count* challenged *Henry* Biſhop of *Winchester*, *A. D.* 1144, he ſaith, *Contra Henricum præſto ſum probare vel Duello, vel Judicio, per unum Laicum, vel per unum Clericum, &c.*

(b) Matt. Paris, An. 1085.

No wonder then that the Clergy intereſted themſelves in theſe Kind of Ordeals, ſo far as to make ſolemn Forms of Prayer for them, to get the Trials to be made in their Churches, where Offerings, *&c.* were to be made, ſince, in their *own Caſes* they were allowed to undergo them by Proxy; and in *thoſe* of others, there muſt be room for Favour, where-ever they could find their Advantage in ſhewing it. And if that Story be true of Queen *Emma*'s lucky tripping blindfold over the red-hot Plow-Shares; 'tis not uneaſy to account for her Eſcape, without a Miracle, when you read that ſhe was led by Two Biſhops; and that her ſuppoſed Crime was having been the Miſtreſs of another; for as the Honour of the Church was concerned, they may well be ſuppoſed to have given her a private Signal how to ſtep when ſhe came near Danger; without letting the admiring Vulgar into the Secret of the Impoſture.

But let me now come to the Form and Manner of theſe Solemn *Ordeal Trials*.

From *Textus Roffenſis*, Fol. 49.

INCIPIT exorciſmus aquæ ad Judicium Dei demonſtrandum.

Peractis coram Sacerdote trium dierum jejunis cum homines vis mittere ad judicium aquæ frigidæ ob comprobationem ita facere debes.

Accipe illos homines quos vis mittere in aquam & duc eos in Eccleſiam, & coram omnibus illis

cantet Presbyter Missam, & faciet eos ad ipsam missam offerre. Cum autem ad communionem venerint antequam communicent interroget Sacerdos eos cum adjuratione, & dicat.

Adjuro vos per Patrem, & Filium, & Spiritum sanctum, & per vestram Christianitatem quam suscepistis, & per Unigenitum Dei Filium, & per sanctam Trinitatem, & per sanctum Evangelium, & per istas sanctas Reliquias quæ in ista Ecclesia sunt,& per illud Baptismum quo vos Sacerdos regeneravit; ut non presumatis ullo modo communicare, neque ad Altare accedere, si hoc feciſtis, aut concensistis, aut scitis, quis hoc egerit. Si autem tacuerint & nulli hoc dixerint accedat Sacerdos ad Altare & communicat postea vero communicet illos quos vult in Aquam mittere.

Incipit missa Judicij.

Justus es, Domine, & rectum judicium tuum: fac cum servo tuo secundum miserecordiam tuam.

Beati immaculati in via.

Oratio.

Absolve quæso Domine tuorum delicta famulorum ut à peccatorum suorum nexibus, quæ pro sua fragilitate contraxerunt tua benignitate liberentur, & in hoc judicio prout meruerentur, tua justitia præveniente, ad veritatis censuram pervenire mereantur, per Dominum, &c.

Lectio Libri Levitici.

In diebus illis locutus est Dominus ad Moysen dicens; Ego sum Dominus Deus vester; non facietis Furtum; non Mentiemini; nec decipiat unus quisque proximum suum; non perjures in nomine meo nec polluas nomen Dei tui: Ego Dominus: non facias calumniam proximo tuo nec vi oprimas eum; non moretur opus mercennarij tui apud te usque mane; non maledices surdo; nec coram cœco ponas offendiculum; sed timebis Dominum Deum tuum, quia Ego sum Dominus.

Alia ad Ephesios.

Fratres, renovamini spiritu mentis vestræ, & induite novum hominem qui secundum Dominum creatus est in justitia & sanctitate veritatis; propter quod, deponentes Mandacium, loquimini veritatem unusquisque eum proximo suo; quoniam sumus invicem membra. Irascemini & nolite peccare; Sol non occidat super Iracundiam vestram; nolite locundare Diabolo: Qui furabatur, jam non furetur magis, autem laboret operando manibus suis quod bonum est, ut habeat unde tribuat necessitatem patienti.

R.

Propitius esto Domine peccatis nostris, nequando dicant Gentes, Ubi est Deus eorum.

V.

Adjuva nos Deus salutaris noster, & propter honorem nominis tui, Domine libera nos: *Alleluiah.*

Dominus judex, justus, fortis, & patiens, numquid irascetur per singulos dies.

Secundum Marcum.

Cum egressus esset Jesus in via, procurrens quidam genuflexo ante eum rogabat eum, dicens, Magister bone! quid faciam ut vitam eternam percipiam? Jesus autem dixit illi, quid me dicis bonum? nemo bonus nisi solus Deus. Præcepta nosti; ille dixit, quæ? ait, non occidas, non adultereris, non falsum Testimonium dicas, non fraudem feceris; honora Patrem tuum & Matrem tuam: At ille respondens, ait, Magister, hæc omnia custodivi a juventute mea: Jesus autem intuitus eum, dilexit eum, & dixit ei, unum tibi deest; vade, quæcunque habes, vende, & da pauperibus, & habebis thesaurum in Cœlo, & veni sequere me.

Immittet Angelum Dominus in Circuitu timentium eum; & eripiet eos: Gustate & videte quam suavis est Dominus.

Hic offerant. *ScR'*

Interceſſio Sanctorum tuorum Misericordiæ tuæ Domine munera nostra conciliet; & quia merita nostra non valent, eorum deprecatio indulgentiam valeat obtinere, per Dominum, &c.

Prefatio.

O eterne Deus qui non solum peccata dimittis sed ipsos etiam justificas peccatores: & reis non tantum pœnas relaxas, sed dona largiris & premia; cujus nos pietatem supplices exoramus ut famulos tuos non de præteritis judices reatibus, sed hujus culpæ veritatem spectantibus insinuas; quatenus & in hoc populus tuus preconia Nominis tui efferat; & Te vitæ presentis & perpetuæ auctorem adnoscat; per Christum, &c.

Benedictiones ad Judicium.

O Deus!. de quo scriptum est, quia justus es & rectum Judicium tuum, fac cum his servis tuis secundum Miserecordiam tuam; ut non de pristinis judicentur reatibus, sed in hoc prout meruerunt tua benedictione præveniente, veritatis subsequantur Judicium. *Amen.*

Et qui justus es & amator justitiæ, & a cujus vultu videtur equitas; fac, in conspectu populi tui, ut nullis malorum prestigiis, veritatis luce fuscentur examina. *Amen.*

Petitiones nostras placatus intende, & culparum omnium preteritarum eis veniam clementer attribue: Et si culpabiles sint, tua larga Benedictio non eis ad Suffragium, sed hujus Culpæ ad insinuandam veritatem proficiat. *Amen.*

Quod ipse. Hic communicent, post Sacerdotem: Et dicat Sacerdos, Corpus hoc & Sanguis Domini nostri Jesu Christi sit vobis ad Probationem hodie.

Justus Dominus & Justitiam dilexit, Equitatem videt Vultus ejus.

Post Communionem.

Perceptis, Domine Deus noster! sacris Muneribus, suppliciter deprecamur, ut hujus participatio Sacramenti, & a propriis nos reatibus indesinenter expediat, & in famulis tuis Veritatis sententiam declaret; per Dominum, &c.

Expleta missa, faciat ipse Sacerdos aquam benedictam: Et pergat ad locum ubi homines probentur: Cum autem venerit ad ipsum locum, det illis omnibus bibere de aqua: Post ea vero conjuret aquam ubi Culpabiles mittat.

Incipit Adjuratio Aquæ.

Deus! qui per Aquaram substantiam judicia tua excercens Diluvij inundatione millia populorum interemisti: Et Noe justum cum suis salvandum censuisti: Deus qui in Mari rubro Cuneos Egyptiorum involvisti & agmina Ishraelitica imperterrita abire jussisti: Virtutem Tuæ ✝ benedictionis his Aquis infundere, & novum & mirabile Signum in eis ostendere digneris; ut *Innocentes* a Crimine cujus examinationem agimus,more Aquæ,in se recipiant & in profundum pertrahant, *Conscios* autem hujus Criminis a se repellant atque rejiciant; nec patiantur recipere Corpus quod ab onere bonitatis evacuatum ventus iniquitatis allevavit & in hanc constituit: sed

ſed quod caret pondere virtutis, careat pondere propriæ ſubſtantiæ in Aquis; per Dominum, &c.

Item Alia.

Adjuro te creaturam Aquæ in nomine Dei Patris omnipotentis + qui te in principio creavit, & juſſit miniſtrare humanis neceſſitatibus, quinetiam juſſit te ſeperari ab Aquis ſuperioribus: Adjuro te etiam per ineffabile Nomen Jeſu Chriſti + filii Dei vivi ſub cujus pedibus mare & elementum diviſum ſe calcabilem prebuit: Qui etiam baptizari ſe in Aquaram elemento voluit: Adjuro te etiam per Spiritum ſanctum + qui ſuper Dominum baptizatum deſcendit: Adjuro te per Nomen + ſanctæ & individuæ Divinitatis; cujus voluntate Aquaram elementum diviſum eſt, & populus Iſraheliticus ſiccis pedibus ſtatim tranſivit. Ad cujus etiam Invocationem Helyſeus ferrum quod de manubrio exierat ſuper Aquam natare fecerat; ut nullo modo ſuſcipias *hos Homines*, ſi in aliquo ſint culpabiles de hoc quod illis objicitur; ſcilicet aut per Opera, aut per Conſenſum, vel per Conſcientiam ſeu per ullum ingenium: Sed fac eos ſuper te natare; & nulla poſſit eſſe contra te cauſa facta aut ullum præſtigium inimici quod illud poſſit occultare. Adjurata autem per nomen Chriſti precipimus tibi ut nobis per nomen ejus obedias, cui omnes creatura ſervit: quem Cherubin & Seraphin collaudant, dicentes, Sanctus, ſanctus, ſanctus, Dominus Deus excercituum, qui etiam regnat & dominatur per infinita ſæcula ſæculorum. *Amen.*

Alia.

Adjuro te creaturam Aquæ per Dominum + Patrem, & + Filium, & + Spiritum Sanctum, & per tremendum diem judicij, & per duodecim Apoſtolos, & per lxxii. Diſcipulos, & per duodecim Prophetas, & per xxiv. Seniores, qui aſſidue Dominum laudant, & per cxliv Millia qui ſequuntur Agnum, & per omnia Agmina Sanctorum Angelorum, Archangelorum, Thronorum, Dominationum; Principatum, Poteſtatum, Virtutum, Cherubin atque Seraphin, & per omnia Millia Sanctorum Martyrum, Virginum & Confeſſorum: Adjuro te per Sanguinem Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, & per iv. Evangelia, & per iv. Evangeliſtas, & per lxxij. libros Veteris ac Novi Teſtamenti, & per omnes Scriptores Sanctos ac Doctores eorum. Adjuro te per ſanctam Eccleſiam Catholicam, & per Communionem Sanctorum, & per Reſurrectionem eorum, ut fias Aqua exorcitata, adjurata, & obfirmata adverſus inimicum hominis diabolum, & adverſus homines, qui ab eo ſeductos, unde ratio agitur, perpetraverunt, ut nullatenus eos in te ſummerſos, aut in profundum trahi permittas, ſed a te repellas atque rejicias. Nec patiaris recipere corpus quod ab onere bonitatis inane eſt factum; ſed quod caret pondere Virtutis, careat pondere propriæ ſubſtantiæ in te; Innocentes vero a predicto crimine, more Aquæ, in te recipias, & in profundum innocue pertrahas. Per Dominum, &c.

Poſt has autem Conjurationes Aquæ, exuantur homines qui mittendi ſunt in Aquam, propriis veſtimentis; & oſculentur Evangelium & Crucem Chriſti & Aqua benedicta ſuper omnes aſpergatur, & qui affint omnes jejunent, & ſic projiciantur ſinguli in Aquam.

Et ſi ſummerſi fuerint inculpabiles reputentur; ſi ſupernataverint *Rei* eſſe judicentur.

Incipit Adjuratio Ferri, vel Aquæ ferventis ad Judicium.

In ſimplo unum Pondus, in triplo tria Ferrum equiparet pondera. Et in illa Adjuratione, non affint, ut prediximus niſi jejuni. Et dictis Letaniis, ſic Sacerdos in loco ubi Ferrum accenditur, vel Aqua inferveſcatur Adjurationem initiando inchoet.

Oratio.

Deus! qui per Ignem ſigna magna oſtendens Abraham puerum tuum de incendio Chaldeorum quibuſdam pereuntibus, eruiſti: Deus! qui Rubum ardere ante conſpectum Moyſi & minime comburi permiſiſti; Deus! qui ab Incendio fornacis Chaldaici pleriſque ſuccenſis, tres pueros tuos illeſos eduxiſti; Deus! qui Incendio Ignis populum Sodomæ & Gomorræ involvens, Loth famulum tuum cum ſuis ſaluti donaſti; Deus! qui in adventu Spiritus ſancti tui illuſtratione Ignis fideles tuos ab infidelibus decreviſti; oſtende nobis in hoc parvitatis noſtræ examine Virtutem ejuſdem ſancti Spiritus, & per hujus Ignis fervorem diſcerne fideles & infideles, ut attactum (*ad tactum*) ejus rei cujus inquiſitio agitur, conſcij exhorreſcant & manus eorum, vel pedes comburantur aliquatenus: immunes vero ab ejuſmodi Crimine liberenter penitus & illeſi permaneant. Per Dominum, &c.

Alia.

O Deus! judex juſtus fortis & amator pacis, & multum miſericors, qui judicas quod juſtum eſt & rectum Judicium tuum, qui reſpicis ſuper terram & facis eam tremere: Tu Deus omnipotens, qui per Adventum filii tui Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti mundum ſalvaſti, & per ejus paſſionem genus humanum redemiſti, hanc Aquam ferventem vel hoc Ferrum fervens + ſanctifica. Qui tres pueros Sidrach, Miſac, & Abednego, juſſu Regis Babyloniæ in Camino Ignis accenſa fornace ſalvaſti illeſos per angelum ſanctum tuum eduxiſti: Tu, clementiſſime Pater! Dominator omnipotens propterea ut ſiqui innocentes de hoc cujus inquiſitio agitur, in hoc ferrum fervens, vel in hanc Aquam ferventem miſerint manus ſuas, ſalvi, te præſtante Domino noſtro permaneant, & ſicut tres pueros ſupradictos de Camino ignis ardentis liberaſti, ſic manus innocentium omnipotens Deus ab omni læſionis inſaniæ ſalvare, dignare. Et ſiquis culpabilis vel noxius & tumido corde induratoque pectore vel ſuperbiente reus de hoc cujus inquiſitio agitur, manum miſerit in hoc Ferrum vel Aquam ferventem, Tu Dominus omnipotens juſtiſſima pietate & rectiſſimo judicio illud declarare & manifeſtare digneris ut animæ eorum per pœnitentiam ſalventur. Et ſi illi nocentes vel culpabiles ſint, & per aliquod maleficium, vel *per herbas*, aut per cauſas diabolicas induraverint & peccatum quod fecerunt confiteri noluerint, tua dextra, quæſo Domine, declarare dignetur.

Item Tertia.

O Deus! innocentiæ reſtitutor & amator qui auctor pacis es, & judicas equitatem, te ſubnixis rogamus precibus, & hoc *Ferrum ignitum* ordinatum ad juſtitiam & examinationem cujuſlibet dubietatis + benedicere & + ſanctificare digneris, ita ut ſi innocentes de hoc cujus inquiſitio agitur, & unde *Purgatio* quærenda eſt in hoc ignitum & tua benedictone ſanctificatum ferrum manus vel pedes immiſerint, tua benigniſſima miſeratione illeſi appareant. Si autem culpabiles atque rei contempſerint & quaſi temptatores judicium tuum adierint; aut *per herbas* vel

quæcunque temperamenta ſive molimina maleficioſa peccata ſua contueri & defendere inflati per afflatorem malitiæ contra veritatis tuæ examen voluerint; juſtiſſime & miſericordiſſime Domine Deus! ad hoc virtus tua, quæ omnia ſuperat in eis cum veritate quæ permanet in ſecula ſeculorum declaratur, quatenus juſticiæ tuæ non dominetur iniquitas, ſed veritati ſubdatur falſitas: Ut & cæteri hoc videntes ab incredulitate ſua te miſerante, liberentur. Qui vivis & regnas, &c.

His peractis Aqua benedicta cunctis adſtantibus detur ad deguſtandum, & aſpergatur per totam domum: Et Ferrum proferatur, quod a culpato coram omnibus accipiatur & *per menſuram IX. pedum* portetur: Manus ſigilletur, ſub ſigillo ſervetur & poſt tres noctes aperiatur: Et ſi mundus eſt Deo gratuletur; ſi autem inſanies crudeſcens in veſtigio Ferri inveniatur, culpabilis & immundus reputetur.

In Aqua fervente accipiet homo lapidem, qui per funem ſuſpendatur in *ſimpla probatione* per *menſuram Palmæ*, & in Tripla autem, *unius Ulnæ*: Manus vero ſigilletur & aperiatur, ut ſupra diximus in conſecratione Ferri.

Incipit Exorciſmus Panis ordacei & Caſei, quorum appenſio unius Unciæ.

Primitus faciat Sacerdos Letanias, & omnes qui interſint, cum eo jejuni ſint; & ſic incipiat.

Conſervator & Creator humani generis, dator gratiæ ſpiritualis largitor eternæ ſalutis, Tu emitte ſpiritum tuum ſuper hanc creaturam Panis vel Caſei, cum timore & tremore magnitudinis Brachij tui adverſus eos quicum ſuperbia & contumacia, ac zelo iniquo veniunt, & volunt ſubvertere juſtitiam, & conculcare judicium. Fac eos, Domine miſericors! in viſceribus anguſtari, eorumque guttur conclude, ut Panem vel Caſeum iſtum, in tuo nomine ſanctificatum devorare non poſſint: Hi qui injuſte juraverunt & negaverunt hoc quod quærebatur & jusjurandum pro nihilo habuerint, & nomen tuum nominaverunt ubi rectum non erat.

Te quæſo ut non eis permittas illud abſcondere, quia juſtus es Domine, & rectum judicium tuum, qui cuſtodis veritatem in ſeculum faciens judicium injuriam patientibus, & cuſtodis pupillum, ac viduam ſuſcipis & viam malignorum exterminabis. Ideo oſtende nobis miſerecordiam tuam, ut humiles ac manſueti, ac recti propter Veritatem gaudeant; ſuperbi autem & iniqui ac cupidi contriſtentur ac humilientur uſque dum confiteantur magno & ſancto nomini tuo, & cognoſcant cæteri quia nomen tui Dominus: & tu ſolus ſuper omnem terram altiſſimus. Et ſervi tui in te glorientur, & laudent nomen tuum in ſæcula ſæculorum. *Amen.*

Item Alia.

Domine Jeſu Chriſte qui regnas in Cœlis & in Terris, & mirabilis es in omnibus operibus tuis, Dominator dominantium, Deus angelorum, Deus Patriarcharum, Prophetarum, Apoſtolorum, Martyrum, Confeſſorum, Virginum & omnium Electorum, propterea quæſo per ſanctum & admirabile nomen tuum, ut qui rei ſint de hoc cujus inquiſitio agitur, vel in facto, vel in conſcientia, ad appoſitam eis pro oſtenſione veritatis creaturam Panis vel Caſei ſanctificati, fauces eorum claudantur, guttures eorum ſtrangulentur, & in nomine tuo ante illud rejiciantur, quam devorentur. Sed & ſpiritus diabolicus cui nulla eſt communio cum tua ſuperna veritate, in hoc negotio ad ſubvertendum judicium pravis præſtigiorum ſuorum molitionibus nihil prevaleat; ſed qui rei & conſcij ſunt rei præfatæ, ad hoc pabulum ſanctificati Panis vel Caſei, & preſertim per dominici Coporis & Sanguinis Communionem quam acceperunt, *Tremant, & tremendo palleant, & nutabundi in omnibus membris appareant*: Innoxij vero & inſcij ſobrie ad ſalubritatem cum omni facilitate hanc partem Panis vel Caſei in nomine tuo ſignatam, manducando deglutiant, cognoſcant omnes quia tu es judex juſtus qui ſalvos facis ſperantes in te. Qui vivis & regnas, &c.

Tertia Oratio.

Deus! cujus ſcientia ſenariam circumſcriptionem angelicis & humanis elongatam ſenſibus ſola interius penetrat & exterius concludit: Quem nulla cæleſtium, vel terreſtrium, aut infernorum, vota fallere poſſunt; quanto magis cor hominis unius capabile. Reſpice ad preces noſtræ humilitatis, quibus famulatum ſacri indidiſti ordinis; & propterea non noſtris exigentibus meritis ſed tuorum omnium ſuffragantibus ſanctorum precibus; ſed quod in hac culpa humanos latet oculos & ſermonum humanæ procacitatis obtegitur defenſionibus, vero tua cæleſti & ſuperna moderatione ſine ullo revelerer obtricamine: Et ſicut ſolus verus es, veritatis in hoc ſententiam elucidare digneris: Quatinus innocentes ſine ulla difficultate hoc pabulum Probationis deglutiant: Obnoxij autem obtrepidante mentis ſtatu, & totius compagine corporis vacillante quod in tuo ſancto nomine + conſecratur & + benedicitur nullatenus devorandi valetudinem percipiat; ſed coram omnibus invaletudine confuſi, quod preſumptione inmerita ſuſciperint cum irriſione projiciant. Per Dominum noſtrum Jeſu Chriſtum. *Amen.*

Thus end theſe ſolemn Forms of *Purgation*, or *Ordeal Trials*; on which I leave every one to make his own Remarks: And I doubt not but he will conclude as I do, That as all this Matter was in the Power of the Prieſt, ſo there was Room ſufficient for Impoſture in the Management of it; and Advantages enough to be made, by acquitting ſuch as knew how to *purchaſe* their Innocence by valuable Conſiderations.

SPELDHERST, lies at the *South Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to *Suſſex*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Tunbridge*, in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices, in the Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

Part of it is in the Bailiwick of the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, Hundred of *Wachelingſtone*, and Lath of *Aylesford*; and the reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, in the Hundreds of *Codſheath* and *Somerden*, and Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

The Liberty of *Stevenoke* claims here. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Somerden*, and is called St. *Mary*'s. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d.* *per Ann.*

This Pariſh is in a manner all Hills and Dales; with deep Valleys, and craggy bare Rocks here and there. The Famous *Tunbridge-Wells*, ſo juſtly celebrated for their Medicinal Qualities, are in this Pariſh: Of which you will find a full Account in the *Natural Hiſtory*, or laſt Part of this Book.

Over the Porch Door of this Church are ſtill in Stone the Arms of the Duke of *Orleance*, who, in the famous Battel of *Agin-Court*, *A. D.* 1415, in King *Henry* the Vth's Time, was taken Priſoner in the Field by *Richard Waller*, Eſq; of *Grome-*

Tunbridge Wells humbly

Mount Ephraim

Mr. Thompsons

High House

Martins

I. Badslade Delin.

Upper Walk

Lower Walk

D^r Harris's History of Kent Vol I. P. 292.

Dedicated to Thomas Pellet M:D

Esq^r Strongs

Mr Goodal's

Blans

Wood's

Chapel

Brew

The Wells

Mr Hunts

Head hall

Weddow Cocks

Glorier Tavern

White House

Boy House

Red Lion

I. Kip. Sculp.

Gromebridge in this Pariſh; who was afterwards Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 16th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, as he had been both of *Suſſex* and *Surrey* before: The Duke was kept here at Mr. *Waller*'s Houſe at *Gromebridge* near 25 Years. *Philpot* ſaith this Duke new built the Houſe at *Gromebridge*, upon the old Foundation; and was a good Benefactor to the Repair of *Speldherſt* Church, whence his Arms came to be placed there: He tells us alſo, that this gallant Soldier, as the Reward of his Bravery, had an additional Creſt given him, to his Coat of Arms; *viz.* The Arms of *France* hanging by a *Label* on an Oak, with this Motto, *Hæ Fructus Virtutis.* In the Chancel of the Church here is a fair Monument of Sir *Walter Waller*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; he was Son of Sir *William Waller* of *Gromebridge*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 22d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and lies alſo buried in the Body of this Church, in the Year 1555. He was great Grandſon to the famous Sir *Richard Waller* abovementioned. In the Church is alſo a Memorial of the Interment of *John Waller*, Eſq; in 1517.

There is a Fair in this Pariſh on *May* the 6th at *Gromebridge*; and a Market alſo was granted on *Thurſdays* to *Henry de Cobham*, by King *Edward* the Iſt. The Market and Fair were kept at the Place where the new Chapel ſtands, which was built by *John Packer*, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Privy-Seal: And *Philpot* ſaith that at *Gromebridge* was anciently a Chapel of Eaſe to *Speldherſt*, and dedicated to St. *John*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Gromebridge* Manor, in old Writings written *Gromenbridge* and *Gormanbridge*, was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Cobham*; but after they left it, it came into that of *Clinton*; and *John de Clinton*, who was often ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron in King *Richard* the IId's Reign, died poſſeſs'd of it in his 22d Year: But about the End of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign it was alienated to *Waller* of *Lamberhurſt*: And *Richard Waller* above-mentioned, who reſided here, was great Grandfather to *William Waller*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 22d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; his Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Waller*, ſold it to *Thomas Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*; and his Grandſon *Richard* Earl of *Dorſet*, conveyed it to *John Packer*, Eſq; and his Son was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

There was a Chantry founded here in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, by *William Ruſſell* and *Hawis* his Wife; as appears, ſaith *Philpot*, by the firſt Book of Compoſitions *in Regiſtro Roffenſi.*

2. *Hollands.* This was very early the Inheritance of a Family of this Name, who were great Benefactors to the Church of *Speldherſt*, and were allied to *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, who married *Joan* Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Woodſtock*: About the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, *Hollands* was ſold to the *Wallers*, and continued in that Name till it went with *Gromebridge* to *Thomas* Earl of *Dorſet*; one of whoſe Deſcendants ſold it to *Lindſey*; from whence it went the ſame Way to *Caldecott.*

3. *Ferbies.* This Place alſo had once Poſſeſſors of its own Name, in the Time of King *Edward* the IId, and IIId; but about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth, they ſold it to *Waller* of *Gromebridge*, where it continued till *Philpot*'s Time and then was ſold to Alderman *Chiverton* of *London.*

4. *Ruſthall.* This Place had once Proprietors of the Name of *Ruſt*; one of which was Mayor of *Feverſham*, in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and is buried in *Feverſham* Church; but about that Time this Eſtate was ſold to *Waller* of *Gromebridge*; where it ſtaid till the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then *Richard Waller*, Eſq; ſold it to Mr. *George Stacy*; who ſent it the ſame Way to *Bing*; in which Name the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

At *Ruſt-Hall* about 20 Years ago was a good Bowling-Green, and many Perſons lodged there who came to drink the *Tunbridge* Waters: But ſince the Buildings have ſo much increaſed round about, and near to the Wells, *This* Place, as well as *Southborough*, is now become almoſt deſolate.

5. *Ewherſt.* This Place, together with *Read* in *Marden* Pariſh, were once Part of the Eſtate of the ancient Family of *Read*: Sir *Robert Read* Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, tho' on his marrying the Co-heir of *Alphew*, he removed to *Chidingſtone*, yet kept Poſſeſſion of this Place: And by *Katherine*, one of his Four Daughters, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*; and after having ſtaid for ſome Deſcents in this Name, it went by Sale into that of *Knight*, where, I ſuppoſe, the Propriety continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

STALESFIELD, *Stalesford*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Four Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called St. *Mary*'s; in which I found nothing remarkable.

'Tis within the Liberty of St. *Auſtin*, becauſe in the Hundred of *Feverſham* which belonged to that Abbey. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at *5 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Stalesfield* Manor. This Place was once Part of the Revenue of the *Knights Templers*; and after the Deſtruction of that Order in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId, it was united to the Demeſnes of the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; and here it ſtaid till the general Suppreſſion of all the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; and then coming to the Crown, it was in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the VIth, granted to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, who ſoon after ſold it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who was killed at *Calais*, fighting againſt the *French.* One of his Deſcendants in King *James* the Iſt's Reign ſold it to *Salter*; from whom Sir *Nicholas Salter* was deſcended, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Darbies-Court*, is a Place here which was of old the Seat of a Family of this Name of *Derbey*, and whoſe Arms are *Party per Chevron embattelled Or and Az. 3 Eagles Counterchanged.* But this Family was gone here before the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, and this Place ſold to the *St. Legers*; where it made but a ſhort Stay. The Male Line ending in *Thomas St. Leger*, Eſq; the Purchaſer; by *Joan* his Daughter it went to *Henry Aucher*, Eſq; and in this Family continued till King *James* the Iſt's Time, and then was ſold to Sir *Michael Sonds* of *Eaſtry*; and from him it went to Sir *Richard Sonds* of *Throuley*; whoſe Son Sir *George Sonds* of *Leeze-Court* in *Shelvich*, leaving only Two Daughters, by the youngeſt it went with *Lee-Court* into the *Rockingham* Family. See that Place.

Mr. *Glover* takes notice of the Figure of a Cavalier in Armour, with only his Face bare, lying in the Church, and with a long Beard; which he judges to have been in Memory of one of the *Knights Templers*: For that they uſed to wear long Beards, appears from *Peter Auger*, who was

Valet to King *Edward* the IId, and was accuſed of being of that Order, on the Account of his Beard; and he was forced to prove that he was not ſo, or elſe he had been quite deſerted by his Maſter.

This Place of *Stalesfield*, or at leaſt a good deal of Land here, did in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, belong to *Peter de Huntingfield*, in Right of his Wife *Juliana*, who was the Relict of *John de Cornhill*.

STANFORD, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles and an half *North Weſtward* from *Hithe*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Stowting*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*; which is very ſmall, and without any Monuments or Remains of Antiquity. 'Tis accounted as a Chapel, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Bridge between *Standford* and *Hithe* being broken down, it was given by the Jury, that it ought to be repaired by *Nicholas de Criol*, and not by the adjacent Hundreds.

Places of Note here.

1. *Oſtenhanger*, now generally called *Weſtenhanger*: as *Philpot* ſaith, it is written in the Pipe Roll of that Year, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. And much after the ſame Manner I find it written in the next Reign. This hath been anciently a very eminent Seat, and as ſome think, was once a Pariſh by it ſelf: And indeed it is not unlikely that the Chapel of St. *John* here was once Parochial. The Ruins of the Foundation of which I ſaw plainly remaining, between the Moat and the great Barn; and ſeveral Tombſtones with Croſſes on them, were dug up here. The worthy *Juſtinian Champneys*, Eſq; the preſent Owner of this Manor, tells me, that by his Writings he judges this Chapel to have been formerly a Pariſh: And there is now a Place called the *Parſonage Field*. None alſo of the eminent Owners of this great Houſe have been buried in *Stamford* Church; and ſeveral of them having been buried here, is alſo another Argument for the ſame Opinion. *John*, Son of *Nicholas de Criol*, in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, obtained a Licenſe to found a Chantry here, which he endowed with one Meſſuage, 45 Acres of Arable, and Six Acres of Paſture Land lying in *Limpne*.

This famous Seat, *Philpot* ſaith, did anciently belong to the Family of *Auberville*: Sir *William de Auberville* lived here in King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign; at the Time when he founded the Abbey of *Weſt Langdon*: His Son *Hugh de Auberville* was alſo a good Benefactor to that Convent: and his Son was Sir *William de Auberville*, whoſe only Daughter carried it in Marriage to *Nicholas de Crioll*, probably a great Grandſon of *Bertran de Crioll*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. There was alſo another *Bertram de Crioll*, who died poſſeſs'd of a good Part of this Eſtate in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and left it to *Joan* his Daughter, who carried it to her Huſband Sir *Richard de Rokeſley*: And who, on her Brother *John de Crioll*'s Deceaſe, became his ſole Heir. This Sir *Richard de Rokeſley*, who was Knighted by King *Edward* the Iſt, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, left only Two Daughters: *Joan*, who was the Wife of *Walter de Pateſhall*; and *Agnes*, who carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *Thomas de Poynings*: He had Iſſue *Nicholas de Poynings*, who was ſummoned to ſit in Parliament as a Baron, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId: *Michael Poynings*, had the ſame Honour, in the 42d Year of that King; and one *Lucas de Poynings*, ſate the ſame Year, in the ſame Rank. On the Diviſion of the Eſtate, *Weſtenhanger* fell to *Michael*'s Share; whoſe Son *Thomas* ſate alſo in Parliament as a Baron, in the 6th Year of King *Henry* the IVth; as alſo did his Grandſon *Robert de Poynings*; who died in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, and left Sir *Edward Poynings* his Son and Heir: This Gentleman lived here, was Privy-Counſellor to King *Henry* the VIIth, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*: And it was by his Influence on that Nation, that the famous Statute paſſed, which was called *Poynings Law*; he was likewiſe at the Siege of *Terwin*, with King *Henry* the VIIIth, and was made Knight Banneret for his good Services there. But he dying in the 12th Year of that King's Reign, without any lawful Iſſue, his Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown; however, King *Henry* the VIIIth gave this, and ſome other Parts of it, to his natural Son *Thomas Poynings*, afterwards made Knight of the *Bath*, at Queen *Anne* of *Bolen*'s Coronation; and in the 36th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, he ſate in Parliament as Baron *Poynings* of *Weſtenhanger*. About a Year after this he died without Iſſue; and then this Manor returned to the Crown again, where it lay till King *Edward* the VIth granted it to *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*. But on his Attainder in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary*, it came again to the Crown, and was by Queen *Elizabeth* granted to her Kinſman Sir *Thomas Sackville*; who not long after ſold it to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; uſually called *Cuſtomer Smith*, who very much improved and augmented the Buildings of this Houſe, which had been greatly damaged by Fire: From him it deſcended to his great Grandſon *Philip Smith*, Viſcount *Strangford*, who reſided here in *Philpot*'s Time: But at length he ſold it to *Finch*, from whence it went the ſame Way into the Poſſeſſion of *Juſtinian Champneys*, Eſq;, who hath built here a neat ſmall Houſe out of the Remains of the old one. And very Auguſt and Noble thoſe Ruins are, and ſhew this Seat to have been once a very large and magnificent Pile of Building; and which ſome fancy to have been alſo of very great Antiquity; for they will have it to have been erected by *Oeſce*, Son and Succeſſor to *Hengiſt* King of *Kent*; and from him to have had the Name of *Oeſcinhanger*. But though this be not very improbable, for I know not where elſe to fix the Place of *Hengiſt's* Reſidence in this County; yet we have nothing in Hiſtory to confirm it. And the Buildings here had by no means a Face of ſo great Antiquity; and I believe did not precede the Time of the *Criols* or *Aubervilles*.

Unleſs you will think, that by the Tower here called *Roſamonds*, and where the Tradition is, That fair Miſtreſs was kept for ſome Time, it did belong once to King *Henry* the IId; and perhaps might from him be given to the *Aubervilles*: Which Conjecture will receive ſome Confirmation, from what I obſerved here, as I was looking carefully over the venerable Ruins of this Place, where I met with ſeveral Pieces of excellent carved Work in Stone; for I found the *Left Hand* of a Statue well carved in Stone, with the End of a Scepter graſped in it: This I fancied then to have been Part of the Figure of King *Henry* the IId; becauſe I remembred that in *Sandford*'s Genealogical Hiſtory of our Kings, there was a *Seal* of that Prince, with his Scepter in his *Left Hand*, and the Ball or Mound in his Right; a Poſition ſo unuſual, that one would

would almoſt conclude from it, that King *Henry* the IId was *Left-Handed*. This Houſe was once moated all round, and had a Draw-bridge, a Gate-houſe, and Portall, whoſe Arch was large and ſtrong, with a *Portcluſe* or *Portcullis*; and the Walls all embattelled and fortified with Nine Towers: One of which, with a Gallery or Garret adjoining to it, was called, as is above-mentioned, Fair *Roſamond*'s Tower; and 'tis thought ſhe was kept here for ſome Time, before ſhe was removed to *Woodſtock*. The Room they call her Priſon, was the long Garret, of 160 Feet in length, which they called her Gallery. Within the great Gate was a Court of 130 Foot Square, in the middle of which was once a Fountain. Over the Door by which you entred theHouſe, was a Stone Figure of St. *George* on Horſe-back, and under that were four Coats of Arms; the Royal one, another a Key and Crown held by Two Angels, and the other two defaced. On the Right Hand was a Pair of Free-Stone Stairs 8 Foot wide, and of 20 Steps, which led into a Chapel of 33 Foot long, and 17 Foot wide: This was not the Church or Chapel of St. *John*, but one of a much later Date, being erected there by Sir *Edward Poynings*, Knight of the Garter, and Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. This appears by a *French* Inſcription on Two Stones, which now lye in Mr. *Smith*'s Parlour, in this Pariſh; and which among other Things were brought out of the Ruins of *Weſtenhanger*. At each Corner of the Window of this Chapel, was carved curiouſly well in Stone, a Canopy. There were alſo Pedeſtals for Statues; and over the Window ſtood a Stone Statue of St. *Anthony*, with his Pig at his Feet, which had a Bell hung in one of its Ears: At the *Weſt* End of the Chapel were Statues of Sir *Chriſtopher*, and King *Herod*. The Hall was 50 Foot long, and 32 Foot wide, and had a Muſick Gallery in it at one End, and Cloyſters which led from the other End to the Chapel, Parlour, *&c.* There were then in the Houſe 126 Rooms; and the Report was, that there were 365 Windows.

In the Year 1701, for the Lucre of 1000 *l.* which was given for the Materials then ſtanding in this Houſe, three Quarters of it were pulled down: And the Account above is the Condition it was in, when that was begun.

Philpot mentions another Part of this Eſtate of *Weſtenhanger*, which coming to *Nicholas de Criol* by the Heir of *Auberville*, afterwards went thus: *John*, Son of this Gentleman, (who by the bye, in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, had a Licenſe to build and embattle at *Weſtenhanger*, and to found the Chantry above-mentioned in St. *John*'s Chapel) left it to his Son Sir *Nicholas de Criol*, who died ſeized of it in the 3d Year of King *Richard* the IId; from him it deſcended to Sir *Thomas Criol* or *Keriell*, as they began now to be called: And he was killed in the 2d Battel of St. *Albans*, in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. He left no Son, but by one of his Daughters and Coheirs, it went in Marriage to *Thomas Fogg*, Eſq; who about the End of King *Edward* the IVth, ſold it to his Elder Brother Sir *John Fogg* of *Repton*: And he about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth, parted with it the ſame Way to Sir *Edward Poynings* above-mentioned.

2. *Heyton* is another Manor in *Stanford*, which anciently had Proprietors of its own Name; and whoſe Arms were *Gules* 3 *Piles Argent*. *Alanus de Heyton*, is called in ſome old Records *Alanus Vice-comes*; becauſe he was joined as Aſſiſtant to *Ralph de Picot*, in the Execution of his Office of Sheriff in the 3, 4, and 5 Years of King *Henry* the IId. He died poſſeſſed of his Eſtate, but left no Children; and therefore it went by his Siſter *Elveva* in Marriage to *Deringus de Morinis*, Son of *Norman de Morinis*: His Son *Deringus de Morinis* and his Grandſon *Richard Fitz-Dering*, who died poſſeſs'd of this Manor in the 42d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, uſually wrote themſelves *Domini de Heyton*: and in this Name it deſcended to Sir *Richard Dering*, (whoſe Brother *Robert* was one of the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*); and he, in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IId ſold it to *William Scott* of *Smeth*; and in this Family it continued till Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Smith*, whoſe Deſcendants were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Hartſhorne*: This Manor in ſome old Deeds is written *Hartſhall* and *Harchull*, and once had Owners of that Name; but by Degrees they came to be called *Hartſhorne*: Which Family continued here till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, and then ſold it to *Young*: And *William Young* paſſed it the ſame Way to *Thomas March* of *Liminge*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

STANSTEDE, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles *North Weſtward* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Wrotham*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis alſo in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and therefore a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

The Liberty of *Wrotham* claims over it, as having been formerly a Part of it. And about 1646, was taken out of it by Act of Parliament, and made a diſtinct Pariſh by it ſelf, but 'tis not valued in the King's Books apart from *Wrotham*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stanſtede* Manor. This did once belong to an ancient Family of the Name of *Grapinell*, who were Owners of it in King *Henry* the IIId, and King *Edward* the Iſt's Reigns. But by *Margery* a Daughter of this Family, it went in Marriage to *William de Inge*, one of the Judges, and who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 15th Year of King *Edward* the IId. He obtained the Grant of a Fair to be held at *Stanſtede*, in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId, on the Day of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, and Two Days after; as appears by the *Tower Records*. By his only Daughter *Joan*, (or, as ſhe is called in ſome Pedigrees, *Iſolda*) this Eſtate paſſed again by Marriage to *Eudo de la Zouch*, whoſe Deſcendant *Thomas la Zouch*, Baron of *Haringworth*, died poſſeſs'd of *Stanſtede*, in the 6th Year of King *Henry* the IVth; as alſo did his Son *Henry* Lord *Zouch* in the 26th Year of King *Henry* the VIth. But ſoon after it went by Sale into the Family of *Colepeper*; and from thence in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, it went the ſame Way to *Thomas Leigh*, whoſe Son *John Leigh* gave it to his natural Son *Richard*, *An.* 1575. He not long after alienated it to *Bing* of *Wrotham*; from which Family it went to *William James* of *Ightham*, Eſq; from whom it deſcended to Sir *Demetrius James*; and from him to the preſent Poſſeſſor, the Worthy *William James* of *Ightham*, Eſq;.

2. *Soranks* is a Place in this Pariſh, which formerly was the Seat and Manor of a Family of this Name. *Roger de Soranks* was poſſeſs'd of it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by the Book of Aid; and he held it in Knights Service of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. But in the next Reign it was got ſomehow into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Mortimer*, Eſq; Lord of the Manor of *Mortimers* in *Cowling*. And

And he, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IId, ſold it to *William Screne*; in which Name it ſtaid a while, and then went into that of *Wood*, and from thence to *Barefoot*; and one of that Name in the 3d Year of Queen *Mary*, alienated it to *Henry Fanſhaw*; from whom it paſſed the ſame Way to *Launce*, and from thence it was ſold to Mr. *John Cox*, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

STAPLE, lies towards the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*'s, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: The Liberties of both the Archbiſhop and of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claim here: As alſo doth that of St. *Auſtin*, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Downhamford*, which belonged to that Abbey. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *James*: On which Saints Day, *viz. July* 25. there is a Fair kept here. 'Tis a Chapel annexed to *Addiſham*, and ſo not valued apart in the King's Books. In the Church which hath a Tower Steeple, are Memorials of the Families of *Linch*, and of *Clark*; an ancient Stone Font, with *Gothick* Images upon it; and in the Chancel old low Rails all round the Sides, and ſuch as I dont remember to have ſeen any where elſe.

Places of Note here:

1. *Crixall*, anciently *Crickleadhall*; this had once (*viz.* in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign) the *Brockhulls* for its Owners.

But in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, it was come ſome-how into the Name of *Wadham*, and continued here till King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, when by a Daughter of Sir *William Wadham* it went in Marriage to Sir *William Fogg*. But in the firſt Year of the next Reign, Sir *John Fogg* ſold it to *Ralph Baniſter*: In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it was in the Name of *Tucker*, who about the End of that Princeſs's Reign ſold it to *Smith*; and he in King *James* the Iſt's Time, ſent it the ſame Way to Dr. *Fotherby* Dean of *Canterbury*, and his Son *Charles Fotherby* was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Grove-Place.* This had once Owners of the Name of *Grove*, ſeveral of which were Knights, and formerly wrote themſelves *At-Grove* (Arms 3 *Eſcallops on a Chevron.*) In King *Henry* the VIth's Reign it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Grove*, who was a great Benefactor to the Church of St. *Peter*'s in *Sandwich*; not long after by a Daughter it went by Marriage into the Name of St. *Nicholas*: And hence about the End of King *Edward* the IVth it was ſold to *Quilter*, where it ſtaid till the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Linch*; and in this Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time, and I ſuppoſe is ſtill.

Philpot mentions a Family here of the Name of *Omer*, which in his Time (1656) had been conſtantly Reſident here almoſt 400 Years.

STAPLEHURST, lies towards the *South* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles *Northward* from *Cranebroke*, in the *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower Diviſion of Juſtices, in the Lath of *Scray*: So much of it as is in the *North Burgh*, Burghs of *King's Franchiſe*, *Fair Crouch*, or *Love-Herſt*, is in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Hundred of *Cranbrook*, and Lath of *Scray*; another Part is in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Hundred of *Marden*, and in the Lath of *Scray* alſo; the reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Eyborne*, and Lath of *Aylesford* (*viz.* Part of it in the Hundred of *Eyborne*, and the other Part called *Detling Burgh*) and in the Hundred of *Maidſtone*. 'Tis all in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Sutton*; and the Church is called *All-Saints*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 25 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* as in the printed *Valor Beneficiorum*: But Biſhop *Williams* makes it 26 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.*

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims in this Pariſh.

The Burgh of *Loveherſt* above-mentioned hath a Court-Leet of its own, holden at the Manor of *Loveherſt*: And the Inhabitants thereof owe no Service to the Court-Leet, holden for the Hundred of *Cranbrooke*: But at that Court a Conſtable is or may be choſen out of that Burgh for that Hundred.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stapleherſt* Manor. This Place, or a good Part of it at leaſt, was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the Family of *Fremingham* or *Farningham*, under which Place more hath been ſaid of them: But when the Male-Iſſue of this Name determined in *John de Fremingham*, *Joan* his only Siſter was married to *John Iſley*, Eſq; in the 2d Year of King *Henry* the IVth, from whom it deſcended to Sir *Henry Iſley*: But another Part of this Manor belonged to *Pimp* of *Nettleſtede*; *William Pimp* dying poſſeſs'd of it *A. D.* 1375. and here it continued till about the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then *Reginald Pimp*, Eſq; ſold it to the *Iſleys*. And by that means it became forfeited to the Crown, with the other Part, by Sir *Henry Iſley*'s being engaged in the unhappy Affair of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, and was in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, granted to Sir *John Baker* her Attorney-General; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

There was alſo ſome more Land in this Pariſh, which in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, belonged to *Boxley Abbey*; and on the Suppreſſion being granted to Sir *Thomas Wyat*; and by him, in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, forfeited to the Crown, was granted alſo to Sir *John Baker* above-mentioned, and continued in the *Bakers* of *Sittingburſt*.

2. *Newſtede*, is a Manor here which was once annexed to a Free Chapel, which was here erected by *Haman de Crevequer*; (*Vid.* the firſt Book of Compoſitions, kept in the Regiſters Office in *Rocheſter*.) After the Diſſolution, King *Edward* the VIth granted it to Sir *Edward Wotton*, Anceſtor to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton* of *Boughton Malherbe*, who ſettled it in Marriage on *Katherine*, his Eldeſt Daughter, Wife to *Henry* Lord *Stanhope*: But it was by her afterwards ſold to Mr. *Robert Oliver* of *Leybourn*.

3. *Loveherſt*, is a Manor in this Pariſh, which once belonged to the Priory of *Leeds*: And on the Suppreſſion was granted to Sir *John Gage*, who in the 36th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth ſold it to *Thomas Colepeper*, Eſq;, and he to *Thomas Wilford*, Eſq;, who about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *John Baker*; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Engeherſt*, now commonly called *Henhurſt*, is a Place here which anciently belonged to a Family of the Name of *Engeherſt* or *Hengeherſt*, (Arms, *Barry of 6 Pieces*) and continued in the Family a great while; till *Henry Hengeherſt*, in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIth, ſettled it on his Kinſman *John Naſh*: In which Name it ſtaid a good while; but about the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth* it came to *Roberts*, and thence went to *Moody*, who ſold it to *Samuel Ovenden*; by a Daughter of which Name it went in Marriage to Mr. *Patrick Tindall*; in whoſe Heir the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Spil-*

5. *Spillſil-Court* was very anciently the Reſidence of a Family of that Name; but before the End of King *Edward* the IId it was extinct here, and gave way to the Poſſeſſion of the *Stangraves*; and towards the End of the next long Reign, it went from this Name into that of *Mainey*; a Family deſcended from *Walter de Meduana*, a Man of that Subſtance in this County, that (as appears by the Red Book in the *Exchequer*) he held 20 Knights Fees in *Kent*. Their Ancient Seat was at *Bredgar*. But after many Deſcents in that Name here, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, this Place was ſold to *Sharpeigh*; and by his Daughter it went in Marriage to Mr. *George Thompſon* of *London*.

STELLING, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles and an half *North Weſt* from *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Loningborough*; and the reſt in that of *Stowting*.

The Liberty of *Eleham* claims over that Part of it which is in the upper half Hundred of *Loningborough*: And the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims alſo in this Pariſh. 'Tis all in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Mary's*; which is pretty large, with Three Iſles, the Chancel but of one. It hath a flat low Tower. There are Remains of good painted Glaſs in the Windows, which ſeem to have been the Gift of ſome of the *Hardreſs's* Family, their Arms being ſtill there in ſeveral Places. 'Tis a Chapel of Eaſe to *Great Hardreſs*.

There are Two Annual Fairs kept here; on *Aſcenſion*, and on *Allhallows-Day*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stelling* (and *Wadenhall*) which lies Part in this, and Part in *Petham* Pariſh, were once Part of the Inheritance of the famous Family of the *Hauts*; for *William de Haut* held them both in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and he founded a Chapel at *Wadenhall*, which was dedicated to St. *Edmund the King*: Though *Wadenhall* appears now as an old decayed Seat; and I could not ſee any Remains of the Chapel. And in this Family theſe Manors continued till about the End of King *Henry* the VIth; and then *William Haut* ſold *Stelling* to *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*: But it was forfeited to the Crown on the Attainder of his Grandſon, *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, where it continued till the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary*, and then was granted to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*; who about the End of that Reign ſold it to Mr. *Henry Herdſon*: From which Name it went by Will (for want of Iſſue) to Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Terlingham* in *Folkſtone*: And in *Philpot's* Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Brome* in *Barham*.

2. *Wadenhall* remained longer in the Family of *Haut*; till by *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of Sir *William Haut*, it went to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*; who exchanged it with King *Edward* the VIth: But it ſtaid not long in the Crown; for Queen *Elizabeth* in her 42d Year, granted it to Sir *John Sotherton*, Baron of the *Exchequer*; whoſe Heir ſold it to Mr. *Benjamin Pere* of *Canterbury*. It now belongs to one Mr. *Rich* of *London*.

The Advowſon of the Two Parſonages of *Stelling* and *Upper Hardreſs* were granted to the Priory of *Tunbridge*, in the 26th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. *Pat.* 3. *Part.* 2. *Memb.* 3.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare* claimed under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* all the uſual Privileges of a Manor for *Stelling*; and was allowed them by the Juſtices Itinerant.

In Mr. *Symondſon's* Map of *Kent*, *Stelling* is placed wrong on the *Eaſt*, inſtead of the *Weſt* Side of the *Stone-Street* Way.

St. STEPHENS. See before in *Hackington*.

STOCKBURY, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles *South Weſtward* from *Milton*, in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices, of the Lath of *Aylesford*. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County: And the reſt is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyborn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County. In the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Sittingbourn*: And the Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eyeborn*, and is dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 11*s.* 0*d. per Ann.*

In the Church are Memorials of *Petite*, in the Year 1489; of *Hooper*, in 1548; and of *Osborn* and *Lorkin*.

A Fair is kept here on St. *Mary Magdalen's* Day, being *July* the 22d.

Places of Note here.

1. *Stockbury* Manor. The Eminent Family of *Criol* had here a Manſion Houſe, which in ſeveral old Deeds is called the *Caſtle of Stockbury*. Sir *Nicholas de Criol* accompanied King *Edward* the Iſt, in his famous Expedition into *Scotland*, and was made Knight Banneret by him, for his good Services at the Siege of *Carlaverock*; and died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 31ſt Year of that King: And in this Family this Eſtate continued till it came down to Sir *Thomas Criol* Knight of the Garter, who was beheaded after the ſecond Battel of St. *Albans*, for eſpouſing the Cauſe of the Houſe of *York*, in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIth; and then by one of his Daughters and Coheirs, it went by Marriage to *Edward Bourchier*; who in the next Reign ſold it to *Robert Tate*, in which Name it continued till about the End of King *James* the Iſt, and then was ſold to Sir *Edward Duke* of *Coſington* in *Aylesford*; whoſe Lady Dowager had it in Dower in *Philpot's* Time.

N. B. In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Nicholas de Criol* was allowed by the Juſtices Itinerants to have Freewarren for all this Eſtate except one Plow-land, which was called *Stannerland*.

2. *Gilleſted* now *Yelſted*, is a Manor here which formerly belonged to the Family of *Savage*; *John de Savage* Grandſon to *Ralph de Savage*, who was with King *Richard* the Iſt at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*, obtained a Charter of Freewarren for it, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and it continued in this Name, till *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to Sir *Arnold de Savage*, carried it firſt to *Reginald Cobham*, and having no Iſſue by him, afterwards to *William Clifford*, Eſq; in which Family it ſtaid till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then was alienated to *Knight*, Anceſtor to Mr. *William Knight*, whoſe only Daughter married Mr. *Peter Buck* of *Rocheſter*, and ſurviving him, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Cowſted*, anciently written *Godſted*, is another Place of Note in *Stockbury*, which anciently belonged to a Family of that Name. *William de Codeſted*, alias *Godſted* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 27th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and in this Name it continued till *John de Codeſted*, vulgarly called *John de Cowſted*, about the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, leaving an only Daughter and Heir, ſhe was married to *Higham*; who ha-

ving the Manor, assumed the Arms of the Family too, being *Gules*, 3 *Leopards Heads Argent*: And in this Name it staid till King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then it went partly by Marriage of a Daughter, and partly by Sale to *Petit*: And here it abode till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*; and then was sold to *Osborn*; and by an only Daughter of that Name it passed in Marriage to *William Fogge*: in whose Possession it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

STODMARSH, lies towards the *North East* Side of *Kent* by the River *Stoure*, about Four Miles *North Eastward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Austin*, *East* Division of the County, and Division of Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Diocese of *Canterbury*; and being esteemed only as a Chapel, it is not valued in the King's Books. The Church is called St. *Mary*'s. Soon after the Foundation of the Hospital of poor Priests in *Canterbury*, the Advowson of this Church was given to it, by the Abbot and Convent of St. *Austin*'s, to whom it belonged before; and being in the Hundred of *Downhamford*, which anciently belonged to that Abbey, the Liberty of St. *Austin*'s doth still claim over it.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stodmarsh* Manor. This did once belong to the Revenue of the *Saxon* Kings of *Kent*; and staid there till King *Lothair* settled it on the Abbey of St. *Austin*'s: And to this Convent it belonged till the general Suppression of the Monasteries, and then was by King *Henry* the VIIIth in his 37th Year granted to *John Masters*; and by his Grand-Daughter *Elizabeth Masters* it went in Marriage to *William Courthop*, whose Son Mr. *Thomas Courthop* was the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

The People now call this Place *Studmarsh*; which perhaps is the right Pronunciation: For 'tis not unlikely, that in the *Saxon* Times here might be the *Studd*, or Place where the Horses of the Kings of *Kent* might be bred and kept; it having been once a Part of their Revenue, as is above shewn.

The *English Saxons* called a Mare that had a Colt, *Stodmere*.

STOKE, *Stokes*, *Stoches*, anciently called *Andschoheſham*, Textus Roffensis, p. 119. lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, near the Isle of *Grean*, about Five Miles and an half *North Eastward* from *Rochester*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *West* Division of the County, and *North* one of Justices in that Lath. Part of it is in the Hundred of *Hoo*; and the rest in that of *Scamell*. 'Tis in the Deanery and Diocese of *Rochester*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* The Church stands in the Hundred of *Hoo*, and is dedicated to St. *Peter*; it hath a low Tower: In it are Memorials of the Interment of *William Cardyff*, in the Year 1415; and of *Wilkins* and *Grimestone*. Nothing else remarkable.

A Fair here Annually on *March* the 25th. This Parish ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the first Arch or Pere of *Rochester-Bridge*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Stoke*. This was first given to the Priory of *Rochester*, by *Eadberht* King of *Kent*, and recommended to *Ealdulf* then Bishop of *Rochester*, under the Notion of 10 Plow-lands, according to the *Kentish* Way of Estimating; lying *in regione de Hobg*, *in loco qui dicitur Andschoheſham*: As the Words are in the Grant, which is registred in our *Textus Roffensis*, f. 119. *b*. And in the *Folio* following is this Account:

Ego Aldulfus Episcopus imprimis penitus ignoravi quod a Dorovernensis Ecclesiæ Præsuli, & à Rege hac Kartula confirmata esse debuisset: Post agnovi, & tam diligenter postulavi ab Archiepiscopo Nothelmo & Rege Æthelberto, presidente meo largitore Eadberhto, ut ipsi manu sua hanc Donationem Corroborassent, &c. Actum A. D. 738. Text. Roff. f. 119. h.

There were also some Tenths in the Parish of *Stoke*, given to the Church of *Rochester*, by one *Ralph Malesmænis* (*Malmains*) on his being made a Monk, which after his Death was confirmed by his Son *Robert Malesmænis*, Text. Roff. f. 186. And in *fol.* 210. of that Manuscript I find this Note:

Stoches quod Godwinus Comes tenuit contra voluntatem servientium Sancti Andreæ: Et Archiepiscopus Lanfrancus disrationavit eum contra Episcopum Baiocensem juste.

Tempore Regis Edwardi se defendebat pro v. Solinis, & nunc pro iij. & est appretiatum viij. libr. & xx. denarios; hoc Manerium est in Hundredo de Hou.

And in Fol. 216. is this Entry:

Sic etiam Stoches terram Sancti Andreæ eripuit ipse Lanfrancus de invasione Tyrannorum & reddidit Gundulfo Episcopo & Monachis ejusdem.

In the *Custumale Roffense*, pag. 16. is this Note;

Stokes defendit se pro tribus Sulingis & dimidio cum Terra Hugonis.

And in Page 19. following is an Account of the old Services and Rents due from the Tenants and Vassals of this Manor; which containing nothing extraordinary, I omit.

After *Lanfranc*'s Recovery of this Manor to the Priory of St. *Andrew*'s in *Rochester* as above, it continued there till the general Dissolution of all the Religious Houses, and then was settled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on his newly erected Cathedral Church, the Dean and Prebendaries of *Rochester*, where it still continues.

In the 21st Year of King *Edward* the Ist, the Prior of *Rochester* claimed and had allowed before the Justices Itinerants, the usual Privileges of a Manor here: Which in the first Grant are thus largely expressed; *Cum omnibus pertinentibus (i. e.) Campis, Sylvis, Pratis, Piscariis, Salsilagine, atque omnibus utensilibus ejus juxta notos terminos Constitutos.*

2. *Malmains*. This Place which was held of the King *in Capite*, in King *Edward* the Ist's Reign, gave Name to a very ancient Family, who resided here, and were Benefactors to *Rochester* Priory, as hath been above observed. *John*, Grandson and Son of *Henry de Malmains*, died possessed of it, in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IId; and it was reckoned then as an entire Knights Fee: And this Family continued here till about the End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign; and then this Estate was alienated to *Iden*, a Family of Note, about *Rolvenden* in this County: And in this Name it continued till the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was sold to *John Park*; and by his only Daughter *Elizabeth* it went in Marriage to *John Roper* Esq; and from him it descended to *Christopher Roper*, Baron of *Tenham* in *Kent*, who left it to his second Son *William Roper*, Esq;: And he, in King *Charles* the Ist's Reign, sold it to —— *Jones* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; in whose

whoſe Family I am informed it now continues. In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, as I find by the Records, the above-named *John Malmains* held this Manor of *Hugo Bardolf*, and *Iſabella* his Wife.

3. *Tuders.* This Manor alſo had anciently Poſſeſſors of its own Name, which *Philpot* fancies to be a Contraction from *Theodore*: and ſaith he had ſeen an old Roll of *Kentiſh* Arms, wherein *Tuder* of *Stoke* bare the ſame Coat with *Owen Theodore*, vulgarly called *Tuder*; viz. *Azure a Chevron between 3 Helmets Argent.*

How long this Family continued here I don't know, but in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign this Place was got into the Poſſeſſion of *Woodward*, and ſtaid in that Name no longer than the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was ſold to *Wilkins*; and thence paſſed the ſame Way to *Bright*; in which Name the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time: But now by Entrance on a Mortgage, 'tis, I am told, in the Poſſeſſion of —— *Nortley* Bariſter of the *Temple.*

STONAR, *Stonehar*, *Eſtonore*, *Eſtanores*, *Eſtanoran*, lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, near the Sea, at the other Side of the River, accounting from *Sandwich*; in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, whereof it is a Member; and the Liberty of *Sandwich* and of the *Cinque Ports* claims over it. It is in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and is not mentioned in the printed *Valor Beneficiorum.* But it was formerly a Rectory, and rated at 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* in the King's Books. The Church hath been long ſince demoliſhed: And there is but one or two Houſes ſtanding in the Pariſh; though it was doubtleſs once a Place of Note and a Haven Town. And in King *William* the IId's Reign, ſaith *Lambard*, p. 102, the *Londoners* claimed it as a Sea-Port belonging to their City: But an Inquiſition being taken about it, the King adjudged it to belong to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin.* But theſe *Londoners* were only the Men of *Sandwich*, who did indeed always claim it as a Member of their Port: And the Miſtake which *Philpot* alſo runs into, came from *Sandwich*'s being anciently called *Lundenwic*, as I have ſhewn it was, when I ſpoke of that Port: And this will further appear below.

Mr. *Camden*, Archbiſhop *Uſher*, and *Lambard* after him, take this Place to have been the *Lapis Tituli* of *Ninnius*; being led there-into by the Name *Stonar.* *Camden*'s Words are theſe (*a*): "Here it was that *Guortimer* the *Briton*, gave the "*Saxons* that bloody Defeat, when at the *Lapis* "*Tituli*, (for ſo *Ninnius* calls it, and we almoſt "in the ſame Senſe *Stonar*, and it appears to have "been a Haven) he obliged them to make a ha"ſty and diſorderly Retreat to their *Pinaces* or "little Boats. In which Place, as the ſame "Author tells us, he commanded them to bury "him; becauſe he thought that might curb the "Inſolence of the *Saxons*; like *Scipio Africanus*, "who ordered his Tomb to be ſo contrived as "to look towards *Africa*, thinking even the "Sight of it would caſt a Damp upon the *Carthaginians.*

(*a*) *Laſt Edit. Engl.* p. 200.

But as I think we have good Reaſon to place the *Lapis Tituli* elſewhere, ſee *Folkſtone*; ſo the Name of *Stonar* will by no means determine us to fix it here. For though Dr. *Plott* in a Manuſcript of his which I have by me, thinks that the Name imports the *Stoney Haven or Port*; and fancies that the great Bank of Beach Stones which ſtill remains here, and ſhews that the Sea once came up to it, helps to confirm it: Yet it is plain, that the old Name of *Stonar* was *Eſtanore*, *Eſtanores*, as Mr. *Somner* ſhews (*R. Ports*, p. 98.) from a Charter of King *William* the Iſt to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s; and from another of *William Rufus*, as well as in ſeveral others of King *Henry* the Iſt, King *Stephen*, King *John*, &c. as you will ſee by and by. And in a Charter which Major *John Caſon*, a Gentleman in this Neighbourhood, ſhewed me, and which is but of a late Date, this Place is called *Eſtanoran.*

The Editor alſo of the *Norman* Hiſtorians, p. 168. tells us that *Turkittle* coming with his Fleet to *Sandwich*, in loco Scoraſtan dicto, *contra Anglos aciem inſtruxiſſe.*

Now *Scoraſtan*, i. e. *Score-eaſtan*, and *Eſtanſcore* or *Eſtanore* are plainly one and the ſame Place: So that the Name hath no Relation to *Stone*, but ſignifies the *Eaſtern Ore*, *Border*, *Shore*, or *Coaſt*, and probably was ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another *Ore*, which lies near the Town of *Feverſham*: And thus you find the Place where *Cymene* and *Cerdic* landed in this Kingdom, called *Cymenes Oran*, and *Cerdices Oran.*

An Annual Fair for Five Days after *May* 26. was granted to this Place by King *Henry* the Iſt, but it hath long ſince been diſus'd.

Kilburn ſaith, that *Auſtin* the Monk landed here, and continued at this Place till King *Ethelbert* ſent hither to him, to treat with him about converting his People to the Chriſtian Religion. Here alſo landed King *Canutus* the *Dane*, ſaith he, *A. D.* 1015. though I rather think it was on the other Side of the *Portus Rutupenſis*, at *Sandwich.*

And here alſo *A. D.* 1216. landed *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, with his Army againſt King *John.* All theſe Things ſhew this Place to have been anciently very conſiderable; but in Proceſs of Time it met with ſeveral Diſaſters which brought on its Ruin.

In the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, there happened an extraordinary and terrible Inundation of the Sea hereabouts, for the Space of Two Miles in length, *viz.* from *Clives-end* to *Stonar*: So that the Town of *Stonar* was almoſt then deſtroyed by it: And it was apprehended, that unleſs ſome ſpeedy Help could be had, all the Low-lands in the Hundreds of *Ryveſko*, *Wyngham*, *Preſton*, and *Downhamford* would be overflowed: Wherefore the King commiſſioned the Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, *Ralph Spigurnel*, *John Cobham*, *Robert Belknap*, and others, to enquire into the true State of this Matter, and to endeavour to ſecure the Houſes, Lands, *&c. Dugdale's Hiſt. of Inbanking*, p. 44.

But *Philpot* ſaith the utter Ruin and Subverſion of this Town happened in the Year 1385. about the 19th Year of King *Richard* the IId, when the *French* with 18 Gallies landed here and burnt the Town to Aſhes: and he blames Sir *Simon de Burley*, then Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, as the great Occaſion of it; for he had demanded that all the Ornaments and Riches of *Becket*'s Shrine in *Canterbury* Cathedral, and alſo all the Jewels of St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey, ſhould be removed for their better Security againſt the Attempts of the *French*, to *Dover* Caſtle. But when the cautious Prieſts would not thus venture all their Riches in one Place, and in one Lay-hand, he grew angry at the Refuſal, and ſlack and remiſs in ſecuring the Sea Coaſts about the Iſle of *Thanet*, where a good Part of the Eſtates of theſe Convents lay. And when the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s had raiſed a conſiderable Strength out of his Tenants about *Norbourn*, &c. with a Deſign to march and ſecure the Iſle of *Thanet*; Sir *Simon* would not let him paſs over at *Sandwich*, but made him go round about with his Troops by *Fordwich* and *Sturrey*: However, the brave Abbot got into the Iſland, and made ſuch a vigo-

rous Reſiſtance, that the Enemy was beaten back to their Ships. After this Sir *John* got the King's Mandate to enforce the Abbot to leave *Thanet*, and come to the Defence of *Sandwich*; but the Abbot would not ſtir, but abode there to defend his Tenants and Lands againſt the Inſults of the Invaders.

There was anciently a *Guard* kept at the Paſſage between *Sandwich* and *Stonar*, for the ſecuring of Paſſengers to and fro; the Profits of which Paſſage, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IId, were granted to *William Turke* for Life: And Eleven Years after, another Grant was made of them to *Ralph Lawrence* of *Thanet*. In the 13th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, a Third Grant was made to *John Gibboun*, who is ſaid to be *Marmarius* to that King; perhaps his *Statuary*.

Dr. *Platt* in the Manuſcript above-mentioned, which was written about the Year 1693, ſaith, that the Ruins of the Town of *Stonar* did remain, till within the Memory of Man, and took up many Acres of Ground; but were lately removed to render the Ground fit for Tillage; and ſo much of them as could not be put to any Uſe, compoſed that Bank which remains between the Two Houſes: Whereof that Houſe next the preſent Creek, borders upon the old Town; the other, which is more remote, being of a latter Erection; but both are called *Stonar*.

The Manor of *Stonar*, which was given to St. *Auſtin's* Abbey by King *Cnute*, with the reſt of the Revenues, belonged to the Nunnery of *Minſter*, when he removed St. *Mildred's* Body thither; of which more in another Place. And this Manor continued there till the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys, and then came to the Crown; and in the 5th Year of *Philip* and *Mary*, was granted to *Nicholas Criſpe*, Eſq; and in his Deſcendant *Nicholas Criſpe*, Eſq;'s Poſſeſſion it continued in *Philpot's* Time. But that Family here ended in Daughters and Coheirs, one of which married *Richard Breton*, Eſq; who bought the Intereſt of the other Siſters, and then ſold the whole to Sir *George Rooke*; and it will deſcend to his only Son and Heir *George Rooke*, Eſq; now a Minor, and under the Guardianſhip of *William Bradnox*, and *Samuel Mills*, Eſqs;.

The following Account was communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Richard Forſter*.

From a Record of 8. Edw. I. *exemplify'd under the Seal of the* Exchequer 15. Car. I. *at the Inſtance and Requeſt of* Henry Criſpe, *Knight, who was then poſſeſs'd of* Stonore, *and teſted by the Lord High Treaſurer Biſhop* Juxon: *It appears*,

THAT upon Complaint of the Abbot of St. *Auguſtin's*, ſetting forth that the Men of *Stonore*, having Time out of Mind, held their Lands and Tenements in *Stonore*, of the *Barony* of the ſaid *Abbot*, had withdrawn themſelves, and united to the Port of *Sandwich*: And that whereas they us'd to have their own Sheep fed in the Abbot's Marſh, in Conſideration of one Penny for 5 Sheep *per Ann.* they had taken in Sheep belonging to Strangers; and had beaten and abus'd his Servants, who attempted to impound 'em. King *Edw.* on 13. *May*, *A. R.* 8. directs his Writ to *Stephen de Penceſtre*, and *John de Lovetot*, to enquire into the Premiſes by a Jury of Knights, *&c.* to be impannel'd by the Sheriff. At which Inquiſition, on the Part of the Abbot, was produced the Charter of *William the Conqueror*. — "Will. D. G. R. Ang. Archiepiſ. Ep. Abbat' Comit' Vice-Com' & omnibus Fidelibus totius Angliæ Salutem. Sciatis, quia volo, præcipio ſuper amicitiam meam, ut nullus a modo aliquid reclamet in Eſt-Stonores, ſet Wido Abbas de Sanct. Aug. & Fratres ejuſdem loci libere & quiete terram illam & totum littus uſque in medietatem Aquæ habeant ſine Calumpnia aliqua: quoniam ita diſrationnatum eſt inter Homines meos de *Londonia*, & Homines Abbatis in tempore meo coram Juſticiariis meis apud Eſt-Stonore. T. W. Dunelm. Ep. & R. apud Wind.". The Abbot likewiſe produced a Charter of *Henry* the IIId, confirming one of King *John's*, in the ſame Words with that of *William the Conqueror*, (but therein written *Eſt-Stonoures.*) And the Abbot prov'd, that the *Ville of Stanore*, (as it is written in the Remainder of the Record) was fined at *Canterbury* before *Nicholas de Turri*, and other Juſtices Itinerant, a Hundred Shillings, for the Eſcape of a Felon; who, for Murder, had taken Sanctuary in their Church: from which it was manifeſt, the Town was of the Foreign, and no Member of the *Cinque Ports*. Four of the Inhabitants fall in with the Abbot's Claim, and ſubmit; acknowledging that all the Marſh from *Stanore* to *Hepplefleet* was the Soil of the Abbot: But the reſt, who were very numerous, (for there are near 50 mentioned by Name in the Record, who with divers others unknown, were concerned in the Riot) diſown it, pleading, that they belong'd to *Sandwich*; and that they find a Veſſel in the King's Fleet, when the *Cinque Ports* are ſummoned to fit out their Navy; and that they actually found one Veſſel in the King's late Armament againſt *Wales*: And in this they are ſupported by the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Sandwich*.

But the Jurors in the End, gave their Verdict for the Abbot; and ſay, That the Men of *Stanore* belong to his Barony: and that if *Stanore* were drown'd, the King would loſe nothing of his Service, that is due to him from the Port of *Sandwich*: And that the Town of *Stanore* was gildable to the King. And in the Iſſue, ſet a Fine of 40 Shillings upon the Men, for their Aſſault and Battery upon the Abbot's Servants, and 40 Shillings for default of Suit and Service to him.

Now I judge that the *Men of London*, in the Charter of *William the Conqueror*; and the *Londoners* of *Thorn*, mentioned by *Lambard*, p. 102. and *Somner*, p. 14. and *Philpot*, p. 290. who contended with the Abbot about *Stonare*, were no other than the Men of *Sandwich*. Though I muſt not conceal one Thing which may at firſt Sight paſs for an Objection againſt this Notion.

The Jurors before-mentioned, being ask'd upon what Account, and when the Men of *Stanore* join'd themſelves to the Men of *Sandwich*: They anſwer'd; That the Men of *Stanore* thinking to be defended againſt *Wido* the Abbot, if they were united with ſome City or Port, they in the Time of *William the Conqueror*, *adhæſerunt ſe Civibus London. & de ipſorum Libertate eſſe clamabant*; but that the Cauſe being given againſt them by *the Conqueror*, the Jury ſay, from that Time they were *intendentes Abbati*, to the Reign of *Edward* the Iſt, who having granted a new Charter to *Sandwich*, *Stanore* claimed to be a Member of that Port; and offer'd to maintain one Veſſel at their own proper Charge, whenever *Sandwich* ſhould be ſummoned to man out their Ships. So conſiderable was the Place then, for it was furniſh'd with a Church, a Wind-Mill, and Water-Mill, and a great Number of Houſes, and Inhabitants proportionable to ſuch a Charge; which they would willingly have taken upon them, rather

ther than be ſubject to the Abbot. But to this it may be anſwer'd, That in all Probability the Name of *Lundenwick* for *Sandwich* was quite worn out and forgotten in that Age: This Jury being impannel'd above 180 Years after the Charter of *William the Conqueror*, they might poſſibly take the *Homines London'* in it for Citizens of that great Metropolis, and from thence make uſe of the Word *City* and *Citizens* in their Verdict; when nothing elſe at firſt was meant, but the Port and Men of *Sandwich*, to which *Stonore* was ſo near a Neighbour, and with whom it ſeems to me much more probable they ſhould at firſt unite, than with a City at ſo great a Diſtance as *London*, into the Liberties of which, had they at firſt been taken, in the *Conqueror*'s Time, Why ſhould they not have had recourſe to them again, in *Edward* the Iſt's Time?

By a Record of 8. *Ed.* 2. It appears that the Records of *Edw.* 1. had been inſpected, and that therein it was found, that a Steward had been made by the Mediation of *Stephen de Penceſtre*, and *Roger Northwood*, that all Differences betwixt *Nicholas*, Abbot of St. *Auſtin*, and the Men of *Stonore* and *Sandwich*, ſhould be ended by Conſent of Parties: That the Men of *Stonore* acknowledge, that they hold all their Tenements in *Stonore* of the Abbot; and that they ſhall do Suit and Service at his Court, *&c.*

It is alſo agreed, That no Perſon of the Commonalty of *Stonore* or *Sandwich* ſhall dig in the Abbot's Marſh, or carry away Earth: And that no one of the Commonalty, within the Wall againſt the Sea, between *Stonore* and *Cliveſend*, gather Stone or take Ballaſt, but under *High Sea*, betwixt High and Low Water. If either offer any Thing contrary to the Award, the other ſhall have the King's Writ to recover by Judgment upon the Accord. The Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle* is commanded to ſummon the Men of *Stonore* and *Sandwich*, to be before the King at a certain Day to anſwer, if they have any Thing to ſay againſt performing the Accord. But they not appearing, the Conſtable is commanded to compel 'em to keep and obſerve the Accord as often as Occaſion ſhall require. —— However, the Struggle ſtill went on. ——— For by the Record of 43. *Hen.* 3. the King commands the Tenor of the Proceedings betwixt *Nicholas*, Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s, and the Men of *Stonore* and *Sandwich*, under *Edw.* 1. to be produced; whereupon it is return'd, That among the Pleas before the King, *Solomon Leverske*, *John le Parker*, *Henry Waynays*, and *John Dennis* Mayor of *Sandwich*, *&c.* were attached to anſwer to a Plea of Treſpaſs by *Robert de Stoko*, Sheriff of *Kent*, (*de Scotton* in *Philpot*'s Liſt) who proſecutes for the King. In *Eaſter* Term *William Shoper* appears, and defends againſt all the Matter charg'd, *&c.* *Solomon* alſo pleads, That he will not anſwer but in the Court of *Shipway*; and ſays, that *Stonore* is a Member of the Ports, belonging to the Port of *Sandwich*; and that they are not to anſwer, *&c.* The Sheriff replies, That the Town of *Stonore* is of the Barony of the King, belonging to the Barony of St. *Auſtin's*; and demands Judgment. *Solomon*, and the others, not having made a ſufficient Defence, are committed to Gaol; and the Mayor, as repreſenting the Commonalty, being found guilty, the Commonalty loſe their Privileges. Afterwards an Accord is made, that the Men of *Stonore* hold all their Tenements of the Abbot, *&c.* as before. And the Men are condemn'd to pay the Abbot a Hundred Marks for Damages. And the Abbot, at the Requeſt of the Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, releaſes the Hundred Marks for Ten Hogſheads of Wine, to be paid, *&c.*

I

STONE near *Dartford*, *Stanes*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the *Thames*, about Two Miles and an half *North Eaſtward* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d. per Ann.* The Church is large and lofty, with Pillars of the *Gothick* Order; the Chancel finely adorned with Pilaſters of the ſame: A very good Roof. In this Church are or were Memorials of the Interment of *Richard Bomfant* Owner of *Stone* Caſtle, in the Year 1459: Of *John Sorewell*, in 1429; Of *John Lumbard*, in 1408; Of *Maud*, Wife of *William Leken*, Serjeant at Law, in 1408; Of ſeveral of the *Chapmans*, who were Owners of *Stone* Caſtle. Of *William Banknot*, in 1400; Of Sir *John Wilſhyre*, in 1526: This Gentleman, *Wever* ſaith, was Comptroller of the Town and Marches of *Calais*; and his only Daughter was married to Sir *Richard Wingfield*, who was Owner of *Stone* Caſtle. Sir *John Wilſhyre* lies here in a Chancel of his own Foundation.

The Manor of *Stone* was given to the Priory of *Rocheſter*, by King *Ethelred*, in the Year 900. And in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, 'tis ſaid to contain Four Plow-lands, and was valued at xvj. *l.* And the *Textus Roffenſis* ſaith, *Et tamen Epiſcopus habet inde in Firmâ ſua xx. l. & j. unciam auri, & j. Marſum*; which I take to be a Miſtake for *Manſum*, a Capital Manſion or Houſe.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stonehouſe* or *Stone-Caſtle*, as *Philpot* calls it; ſeems to have been no deſigned Place of Strength, but only a Caſtellated Manſion; tho' there is a Kind of a Square Tower ſtill ſtanding; He ſaith it was built by the *Northwoods*, as appeared by the Arms of that Family in ſome of the old Stone-work. In the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *John de Northwood* paid Aid for his Manor and Caſtle here, at making the Black Prince Knight: But he ſaith Sir *Richard Wilſhyre* laid the Foundation of that Fabrick, which was ſtanding in his Time. From the *Northwood* Family it was ſold into that of *Bulivant*, corruptly called *Bonnivant*: And from hence the ſame Way to *Cholmley*; and thence again to *Chapman*; and by a Widow of that Name, it went in Marriage to *John Preſton*, but for his Life only: For *Anne*, her Son *Thomas Chapman*'s only Daughter, carried it in Marriage to Mr. *William Carew*; and in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant Mr. *Henry Carew*: From the Name of *Carew*, as I'm inform'd, it went into that of *Atkins*; thence to *Plume*; and is now given to charitable Uſes.

2. *Stone Place*, is a Houſe here which anciently belonged to the *Wingfields*, whence it went to the *Tanifords*; thence to *How*; and thence again to one *Malines*, in whoſe Widow's Poſſeſſion it now continues. By the Gate-Houſe, which is ſtill ſtanding, it appears to have been a large Houſe: The Ceilings of ſeveral Rooms are of Oak. Over the Gate-Houſe, and on a Stone Chimney in the Parlour, I obſerved theſe Arms, *A Chevron, in Chief, 3 Croſſes.*

3. *Littlebrook.* This Place had once Poſſeſſors of the Name of *Brook*; but they were extinct here before King *Edward* the IIId's Death, and then it came to the *Northwoods*: About the End of King *Richard* the IId, *John de Northwood* ſold it to *Roger Apylton*, who lies buried in *Crayford* Church,

Church, in the Year 1400; and from him it descended to Sir *Henry Apylton* Baroner, the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Cotton*, was once in the Possession of a Family of this Name; for *John de Cotton* paid Aid for it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, but in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it was become the Estate of the *Killingworths* of *Sutton-at-Hone*; from which Name it was sold to Sir *Richard Wilshyre*, and by his Daughter passed to Sir *Richard Wingfield*; from which Family it was sold to *Evans*; and by a Daughter went thence to *Massingbeard*: This is *Philpot*'s Account; and yet in the Margin he saith, That in the 5th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* this Manor was granted to the Lord *Burleigh*, and Sir *Francis Walsingham* for 1000 Years: That after this, *Harrington* and *Manning* enjoyed it on the same Terms successively; and that it was in his Time in the Heirs of *Manning*.

STONE, near *Feversham*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Two Miles *South Westward* from *Feversham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *East* Division of the County, and upper Division of Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Hundred of *Feversham*, Diocese of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Ospringe*.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manors of *Copton*, *Selgrave*, or *Homme Marsh*; because they were given to that Church in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

But the Liberty of St. *Austin* claims over *Stone* also, because 'tis in the Hundred of *Feversham*, which belonged to that Abbey.

A. D. 1227. *Simon de Langton*, Brother to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, gave to *Christ-Church* Priory *omnes Decimas majores & minores de Copton, & Eylwarton, infra Limites Capellæ de Stone*; for *Stone* was but a Chapel of Ease to *Tenham*. And those Two Manors themselves *Copton* and *Eylwarton* were given to the Monks of *Canterbury*, by *Edmund* Son of Queen *Edgiva*, *ad Victum eorum*, *A. D.* 980. Being only a Chapel, 'tis not valued in the King's Books.

Places of Note here:

Wilde-Mersh, is a Place here, which once was Part of the Inheritance of the Ancient Family of *Donet*: *John Donet* died seized of it in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; his Descendant *James Donet* left only a Daughter *Margery*, who carried it to her Husband *John St. Leger*. But from this Family it was sold to *Richard Dryland*; and thence it passed the same Way to Sir *Anthony Aucher*; in whose Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

STONE, in the Isle of *Oxney*, lies at the *South* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to *Sussex*, by the River *Rother*, about Four Miles *South Eastward* from *Tenterden*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Oxney*, *East* Division of the County, and Division of Justices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*: The Church is called St. *Mary*'s; and belonged to the Abbey of St. *Austin*'s in *Canterbury*. The Vicarage was endowed *A. D.* 1360. in the Time of *Simon Islip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims here; and That of St. *Austin* over the Rectory and Vicarage of *Stone*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Abdale*: Near the Marsh here, at a Place called *Abdale* or *Apdale*, are the Ruins of a great Building of Stone; by some thought to have been formerly a Castle; by others a great Storehouse for Merchants Goods, when the Sea came near it, as no doubt it did formerly.

A Fair is kept here on *Holy Thursday*.

A. D. 990. This Place was terribly spoiled, and burnt by the *Danes*.

STOWTING, lies towards the *South East* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half, *South Westward* from *Elham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Stowting*, Lath of *Shipway*, *East* Division of the County, and Division of the Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Elham*, and Diocese of *Canterbury*. The Church is called St. *Mary*'s. A Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*

A. D. 1044. *Egelricus Bigg* gave *Stowting* to *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*.

The Liberty of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stowting*; in King *John*'s Reign this Manor belonged to *Stephen de Heringod*, who had the Grant of a *Tuesday*'s Market, and a *Two-days* Fair at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; and he died possess'd of it in the 41st Year of King *Henry* the IIId. Next it came into the Possession of *William de Kirkby*, who farmed the whole Hundred of the King: And in the 21st Year of King *Edward* the Ist, the King claimed the Advowson of the Church here, but the Jury gave it against him, for *Kirby*; who married *Christina*, a Daughter of one of the *Heringods*. After this it became the Inheritance of the great Family of *Burgherst* or *Burwash*: *Bartholomew de Burwash* was Knighted by King *Edward* the Ist, at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*: Whose Son *Stephen de Burwash* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Manor of *Stowting*, in the 1st Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But his Grandson *Bartholomew* Lord *Burwash* conveyed it to *Walter de Paveley*, Knight of the Garter; and in this Name it staid till King *Richard* the IId's Reign, but in his 15th Year was sold to *Trivet*; who sold it again to Sir *Lewis Clifford*; whose Successor *Lewis Clifford*, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, sent it the same Way to *William Wenlock*; and he not long after alienated it to *Beauchamp* Baron of *Bergavenny*; by whose Grand-Daughter *Elizabeth*, it went, with the Barony, in Marriage to *Richard Nevill*: And in this Family it continued till *Henry Nevill* Lord *Bergavenny*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, sold it to Sir *Thomas Moile*; and by his Daughter (*Amy*) it went to Sir *Thomas Kempe*; whose Son Sir *Thomas Kempe*, together with his Sisters *Amy* and *Dorothy*, and their Trustees, in the 19th Year of King *James* the Ist, sold it to *Josiah Clark* of *Westerfield* in *Essex*, Gent. who married the said *Amy*, but he had no Issue by her; and therefore he sold it in King *Charles* the Ist's Reign, to Mr. *Jenkins* of *Eythorn*, Gent. whose Great Grandson *Thomas Jenkins*, Esq; now enjoys it.

Dr. *Gale* in his *Anton. Itin.* p. 86. saith, *Roman* Coins have been found here.

And the *Dering* Manuscripts also inform me, That in the *Old Park* here, long before it was laid open or disparked, several Urns were found lying in a Trough of Stone, perhaps such an one as that found at *Wingham*; see that Place.

STROUD, *Strodes*, *Eſtrodes*. Mr. *Lambard* thinks it took this Name from being Strowed, (Strewed) or Scattered; becauſe at firſt he ſaith it conſiſted of only a few Houſes ſcattered without the City.

It lies towards the Middle of the *North* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to that moſt noble Edifice the Bridge of *Rocheſter*, over the famous River *Medway*: In the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Shamell*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County.

Part of it is in the Diviſion of Juſtices of the City of *Rocheſter*, and the Liberty of that City claims over it; *viz.* Over the Bridge to *Stroud* Mill, and ſo including the Mill, it takes in all the Right-Hand Side of the Way, till you come to the *Angel* Inn; and all *Littleburgh*, and ſo up beyond the Church, to the High-Way between *Frinsbury* and *Cookſtone*; and up the Way leading to *Frinsbury*, to the Houſe called the *Ship*, taking in the Church of *Stroud*.

The reſt of the Pariſh is in the *North* Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Aylesford*.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* alſo claims here, as doth That of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, over the Manor of *Goddington* in this Pariſh.

A Fair is kept here on *Aug.* 15.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. But the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, being anciently only a Chapel of Eaſe to *Frinsbury*, is not valued in the King's Books. Biſhop *Gilbert*, for the Recovery of the Holy Land, and for the Redemption of King *Richard* the Iſt, then a Priſoner, gave it to the Hoſpital of St. *Mary*'s, which he had newly founded in *Stroud*. And this he did with the Conſent of *William* then Rector of *Frinsbury*, and Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, on Condition that the Hoſpital ſhall find a ſufficient Chaplain to officiate there, and who is to be approved of by the Biſhop. And there it continued till the general Suppreſſion, and then was ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth, on the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*, who now provide a Chaplain, as the Hoſpital did; who hath only the ſmall Tithes, the Surplice Fees, and the Church-Yard.

The Church of *Stroud* is a very handſome large Building, and in very good Repair; the Nave conſiſts of Three Iſles, the Chancel railed off, with a Veſtry Room. And there are Remains of a Charnel-Houſe under the Chancel. There are no Ancient or eminent Monuments or Inſcriptions here; except a Stone in the *South* Iſle, which hath graved on it the Figure of ſome Religious Perſon, and ſome old Letters round the Edges not now legible; I gueſs it to have been over one of the Chaplains, who officiated here formerly about Four or Five Hundred Years ago.

In the *South* Iſle is a ſmall Chapel, belonging to the Family of *Morland*, who had an Eſtate in the Town.

The Church of *Frinsbury*, with the Chapel of *Stroud*, was granted to the Priory of St. *Andrews* by *John* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and the Tenths of *Stroud* by King *Henry* the Iſt.

Places of Note here:

1. *Stroud* Manor. This, in the 11th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, was granted to the Maſter and Brethren of the Order of *Knights Templers*, who had here an eminent Manſion, which is to this Day called the *Temple*: And when in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId, this rich Order became ſuppreſſed, it became united to the Crown again: As before this; *viz.* in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, the Crown had brought a Claim to it before the Juſtices Itinerant for this County; but the Jury gave it againſt the King. And being thus got among the Royal Revenue, it continued there till the 12th Year of the next Reign, and then was granted, by King *Edward* the IIId, to *Mary* Counteſs of *Pembroke*: This Lady, about Six Years after, gave it to the Nuns of the Order of St. *Clare*, in the Abbey of *Denny* in *Cambridgeſhire*; where it ſtaid till the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then on the general Diſſolution returning to the Crown once more, it was by that Prince granted to *Edward Elrington*, Eſq; who ſold it to *George* Lord *Cobham*, in the ſame Year. And this new Purchaſer's Grandſon, *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, forfeited it again to the Crown in the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, by being concerned in that unintelligible Plot of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*; on which that King gave it to *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, Principal Secretary of State, and who had married the Lady *Elizabeth Brook*, this unfortunate Gentleman's Siſter. His Son *William Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, ſold it to Mr. *Bernard Hide*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtom-Houſe; who not many Years after parted with it the ſame Way to *James* Duke of *Lenox*: And thence it was alienated to Mr. *Blague*; in whoſe Son Mr. *Iſaac Blague*'s Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time, and in whoſe Family it ſtill continues.

2. *Godington*. This Place *Kilburn* mentions as a Manor here, but *Philpot* ſaith nothing of it.

3. *Hawkins*, 4. *Boncakes*, and, 5. *Caſtlefield*: Theſe, with ſeveral other Parcels of Lands here, were Part of the old Revenue of the Priory of *Rocheſter*; and were ſettled by King *Henry* the VIIIth on his new-founded Cathedral there; in whoſe Poſſeſſion they now are.

6. *Newark Hoſpital*. Of this I ſhall ſpeak fully in its proper Place.

I find by the Pleas of the Crown held by the Juſtices Itinerants, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, a Complaint was made againſt the Wharf at *Stroud*, for getting Veſſels away from *Rocheſter* Wharf, and defrauding the King of his Cuſtoms. But on Examination, it appeared that the *latter Part* was falſe: And that the Reaſon of Men's coming with their Veſſels to this Wharf at *Stroud*, was, becauſe that at *Rocheſter* was broken down and unfit for Uſe.

Lambard in his *Peramb.* p. 431. cites *Polydore Virgil* for ſaying, That in the Time of the Quarrel between King *Henry* the IId, and *Becket*; the latter began at length to be reputed the King's Enemy, and to be ſo commonly contemned, neglected, and hated; that once as he rode thro' *Stroud*, ſome of the naughty Inhabitants cut off his Horſe's Tail: But they were ſufficiently puniſhed for it; for every one which came of the Kindred of thoſe prophane Men, were afterwards born with ſuch Tails as Brute Beaſts are.

Juſt ſuch another Story doth *Alexander Eſſleby* tell of *Auſtin* the Monk, who once when *Fiſh-Tails* were deſpitefully thrown at him, by ſome Men of *Dorſetſhire*, was ſo furiouſly vexed therewith, that he called upon God for Revenge; who forthwith heard him, and gave them alſo *Tails* for their Puniſhment. Now, as if we had not *Kentiſh long-Tails* enough upon *Becket*'s Account, *Lambard* ſaith, *John Major* the *Scot* will needs bring this *Latter Story* alſo into *Kent*, and change the Scene of it from *Dorſetſhire* to *Rocheſter*: Though 'tis one great Comfort that *Hector Boetius*, he ſaith, looking better upon the Matter, remits it home to *Dorſetſhire* again, and ſaith it happened at *Miglington* there.

However, poor Mr. *Lambard* is ſo concerned about theſe *Tail* Stories, that he ſpends 7 or 8 Pages to refute them ſeriouſly; and ſaith, that the *whole Engliſh Nation* have been flouted Abroad about their *Tails*: I don't know how the

Kentiſh

Kentiſh Men will like *that*, but I dare ſay none of them will be angry at the Reproach of either of the former Stories: Any more than they believe that God is always ready to comply with the Malice and Curſes of a peeviſh and petulant Biſhop.

As to the Noble Charity of Mr. *Watts* of *Boly-Hill* in *Rocheſter*, in Part given to this Town, it will be mentioned at large, in its proper Place.

STURMOUTH, *Sturemouth*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the *Stoure*: Lies towards the *North Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the *Stoure*, about Four Miles *North Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here, but that of St. *Auſtin* claimeth alſo over the ſame; (becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belonged to the Abbey of that Name.)

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called *All-Saints*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 18 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d. per Annum.*

The Church is ſmall, but neat; and there are Remains of ſome good painted Glaſs in the Windows.

On an Agreement between Biſhop *Gundulf* and one *Haimo*, to make his Brother a Monk in *Rocheſter* Priory, *Haimo* gave to that Houſe this Church of *Sturmouth*, Four Acres of Land here, and Paſture for 100 Sheep, in the Manor of *Sturmouth*.

This was done in the Preſence of Archbiſhop *Anſelm*. Text. Roff. f. 280.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Sturmouth* once was Part of the large Eſtate of the *Huſſeys*: For *Henry le Huſſey* had a Charter of Freewarren for it in the 5th Year of *Henry* the IIId, and his Grandſon *Henry le Huſſey* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 6th Year of *Edward* the IIId. But about the End of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, it became Part of the Poſſeſſion of the Eminent Family of the *Apulderfield*'s; and Sir *William Apulderfield*, about the Middle of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, gave it in Marriage with his Daughter *Elizabeth* to Sir *John Fineux*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth. But he died without Iſſue-Male, and *Jane* his only Daughter carried it to her Husband *John Roper*, Eſq; of St. *Dunſtan*'s in *Canterbury*; and in *Philpot*'s Time it continued in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Roper*, a Deſcendant of the ſame Family.

(a) *Peramb. p.* 280. I think *Lambard* judges right (*a*), that this *Sturmouth* was not the Place where the *Danes* loſt 16 Ships againſt King *Ælfred*'s Navy, as ſome have imagined: For the *Saxon* Chronicle ſaith plainly, that the King ſent his Forces out of *Kent* thither. And indeed the Place of that Action ſeems plainly to have been off of *Harwich* Haven in *Eſſex*; not far from which is a Place called *Starmære*.

But 'tis not improbable (by the Name of this Place) that the *Kentiſh* River *Stoure* did here once diſcharge it ſelf into the Sea; and as there ſeems to have been anciently a large Æſtuary hereabouts, as I have before hinted, this Place may have formerly been both of great Note and Antiquity.

STURREY, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Two Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it, becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to the uſual Sea or Fiſhing Saint, St. *Nicholas*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

The Church is neat, but hath nothing elſe remarkable in it.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sturrey* Manor, properly ſo called. I find the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s claiming and being allowed the uſual Privileges for his Manor of *Sturrey*, before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; but what came of it afterwards, or whether it be the ſame with what next follows, I can't tell. But *Philpot* ſaith,

2. That the Manor of *Sturrey* was anciently the Inheritance of the *Apulderfields*; and by *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of that Name, went in Marriage to Sir *John Phineux*; and by *Elizabeth*, another Daughter of his Son's, to Sir *John Smith*, Eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas Smith*, and Grandfather to *Philip Smith*, Viſcount *Strangford*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Mayton*. This Place was formerly the Eſtate of a Family of this Name; but it went thence by Sale to *Diggs*; and by *Leonard Diggs*, Grandfather to Sir *Dudley Diggs*, it was alienated to *Goodhugh*, and by a Daughter of that Name it went to *Baggs*, and thence by another Daughter to *Farmer*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

SUNDRISH, *Sundrige*, *Sundriche*; *Sundererſcæ*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*: Lies towards the *Weſt* End of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half *North Eaſtward* from *Weſtram*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Codſheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Lower one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 22 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Sundriſh*.

Places of Note here:

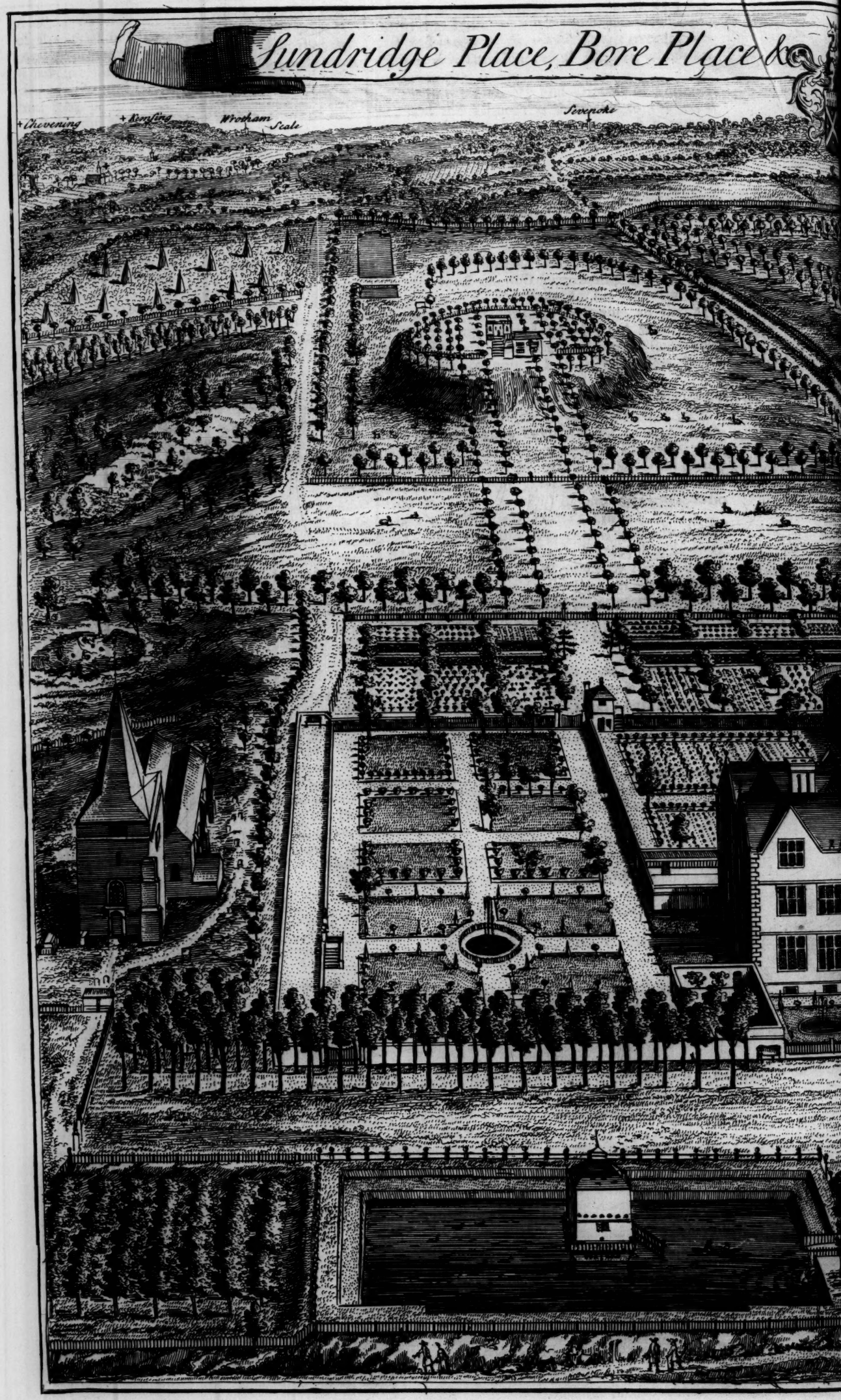
1. *Sundriſh* Manor, thus ſtands regiſter'd in *Domeſday* Book.

Sunderherſce eſt Manerium Archiepiſcopi quod Godwinus tenuit T. E. R. injuſte & Archiepiſcopus iſte Lanfrancus explacitavit illud contra Epiſcopum Bajocenſem juſte per conceſſum Regis: & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro uno Sul, & dimidium & nunc ſimiliter, & eſt appretiatum xviij. lib. & tamen qui tenet illud reddet inde xx. lib. & iv. lib. & unum Equitem de firma Archiepiſcopi. Hoc Manerium eſt in Hundredo de Codeſede.

Under *Boxley* I have given you at large this Pleading of *Lanfranc*; 'tis called *Placitum ad Peneuden.*

2. *Sundrich*: This perhaps under the Title of a *Manor in Sundriſh* of ſome peculiar Name, was, as high as any Diſcovery can ſhew us, the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Iſley* or *de Inſula*: *John de Inſula* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IId; and had Iſſue a Son of his own Name, who married *Joan* Daughter of Sir *Ralph de Fremingham*; by whom he had *Roger Iſley*,

Sundridge Place, Bore Place &c.



D^r Harris' Hist^r of Kent Vol. I. P. 204.

Sharps Place, the Seats of John Hyde Esq^r

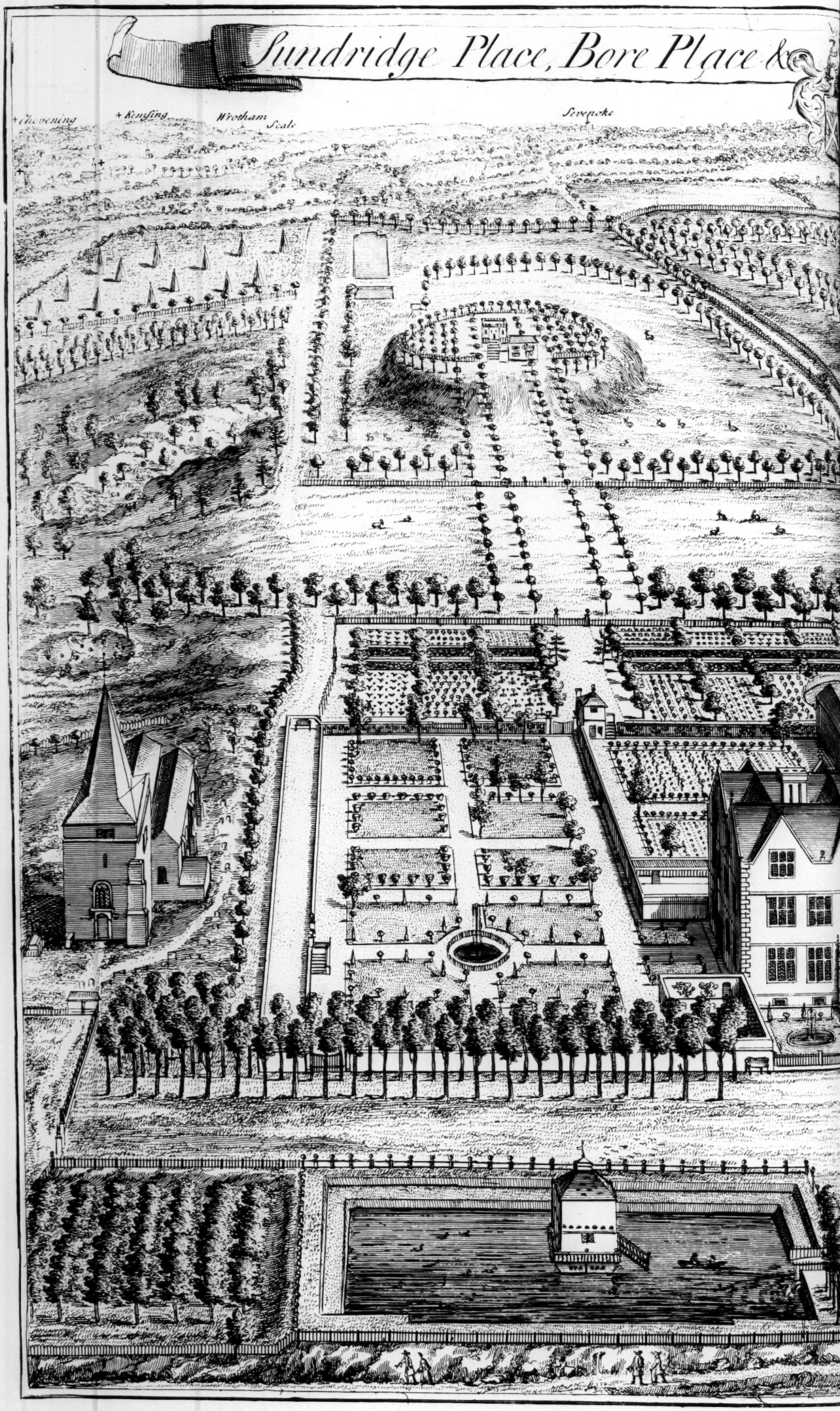
Sharps Place

Chidingstone

Bore Place in Chidingstone Parish.

L. Kip fecit.

Sundridge Place, Bore Place &



D.r Harris' Hist. of Kent Vol. I. P. 295.

Sharps Place, the Seats of John Hyde Esq.

Sharps Place

Chidingstone

Bore Place in Chidingstone Parish.

I. Kip fecit.

Iſley, Eſq; who in Right of his Mother was Heir to his Uncle *John Fremingham*, Eſq;, who died without Iſſue, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. This *Roger Iſley*'s Son *William Iſley*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 25th Year of K. *Henry* VI. as his Son *John Iſley* was in the 14th Year of K. *Edward* IV. and was buried in *Sandwich* Church, in the Year 1484. His Son *Thomas Iſley*, Eſq; was the Father of that unfortunate Sir *Henry Iſley*, Sheriff of *Kent* in the 34th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and again, in the 5th Year of *Edward* the VIth, who was executed at *Sevenoak*, in the 2d Year of Queen *Mary*, for being engaged in Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion; on which this Eſtate was forfeited to the Crown; but was reſtored again the ſame Year to his Son *William Iſley*, Eſq; who was afterwards Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 7th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*: After his Deceaſe, this Eſtate was ſold to *Brooker*; and thence not many Years after to Mr. *John Hyde*, ſecond Son of Mr. *Barnham Hyde*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign: And he was the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Brook's-Place.* This, ſaith *Philpot*, was ſo called, from its Situation near a Brook of Water; it was Part of the Eſtate of the *Iſleys* abovementioned, till one *John Iſley* ſold it to *John Alphew*; by one of whoſe Two Daughters and Coheirs it went in Marriage to Sir *Robert Read*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign. He left Four Daughters and Coheirs; by one of which, *Katherine*, this Place went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Lord Chief Juſtice alſo of the Common Pleas; but his Deſcendant *Thomas Willoughby*, Eſq; about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to Mr. *Hoskins* of *Oxted* in *Surrey*, whoſe Grandſon was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Hethenden*, or *Henden*: This is another Manor in *Sundriſh*, which formerly was Part of the Eſtate of the great Family of *Clare*; who were Earls of *Glouceſter*, and Lords of *Tunbridge*: And by an Heir-General of that Name it went by Marriage to *Audley*; and by another of that Name, paſſed the ſame way into that of *Stafford*; where it continued till it was forfeited to the Crown, by the Attainder of *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then that Prince in his 35th Year, granted it to Sir *John Greſham*, who died ſeized of it in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; but about the latter End of that Reign, it went by Sale from the *Greſhams* to Sir *Thomas Hoskins* above-mentioned; and in one of his Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Comb Bank.* This was a Seat in *Sundriſh* that formerly belonged to the *Iſleys*: And near it, ſaith *Philpot*, was found, by digging, many *Roman* Urns of Antique Figure: And from hence he concludes, that the *Roman Foſſe*, as he calls it, or publick Highway, came from *Oldborough*, by this Place in its Courſe to *Baſton* in *Heys*, and ſo to *Woodcott* in *Surrey*. And tho' I ſhew in ſeveral Places of this Book, that this could not be the Common *Watling-ſtreet*, which runs directly to *Rocheſter*, and thence to *Canterbury*, and ſo to *Dover*; yet I can't be ſure, that this was not Part of ſome latter Way, which they made from the latter *Portus Lemanis* to *London*: And if ſuch a latter Way was formed, as there is great Reaſon to conclude; as it could not paſs far from hence, ſo 'tis very probable that here might be a *Roman* Burying-Place for ſome of their Soldiers, which marched to and from *Romney* Marſh towards *London*, ſome time before they left *Britain*.

SUTTON by *Dover*, lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Five Miles *North Eaſt* from *Dover*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Cornilo*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

Part of the Pariſh Church was thrown down by an Earthquake, which happened *April* the 6th, 1580. 'Tis only a Curacy, and therefore not valued in the King's Books.

The Liberties of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and of St. *Auſtin* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sutton* was once the Inheritance of a Family called *Stroude*: *John de Stroude* held it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; next it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Criols*; and by a Daughter of Sir *Thomas Criol*, who was killed in the ſecond Battel of St. *Albans*, it went to *John Fogg*, Eſq; and from that Family was ſold to *Whitlock*, and thence to *Maycott*, thence to *Stokes*, and thence, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, to *Merryweather*; and there the Poſſeſſion abode in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. Beſides this Eſtate of the *Stroudes*, there was in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, a very conſiderable one here, which was claimed by the Heirs of *Waretius de Valoignes* before the Juſtices Itinerant, againſt one *Robert Haybebrand*, and they agreed the Matter amongſt themſelves.

SUTTON-AT-HONE; *i. e.* in or by the Valley: *Suthtuna*; lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Darent*, about Two Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtane*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here; and That of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* over thoſe Lands, which were Mr. *Roper*'s in this Pariſh, about 70 Years ago.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Annum*.

There is a Charter regiſtred in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *f.* 186. *b.* wherein King *Henry* the Iſt, gives to the Priory of St. *Andrew*'s in *Rocheſter*, "Eccleſiam de Suthtuna cum tota Decima in Annona, & Beſtiis, & Paſnagio, & in Molendinis, & in omnibus aliis rebus.

Note, This Place was formerly ſo eminent, as to give Denomination to the whole Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor and Parſonage of *Sutton* belongs to the preſent Church of *Rocheſter*, being ſettled upon it at its new Foundation, by King *Henry* the VIIIth.

2. St. *John's*. This was in ancient Times a Manor belonging to the *Knights Hoſpitallers*, who had a Manſion-Houſe here, called by this Name of St. *John's*, where they uſually reſided, when they came to viſit their Lands hereabouts; which were much increaſed by the Manor of *Grandiſons*, in the adjoining Pariſh of *Wilmington*; which ſee there.

On the general Suppreſſion of the *Alberge* of theſe doughty Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, their Revenues came to the Crown: And this Manor was by King *Henry* the VIIIth granted to Sir *Maurice Dennis*; and by his Coheir it went to *Thomas Cranfield*, whoſe great Grandſon *Vincent Cranfield* ſold it to Mr. *Hollis*, Merchant in *London*; who appears to have the Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time; but at preſent 'tis the Eſtate of *Abraham Hill*, Eſq; an ancient and worthy Fellow of the Royal Society.

3. There is alſo, as I'm inform'd, another Manor here, which was formerly accounted as a Part or an Appendage of that of St. *John*'s; which is now the Eſtate of Sir *John Letbalier*.

4. *Haly Sawters*, is another Manor here, which though now grown obſcure, had once for its Proprietors, Men of great Birth and Fortune: *Lawrence de Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, died ſeized of it in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IIId, as appears by *Rot. Eſch. N.* 47. And his Son alſo *John de Haſtings*, died in Poſſeſſion of it, in the 49th Year of that Prince. After this great Family, it went into that of *Arundel*; and *Richard Fitz-Allen* Earl of *Arundel*, who died ſeized of it in the 21ſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, left a Daughter and Coheir *Joan*, who carried it in Marriage to *William Beauchamp*, Baron of *Bergavenny*: His Son *Richard* left alſo an only Daughter *Elizabeth*, who carried it to her Husband *Edward Nevil*, who, in her Right, was Baron of *Bergavenny*. In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was got ſome-how into the Poſſeſſion of *Maio*; and *Thomas Maio* in the 28th Year of that Prince, ſold it to *Richard Paramour*, and he to Sir *Henry Brook*; and he to *Robert Wroth*, Eſq;; and he to *Edmund Hunt*, Eſq;; and this Gentleman parted with it to Mr. *William Hewſon*, whoſe Son ſold it to Mr. *Edward Badbie*.

5. *Hackſtaple*, is a Place here which was once the Eſtate of the *Killingworths*, and ſtaid there a good while; but by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George Killingworth*, it went in Marriage to Mr. *Chriſtopher Eglesfield*; but his Deſcendant *Francis Eglesfield* ſold it to Mr. *Chriſtopher Searle*, who appears to have been the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. I find by an old dateleſs Deed, among the many ſuch in the Archives of *Rocheſter* Church, that one *Simon de Wabulle* gave 9 Acres of Land to *John* Prior of, and to the Convent of *Rocheſter*: Which Land lay in a Place called *Scotteſworthfield* in this Pariſh. I gueſs by the Hand, that the Deed is about the Age of King *Edward* the Iſt, or IId.

7. I have ſeen alſo there a Deed of Exchange between *Thomas Prior* of *Rocheſter*, and *William Tottehalle*, Prior of St. *John*'s of *Jeruſalem*; whereby the former gives the latter Seven Acres and an half and one Rod of Land; in the Field called the *Wyneard*; and one Acre and one Rod in another Field, called the *Garden*, lying near the Gate of the Hoſpital of *Sutton*; in Exchange for Seven Acres and an half and one Rod, *&c.* of other Lands, Part of which lay in a Field called *Habrekommes Croft*, and Part in the Paſture called the *Leſe*: But this Inſtrument alſo is without Date, and not much later than the other.

This Pariſh became Impropriate, as I am informed, about the Year 1317, when *Kingſdown* and *Wilmington* were reckoned but as Chapels to it.

Sutton and *Wilmington* are ſtill, as it were, one Parſonage, though Two diſtinct Vicarages. The Vicarage of *Sutton* is endowed with Hay, Wood, and other ſmall Tithes, and with about 24 Acres of Glebe: It hath alſo an old Penſion of Four *Nobles per Annum*; and of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Peaſe, of each one Seam or Eight Buſhels, out of the Parſonage: And ſince the Reformation there is an Augmentation to it of 10 *l. per Ann.*

In *Sutton* Church I took notice of a Fair Monument of Sir *Thomas Smith*, who was Governor of the Trade between *England* and *Muſcovy*, in the Year 1625. Memorials alſo of *Thomas Gifford*, M. D. and of *Prat*. *A. D.* 1615. this Church was burnt down.

On a Pair of old Doors leading into the Burying-Place of the *Hills*, is a *Legend*, and a *Rebus* of a Tongue lolling out within a Buckle; which I fancied alluded to the Name of *Buckletongue*: And on Enquiry, I found there have been ſome of the Name of *Puckleſtone* hereabouts; which perhaps is a Corruption from *Buckleſtongue*. Such like punning *Rebus*'s I have met with in ſeveral Places of this County.

Benefactions to the Poor of this Pariſh.

1. From the Parſonage Annually 20 Buſhels of Barley, and 2 of Wheat.

2. Mrs. *Katherine Bamme* gave 20 Shillings *per Annum*, paid out of a Farm in *Gillingham*.

3. Sir *Thomas Smith* gave 5 *l.* 10 *s. per Annum*, for Bread, paid out of Houſes in *Diſtaff-Lane*, *London*.

4. *Thomas Terry* of *Shoreham* Yeoman, gave a Houſe and Land in this Pariſh.

5. Here is an Alms-Houſe of Four Ground Rooms, Four Chambers, and as many Garrets, for Four Perſons, and their Families: Which was the Gift of Mrs. *Katherine Wrote*: To which her Daughter added a Houſe and a Garden of 1 *l.* 15 *s. per Annum*; for the Repairs of the Almſ-Houſe.

SUTTON, Eaſt, lies about the Middle of *Kent*, about Four Miles *South Weſtward* from *Leneham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyeborne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath: It is in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church which is fair and neat, is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; which being accounted as a Chapel, and not valued in the King's Books, is now annexed to *Sutton Valence*.

In the Church I ſaw ſeveral Memorials of the Eminent Family of *Filmer*; as of *Robert Filmer*, Eſq; who was for Twenty Years Prothonotary of the Common Pleas in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; he died in the Year 1585: Of Sir *Edward Filmer* his Son, who married an *Argoll*; and who was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 13th Year of King *James* the Iſt. He and his Lady lived together 44 Years, and had Nine Sons and as many Daughters: Of Sir *Robert Filmer*, in 1653. Author of the Book about the Patriarchal Scheme of Monarchy: His Lady a *Hatton*: Of Sir *Edward Filmer* his Son, in 1668: Of Sir *Robert Filmer*, Baronet, married *Tuke*, who by the Mother was deſcended from the *Kemps* of *Ollantigh* in *Wye*; he died in 1678, and was Father to the Preſent Sir *Robert Filmer*. Memorials alſo of Sir *William Bevorſham*, Knight, Maſter in Chancery, in 1689; whoſe Eldeſt Daughter the Preſent Sir *Robert Filmer* married.

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Eaſt Sutton*; this hath had a great many Proprietors, before it came where it now continues, as my Worthy Friend Mr. *Forſter*, from the Evidences of the preſent Poſſeſſor aſſures me: As,

1. *Johannes de Salario*. 2. *Galfridus Martell*, in the 34th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. 3. *Adam de Martell*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, againſt whom the King brought a Claim; but the Jury gave it for *Martell*. 4. *Adomarus de Valentia*, in the 6th Year of *Edward* the IId. 5. *Thomas Weſt delare de Haſting*, in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. 6. *Reginaldus Grey de Ruthen*, in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. 7. *Robertus Epiſcopus Lond. & Gerard de Braybrook*, Chevalier, in the 4th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. 8. *Richard Brigge* alias *Lancaſter Rex Armorum*, in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry*

Henry the Vth. 9. *Thomas Buttiler*, and *Thomas Bank*, in the 3d Year of King *Henry* the Vth. 10. *Richard de Darrell, Miles*, in the 19th Year of King *Edward* the IVth. 11. *Johannes Tork de Ramsbury in Comitatu Wilt.* in the 1st Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. 12. *Richard Chetham* Prior of *Ledes*, in the 6th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. 13. *Henry Guldeford Miles contra Rotulator*, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. 14. *Richard Hill*, Esq;, in the 24th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth. 15. *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, on whose Attainder it came to the Crown; and in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, was granted to *John Tufton* and *Stephen Remys*, Gent. who in less than a Year joined in a Sale of it to *Thomas Argoll*, Esq;; and his Grandson, in the 8th Year of King *James* the Ist, sold it to Sir *Edward Filmer*, of *Little Charleton* in this Parish; descended from an ancient Family, seated at *Ottringden* in *Kent*; and as Mr. *Philpot* observes there, from an ancient Court Roll, were written *Filmour* and *Filmor*, in the Reign of *Edward* the IId, as I took Notice there. *Robert Filmer*, Esq; the Prothonotary in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, purchased a good Estate in this Parish, and built that fair Seat, called,

2. *Little Charleton*, leaving it to his Son Sir *Edward*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 13th Year of King *James* the Ist; and he purchased the Manor and House of *East Sutton*, of *John Argoll*, Esq; of *Colchester*, his Lady's Brother; and left it to his Eldest Son Sir *Robert Filmer*, Knight, who improved it with many Additional Buildings, and leaving *Little Charleton* seated himself here: The former Place after that, becoming only a Farm-House. This Gentleman was a great Sufferer for his Loyalty to King *Charles* the Ist; being often plunder'd by the Rebels, and at last imprisoned, and detained a long while in *Leeds* Castle. His Eldest Son Sir *Edward Filmer*, Knight, was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King *Charles* the Ist, and IId; but died unmarried at *Paris*. So that the Estate fell to his Brother *Robert Filmer*, Esq; who was created a Baronet, *Dec.* 24. 1674, who began to enclose the Site of the Manor House, and the Park here, with a Stone Wall; which was afterwards finished by his Son the Present Sir *Robert Filmer*, Baronet; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 1st Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*: And on the Marriage of his Heir Apparent *Edward Filmer*, Esq; he hath settled the Reversion of the Premises, on him and his Issue-Male.

In the 6th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, here were two Pieces of Land in this Parish, belonging to the Priory of *Leeds*; one called *Northbemesfield*, the other *Sharp Land*.

SUTTON Valence, lies about the Middle of *Kent*, about Four Miles and an half *South Eastward* from *Maidstone*, and in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyehorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *West* Division of the County, and *East* one of Justices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Diocese of *Canterbury*; and the Church, which is large, but with a low flat Tower, and no Spire, is dedicated to St. *Mary*. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.*

A Fair is kept here *November* 20.

William Lamb Clothworker of *London*, and Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and his great Favourite, erected here a Free Grammar-School, and endowed it with 20 *l. per Annum* to the Master, and 8 *l. per Annum* to the Usher, and built a good House for it.

He built also 6 Alms-Houses, with an Allowance of 10 *l. per Annum*; and with an Orchard and Gardens to them.

Places of Note here:

1. *Sutton-Castle.* The Ruins of this Place appeared in *Philpot*'s Time very magnificent: And *Kilburn* thinks it was built when the Sea flowed into the Valley below: As he concludes, it certainly did once, by an Anchor which was found not far from this Castle, within the Memory of Men lately living in his Time: But by whom, or the Time exactly where it was built, doth not appear. But *Philpot* supposes it to have been early enough in the Family of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, so as to denominate this Place *Sutton Valence*: By *Isabella*, Daughter to his Son *Aymer de Valence*, it went in Marriage to *Lawrence* Lord *Hastings*, who in her Right had the Earldom of *Pembroke*, as well as this Estate. His Grandson *John Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, sold it to *Reginald Grey*, and *Richard Talbot*: After these it came into the Possession of the *Cliffords* of *Bobbing-Court*; and staid among them, till by *Mildred*, only Daughter of *Nicholas Clifford*, Esq; it went in Marriage first to *Harper*, next to *More*, Thirdly to *Warren*, and lastly to *Blount*. She had Issue only by *Harper* and *More*: And in her Right *Edward* Lord *More* of *Mellifont* in *Ireland*, and Sir *Edward Harper* divided the Possession. Sir *Edward Harper* sold this Place to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet; whose Grandson of the same Name was in Possession in *Philpot*'s Time: He sold it to Sir *William Drake*, in the Year 1670: And in 1708, by Trustees, *Montague Drake*, an Infant, sold it by Act of Parliament to *Christopher*, now Sir *Christopher Desbouvery*; with all his other Lands in this Parish, at *Chart Sutton*, *Otham*, *Langley*, *Stapleherst*, *Bocton*, *Monchensie*, *Bromfield*, and *Marden*; except what was settled in Jointure on Dame *Elizabeth Drake*, the Wife of *Samuel Trotman*, Esq;.

2. *Cheyneys-Court*: This was so called from its having been long in the Name of *Cheyney*: But at last Sir *Thomas Cheyney* sold it to *Iden*; by a Daughter of whom it went to *Barton*; and thence by Sale to *Wollet*; and thence it went the same way to *Jordan*; who was the Possessor in *Philpot*'s Time.

SWANSCOMBE, *Swegenscomb*, the Camp of *Swain* the *Dane*; lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, near the River *Thames*, about Two Miles *Westward* from *Gravesend*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Axtone*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *West* Division of the County, and upper one of Justices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery and Diocese of *Rochester*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 25 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

There were Two ancient Monuments in this Church mentioned by *Wever*, but they are now gone: Of *Reginald Thomas*, here *A. D.* 1494; and of *Nicholas Bonevant* and *Agnes* his Wife, in 1516. *Wever* saith also, that this Church (*a*) in Times past was much haunted by a mad Company of Pilgrims, who came hither for St. *Hidesferth*'s Help; a Bishop, by Conjecture of his Picture, which in his Time was standing in the upper Window of the *South* Isle: To this Saint such as were distracted, ran for the Recovery of their Wits: Which Cure was performed by Warmth, Close-keeping, and strict Diet: A Cure no more miraculous, saith *Lambard*, than is at this Day made by the Keepers of *Bedlam*. But how they came by this Episcopal Saint I don't know. I never saw his Name in any Ca-

(*a*) *Funeral Monuments*, p. 332.

talogue of Saints among the *Saxons*, or any where elſe.

The late Editor of *Camden* thinks that the Camp of King *Swain* was here, which others ſeem to place with more Probability at *Greenhithe* in this Pariſh. The People are poſſeſſed with an Opinion, which I can't think improbable, That the Vale between *Northfleet* and *Swanſcombe* was once all over-flowed with Water; and a ſecure Road for Ships to lye at Anchor in: And they confirm this Conjecture by the Relations of Anchors being dug up here. But whether *Swain* came hither with his Ships or not, 'tis probable that he built a Caſtle here, the Ruins of which do yet remain to this Day, as I am informed. And here are ſeveral of the *Daniſh* Camps and Sconces, as they are judged to be, and I believe very rightly, ſcattered about in this Pariſh; as on *high Reads Hill*, on the Mounts, and in *Swanſcomb* Park, I ſaw ſeveral of them, but none above 30 or 40 Yards over. They all lie very high; and ſeem to have been Places where a ſmall Number of Men were ordered to lie and eſpy out the Countrey, and to give Warning of the Approach of an Enemy: Some of them have an hollow Place on the Top.

But that which hath rendred *Swanſcombe* more famous than all theſe Things, is the famous Legend of *Thomas Spot*, a Monk of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*; which in *Selden*'s Tranſlation (*a*) from the *Latin* of *Lambard* in Explication: *Verborum* ſtands thus:

(*a*) *Notes on* Poly Albion. *p.* 302.

"When the *Norman* Conqueror had the Day, "he came to *Dover-Caſtle*, that he might, with "the ſame Eaſe, ſubdue *Kent* alſo: Wherefore "*Stigand* Archbiſhop, and *Egelſine* Abbot, as the "Chief of that Shire, obſerving, that now "whereas heretofore no Villains had been in "*England*, they ſhould be now all in Bondage "to the *Normans*; they aſſembled all the County, and ſhewed the imminent Danger, the Inſolence of the *Normans*, and the hard Condition of Villainage: They, reſolving all rather to die than loſe their Freedom, purpoſe "to encounter with the Duke for their Countrey's Liberties. Their Captains are the Archbiſhop and the Abbot.

"Upon a Day appointed they met all here "at *Swanſcombe*, and harbouring themſelves in "the Woods, with Boughs in every Man's Hand, "they encompaſs his Way. The next Day the "Duke coming by *Swanſcombe*, ſeemed to ſee "with Amazement, a Wood approaching towards him: The *Kentiſh* Men at the Sound of "the Trumpet, take themſelves to Arms; when "preſently the Archbiſhop and Abbot were "ſent to the Duke, and ſaluted him with theſe "Words:

"*Behold, Sir Duke, the* Kentiſh *Men come to "meet you, willing to receive you as their Liege "Lord, upon that Condition, that they may for ever "enjoy their ancient Liberties and Laws uſed among "their Anceſtors: Otherwiſe, preſently offering War; "being ready rather to dye than undergo a Yoke of "Bondage, and loſe their ancient Laws.*

"The *Norman* in this narrow Pinch, "not ſo *willingly* as *wiſely*, granted their "Deſire; and Hoſtages being given on both "Sides, the *Kentiſh* Men direct the *Normans* to "*Rochiſter*, and deliver them the County and "the Caſtle of *Dover*.

This is the round famous Story of the Valiant and Brave *Kentiſh*, which hath been told ſo often, and our County ſo often celebrated thereupon that 'tis really a Thouſand Pities 'tis not true. How handſomely doth *Drayton* in his *Poly-Albion* compliment us on this Occaſion, *p.* 299.

O Noble Kent! *quoth he, this Praiſe doth thee belong,*
The hard'ſt to be controll'd, impatienteſt of Wrong.
Who, when the Norman *firſt with Pride and Horror*
[*ſway'd,*
Threw'ſt off the Servile Yoke upon the Engliſh *laid:*
And with a high Reſolve moſt bravely did'ſt reſtore
That Liberty ſo long enjoy'd by thee before.
Not ſuff'ring foreign Laws ſhould thy free Cuſtoms bind,
Then only ſhowdſt thy ſelf of all the Saxon *Kind,*
Of all the Engliſh *Shires be thou Sirnam'd the Free;*
And foremoſt ever plac'd when they ſhall reckon'd be.

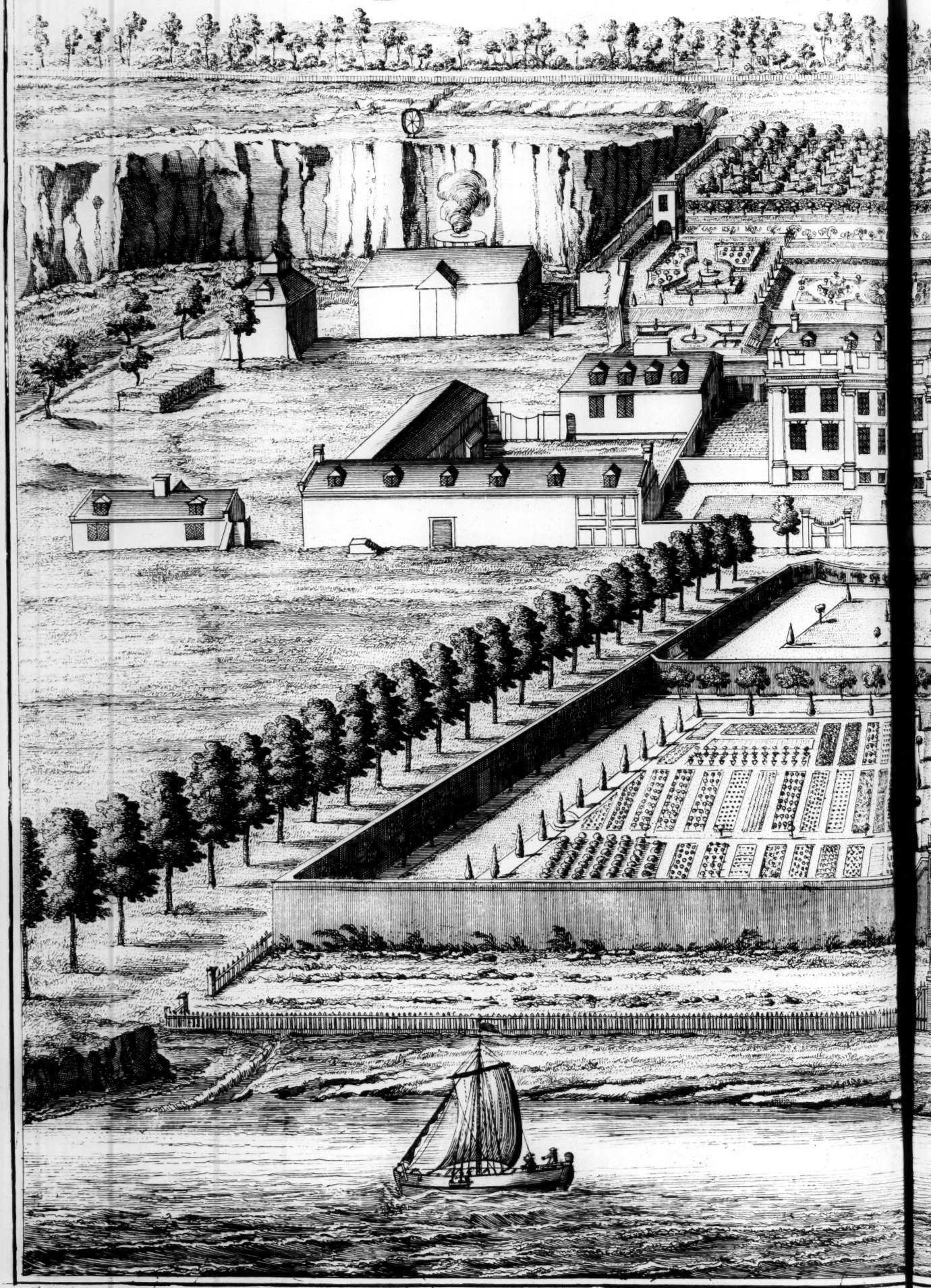
But the judicious *Selden*, who hath written Notes on this Learned Poem, ſaith, 'This Report 'of *Thomas Spot* is not, methinks, of clear Credit, 'as well by Reaſon that no Warrant of the Hiſtorians about the Conqueſt affirm it (and this Monk 'lived under King *Edward* the Iſt,) as alſo 'for his Commixture of a *Fauxette* about Villainage; ſaying, it was not in *England* before 'that Time, which is apparently falſe by divers 'Teſtimonies'. And tho' that Learned Commentator made a Doubt, Whether before the Conqueſt there were any Villains in *Kent*; yet Mr. *Somner*, a very skilful Antiquary of our own County, doth fully ſhew (*b*), that Villainage prevailed here, as well as in other Counties of *England*, before the *Norman* Conqueſt: As I can abundantly ſhew, were it neceſſary here, from the *Textus Roffenſis*, and other ancient Manuſcripts, both before and after that Time: But I leave this to my Diſcourſe about *Gavelkind*, in its proper Place.

(*b*) Gavelkind *both Name and Place.*

As to this particular Fact, the Learned and Judicious *Camden* leaves this Story to the Credit of the firſt Relator only; 'If, ſaith he, *we may* 'believe Thomas Spott, for no ancient Hiſtorian 'ſaith any Thing of it: Which as Mr. *Somner* obſerves very juſtly, *pag.* 64, is very ſtrange. *Ingulfus* is very particular about the Affairs of *Kent*, and yet hath not a Word of this Story. Beſides this, *Gulielmus Pictavenſis*, the Conqueror's own Chaplain, tho' he hath written a particular Account of his Maſter's Expedition hither: And alſo *Ordericus Vitalis*; do not only make no mention of this Paſſage, but do both agree in a contradictory Account: For they ſay that Duke *William* immediately after the Battel of *Haſtings*, marched not to *London*, as this Story ſuppoſes, but directly for *Dover-Caſtle*; in his Way to which, he ſtopped at *Romney*, and revenged upon that Town, the Death of ſome of his Men, who by Miſtake landing there, had been ſlain by the Inhabitants: When he came to *Dover*, though great Numbers had got together there, yet they readily ſubmitted to him; and he ſpent Eight Days in fortifying the Caſtle: Marching thence towards *London*, the *Kentiſh* Men met him not far from *Dover*, I ſuppoſe on *Barham* Down, ſwore Fealty to him, and delivered him Hoſtages. Thence he haſtened towards *London*, becauſe he knew that *Stigand* the Archbiſhop had conſpired with the Earls *Edwin* and *Merchar* to ſet up *Edgar Atheling* againſt him. So that General *Stigand* was not at *Canterbury* to aſſiſt Collonel *Egelſine*, the Monk of St. *Auſtin*'s, as this Story ſuppoſes, nor even in the County at that Time. *Malmsbury* agrees in this Account about the Conqueror's firſt marching to *Dover*. And indeed *Florentius Wigorn*, *Hovenden*, and others, tell us, That notwithſtanding the pretended Privileges obtained to *Kent*, by this their meeting of King *William* the Iſt, with their Boughs, yet that this County ſuffer'd as much as any others in this Part of *England*, by the Deva[illegible]tations and Depredations of the *Normans*, immediately after the Battel of *Haſtings*: Nay, this Monk himſelf ſaith, *Quod Willielmus Baſtardus, omnes ferè*

Ter-

Ingries at Greenhith the



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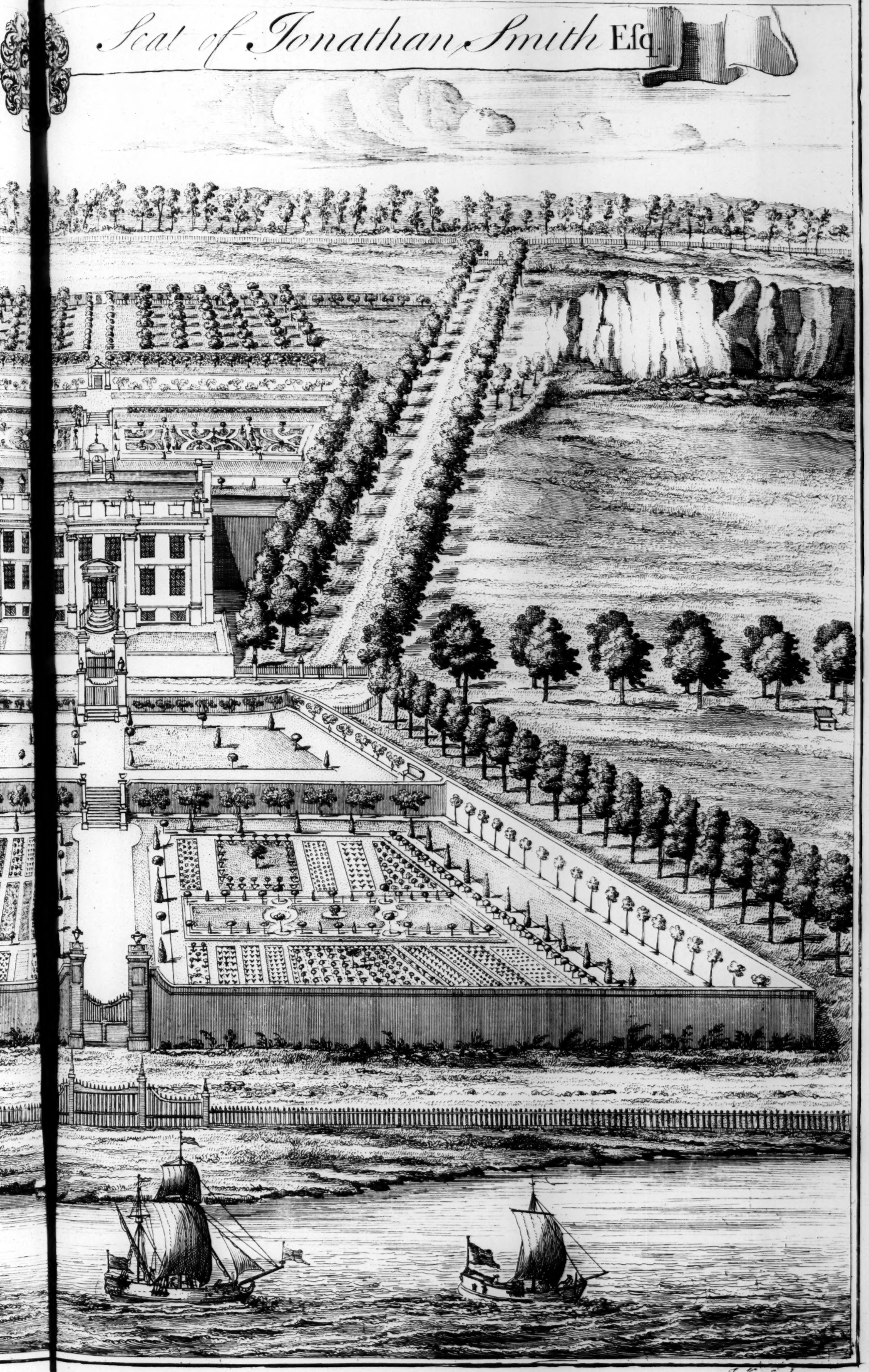
Seat of Jonathan Smith Esq.



T. Kip Sculp:

Terras contulit, &c. That King *William* the Baſtard ſeized on almoſt all the Lands in *Kent*, and gave them to his Brother *Odo*: And how freely that Biſhop made uſe of them, appears by the Complaint that the Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* made to the King againſt him; as you may obſerve before, from the Account I have given you under *Boxley*; about Archbiſhop *Lanfranc's Placitum apud Pinendene*: It ſeems then that our *Kentiſh* Bough Men, made but an indifferent Bargain with the Conqueror, though they frighted him into their own Terms. But indeed the whole Relation is ridiculous and contradictory, and taſtes only of the Fiction of a ſilly Monk, who had a mind to get Credit and Glory to his Convent; by repreſenting that Place as chiefly inſtrumental in gaining their Laws and Liberties to the People of *Kent*.

Places of Note in *Swanſcombe*.

1. *Swanſcombe* Manor. This was anciently Part of the Inheritance of the *Montchenſies*, called in Latin *de Monte Caniſio*. By *Domeſday* Book it appears, That *Hubert de Monchenſie* was the firſt of this Family here: His Son *William de Monchenſie*, as *Philpot* calls him (though it is more likely to be his Great Grandſon, if the Date be right) died poſſeſs'd of it *A. D.* 1287. his Daughter and Heir *Dionis*, in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, held it of the King *in Capite*, valued then at 6 *l. per Ann.* and carried it in Marriage to *Hugh de Ver*, who hereby became Baron *Swanſcombe*, and ſat as ſuch in Parliament in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IId: But he dying without Iſſue, *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, claimed it in Right of his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir to *John de Monchenſie*, ſecond Brother to *William de Monchenſie* above-mentioned. And from him it deſcended to *Aymer de Valence* his Son; but he dying Childleſs, in the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId, by his Siſter *Iſabella* it went in Marriage to *Lawrence de Haſtings*; who in her Right was Earl of *Pembroke* and Baron of *Swanſcombe*. His Grandſon, *John de Haſtings* died without Iſſue in the 13th Year of King *Richard* the IId; and the Year ſave one following, *Reginald Grey* and *Richard Talbot* were by Marriage found to be his Heirs, who divided his Eſtate between them. This fell to *Talbot's* Share, who had before a conſiderable Eſtate in *Swanſcombe*, by Deſcent from his Anceſtors *Richard Talbot*, who had married *Elizabeth*, one of the Coheirs of *John Comin*, Earl of *Badznoth*, whoſe Lady was Siſter and Coheir to *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Baron of *Swanſcombe*. And in this Family of *Talbot* did this Manor continue till about the End of King *Henry* the VIth; and then it was ſold to Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Beckworth-Caſtle* in *Surrey*; who had a Grant for a Fair here on *Whitſun-Tueſday*; and whoſe Son Sir *William Brown*, in the 12th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, ſurrendred it into the King's Hands for the Uſe of his Mother *Ciceley* Dutcheſs of *York*: On whoſe Deceaſe it returned to the Crown, and continued there till Queen *Elizabeth* in her firſt Year granted it to *Ralph Weldon*, Eſq; whoſe Great Grandſon of the ſame Name was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot's* Time; and I believe it is ſtill in the Deſcendants of this Family.

2. *Alchardon* alias *Combes*, is another Place in *Swanſcombe*, which for many Hundreds of Years was the Inheritance of a Family of the Name of *Cumbe* or *Combe*; and it ſtaid in this Name till King *Edward* the IVth's Time, and then was ſold to *Swan* of *Hookhouſe* in *Southfleet*: In which Family it continued till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was again ſold to *Lovelace*; who parted with it the ſame way to *Carter*; and he to *Hardreſs*; and thence it went again by Sale to *Fagge*; who in the 10th Year of King *James* the Iſt, ſold it to *Hudſon*; and his Deſcendant, not long after alienated it to Mr. *Richard Head* of *Rocheſter*; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

3. *Ince Grice* in *Green Hythe*, is a Place here which once belonged to the Priory of *Dartford*, and at the general Suppreſſion came to the Crown; and ſtaid there till King *Edward* the VIth, in his 5th Year granted it in Fee-farm to *Martin Muriel*; the Fee-ſimple remaining ſtill in the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in her 5th Year, granted it to *Edward Derbyſhire* and *John Bere*; who not long after joined in a Sale of it to *Jones*: And he in King *James* the Iſt's Reign ſold it to *Holloway*; whoſe Son and Heir, Mr. *Thomas Holloway*, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, alienated it to Captain *Edward Brent*, of *Southwark* by *London*; whoſe Deſcendant, *Edward Brent*, ſold it to Mr. *John Smith*, the Father of the preſent Poſſeſſor, *Jonathan Smith*, Eſq; who with his Brother Captain *Nathaniel Smith*, reſides here, and hath made it a fine Seat. The Houſe is very agreeably ſituated near the *Thames*, with a fine Proſpect, and very pleaſant Gardens, both downwards towards the River, and above the Houſe towards the Road; and by building a new Front lately, and other Improvements and Additions, Mr. *Smith* hath made it very beautiful and pleaſant.

I think Mr. *Lambard* judges right, that *Green Hythe*, which is in the Pariſh of *Swanſcombe*, is the Place where *Swain* the *Daniſh* Prince landed, and 'tis probable, encamped; or at leaſt where he himſelf lay; becauſe the Situation of it is ſuch, as commands a full View of the River both Ways.

Green Hythe is very famous for Shipping of Chalk, Gravel, Bricks and Flint-ſtones for *London*.

SWAYCLIFF, *Swallcliff*, *Swallowclive*, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, near the Sea, about Five Miles *Northward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Whitſtaple*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: 'Tis in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is ſmall, and dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin's* claims over the Manor of *Swaycliff*; and *That* of the Dean of *Canterbury* over the Manor of *Shourt*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Swaycliff* Manor. This Place was given by *Eadbald* King of *Kent*, to the Nunnery of St. *Mildred* at *Minſter* in *Thanet*: But when King *Canutus* tranſlated her Body to St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*, this Manor was made Part of the Demeſnes of that Abbey. The Prior and Monks of that Monaſtery granted it to be held in Fee, by a Family of the Name of *Swaycliff* or *Swalclive*; and they were in Poſſeſſion of it in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; but before the End of King *Edward* the Iſt, this Family gave Place to that of St. *Lawrence*; and *Thomas de St. Lawrence* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight: But his Grandſon *Thomas de St. Lawrence*, leaving only one Daughter, by her it went in Marriage to Sir *William Apulderfield*: And *Elizabeth*, one of his Daughters and Coheirs, carried it to her Husband Sir *John Phineux*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench: And by his only Daughter *Jane*, it went again in Marriage to *John Roper*, Eſq; and in this Fami-

Family it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt, and then was ſold to Mr. *Benedict Barnham*; and by one of his Four Daughters it went to *Soam* of *Suffolk*; he ſold it to *Perry*, and he conveyed it the ſame Way to *Gould*; who was, I ſuppoſe, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

In *An.* 946. King *Eadred* gave Lands at *Swalclive* to one *Hereſigus*, a Servant of his; and he ſettled it on the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s, on Condition that he might be buried within that Place.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* Iſt the Abbot of St. *Auſtin* claimed to have the uſual Privileges of a Manor for the Lands of his Convent here; and it was allowed of by the Judges Itinerant, upon the Verdict of a Jury.

SWINGFIED, *Swynfield*, or *Swinkfield*, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Elebam*, in the Bailiwick of *Stowting*, Hundred of *Folkſtone*, Lath of *Shipway*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

It is in the Deanery of *Dover*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church which is but a ſmall Building is dedicated to St. *Peter*. *Wever* ſaith here was a fair Monument, whereon lay the Image of a Man in Armour, and with his Legs croſſed, expreſſing his having taken upon him the Cruſade: But the Inſcription was gone.

Here was alſo a Memorial of *William Tong*, and his Son; who gave one of the Windows in the Church, under which he was buried.

Places of Note here:

1. The *Preceptory* here you will find an Account of among the Religious Houſes: After the Suppreſſion it was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 33d Year, to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who not long after ſold it to *Palmer*; and in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Henry Palmer* of *Wingham*.

2. At the Time of *Domeſday* Survey, *Robert Phineux* or *Fineux*, was Lord of this Place: And *Darell* ſaith that the Inhabitants of this Pariſh were obliged to maintain the *Watch-Tower* in *Dover-Caſtle*.

3. *Bonington*, or *Bointon*, and 4. *Northcourt*, are two little Manors in *Swingfield*, which as high as any Evidence which *Philpot* could get a Sight of, did belong to the ancient and eminent Family of the *Criols*. And they were both given by *Nicholas Criol*, or as he began now to be called *Keriel*, in the 3d Year of King *Richard* the IId, to *John Phineux*, Eſq; out of Gratitude to him, for ſaving his Life at the Battel of *Poictiers*: And his Deſcendant of the ſame Name, and Son by a Second Wife to Sir *John Phineux* the Judge, who was born here, leaving only One Daughter, ſhe carried this Eſtate to her Husband, Sir *John Smith*: And in *Philpot*'s Time both theſe Manors were in the Poſſeſſion of his Grandſon, *Philip Smith* Viſcount *Strangford*.

4. In the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, *John Monins*, Eſq; held Land here, and paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Nicholas de Criol* claimed Freewarren for his Lands in this Pariſh; and it was allowed him by the Jury and Juſtices Itinerant.

TENHAM, *Teneham*, *Lambard* ſaith, *Tynham*, the Town of Ten Houſes; lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, near the Iſle of *Shepey*, about Two Miles and an half *Eaſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, Hundred of *Tenham*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Tenham*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*; which, ſaith *Somner*, A. D. 1227, was annexed to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, by *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: And in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, the Lord *Andomer de Rupy*, an Alien, held this with the Archdeaconry: And this Church was then valued at 130 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* and the Tenths deducted. 'Tis now a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Ann.* The Church is large, with only a Tower, and no Steeple: There are Remains of good painted Glaſs in the Windows. And Memorials of the Interment of *John Froggenhall*, Eſq; in the Year 1444: Of *John Sutton* Vicar here, in 1468; of *Robert Heyward*, in 1509; of *William Weeks*, in 1533; and of *Mary*'s, pretty ancient.

Tenham had the Grant of the *Tueſday*'s Market; and a Fair for Three Days, at the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin; obtained by *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign. And it was once ſo conſiderable, as to give Name to the whole Hundred in which it ſtands.

Mr. *Lambard*, p. 263, ſaith, *Tenham* is the moſt *dainty Piece* of all *Kent*; and ſuch a Singularity, as the whole *Britiſh* Iſland is not able to pattern. The Iſland of *Thanet*, ſaith he, and thoſe *Eaſtern* Parts, are the *Granary*; the *Weald* is the *Wood*; *Romney Marſh* the Meadow Plot; the *North* Downs, towards the *Thames*, are the *Cony Garth*, or Warren of this County; and *Tenham*, with Thirty other Pariſhes lying on each Side the *Dover* Road, and extending from *Rainham* to *Bleanwood*, are the Cherry-Garden and Apple-Orchard: But as *Tenham* is the Parent of all the reſt; for here it was that *Richard Harris* Fruiterer to King *Henry* the VIIIth, firſt planted Cherries, Pepins, and golden Renates: This he did *A. D.* 1533. in a Piece of Ground here, called the *Brennet*, of 105 Acres, which he divided into Ten Parcels, and planted his Trees in the *Quincunx* Order: So is it alſo the moſt large and beautiful of all of them.

The Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had once ſome *Seat* or Houſe in this Pariſh: For in King *Henry* the IId's Reign, there was a Diſpute before the Archbiſhop, who then reſided here, between the Priors of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, about placing the Croſier of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, after he was dead; the Priory of *Canterbury* claiming that it ought to be ſent to them, and laid on their high Altar: Of which more elſewhere.

Here alſo the great Archbiſhop *Hubert* departed this Life, as *Matthew Paris* tells us.

The Situation of *Tenham* can't be much commended, with Regard to Health: And *Lambard* ſaith the following old Rhime was common in the Countrey hereabouts;

He that will not Live long,
Let him dwell at Muſton, Tenham, *or* Tong.

Places of Note here:

1. *Tenham* Manor. This, ſaith *Philpot*, was given to (or rather exchanged with) *Chriſt-Church* Priory in *Canterbury*, by *Kenulf* King of *Mercia* at the Entreaty of *Athelard*; it was then accounted 12 Plow-lands: And the Land given in Exchange, was in *Creges Emeline*; *i. e.* the Iſle of *Elmley* by *Crogdepe*, or the Water which parts the Royalty of *Swale*, between *Tenham* and *Feverſham*. In *Domeſday* Book this Place ſtands thus: *Tæneham eſt Manerium Archiepiſcopi, & in T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro v. Sul. & dimid. & nunc ſimiliter, &*

& est appretiatum L. lib. On, or rather before, the general Suppreſſion of all the Religious Houſes, Archbiſhop *Cranmer* exchanged this with the Crown: And there it continued till King *James* the Iſt granted it to Sir *John Roper*, whom he ſoon after created Baron of *Tenham*; becauſe he was the firſt who openly proclaimed him in this County; and in his Deſcendant, the preſent Lord *Roper*, Baron of *Tenham*, doth this Manor continue.

2. *Frogenhall* is a Place here, which anciently was a Manor, and the Seat of a Family of that Name: *Richard de Frogenhall* died ſeized of it in the 33d Year of King *Edward* the IIId. By his Grand-Daughter *Anne*, it went in Marriage to *Thomas Quadring*; and by *Joan* his Daughter, to *Richard Drylond*, Eſq;; and again by *Katherine*, another Daughter of his, it paſſed the ſame way to *Reginald Norton*, Eſq;: Here it ſtaid ſeveral Ages, but at length was ſold to *Green*, and from thence was alienated to *Clark*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Telverton* is a Manor here which formerly was called *Elverton*, and lay within the Precincts of a Chapelry here, called *Stone*, below the Church: The Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, in the Lane or Street below the Church. And the Tithe of this Manor, *Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Brother to the Archbiſhop, did, with his Conſent, make a Grant of to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*. Somn. Cant. p. 156.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *John de Orlanſtone*, and others, unjuſtly ſeized upon the Eſtate of *Richard Peyforer* in this Pariſh, who lived then at *Lyndeſtede*: But a Judgment was given for him by the Juſtices Itinerant; and *Orlanſtone* ordered to Gaol, till he made Satisfaction, and paid the Coſts, *&c.*

4. *Sandown* is a Field, on the left Hand of the Road to *Canterbury*, about a Mile *South South-Weſt* from *Tenham* Church; which is compaſſed all around with a Bank; in a Wood on the Top there is a *Tumulus* or Barrow, hollow on the Top; and Dr. *Plot* judged it to be a *Roman* Work, which is not improbable.

TENTERDEN, anciently, ſaith *Philpot*, written *Thein Warden*, as being the Ward or Guard of the *Thane* in this Valley: And he thinks it was a Branch of the Government of the old *Anderida*; which he thinks ſtood at *Redinghill*, not far from hence: See *Newenden*.

It lies towards the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Rother*, about Six Miles *Eaſtward* from *Cranebrook*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Hundred of *Tenterden*, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Corporation of *Tenterden*: The Liberties whereof, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over it. But the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor of *Tenterden*; and *that* of *Wye* claims over the *Den* of *Chepebridge*. This Pariſh and the aforeſaid Hundred are incorporated by the Name of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*; as they were before that, by the Name of Bailiff and Commonalty of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*; and even before that, by the Name of Barons of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*.

'Tis a Member of the ancient Town of *Rye*, being annexed to it in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, when alſo this Town and Hundred were firſt incorporated. As *Kilburn* ſaith, it was governed by a Port-Reeve or Bailiff, till the 43d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then made a Mayor-Town.

The Election for the Bailiff formerly, and now for the Mayor, is *Auguſt* 29. in the *Town-hall*.

The Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is dedicated to St. *Mildred*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 33 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.*

In this Church was anciently a famous Altar, dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*. The preſent Church is a large handſome Building, with a good tall Tower. Here is a fair Monument of the *Whitfields*, an ancient Family in this Pariſh; and Memorials of *Auſtin* and *Short*, and of *Philips* and *Curtis*. There uſed formerly to be a Beacon hung from the Top of *Tenterden* Steeple; whoſe *Erection* hath been commonly ſaid, *to be the Cauſe of* Godwin's *Sands*. The Reaſon of which ſeemingly extravagant Saying, *Kilburn* ſaith, was this: In the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, Earl *Godwine* had a great deal of Land in *Eaſt Kent*, near the Iſle of *Thanet*; and this was defended from the Sea by a great Wall, and became *A. D.* 1099. the Poſſeſſion of the Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, ſtill retaining the Name of *Godwine*'s Lands. Now the Abbot being alſo Owner of the Parſonage of *Tenterden*, and having begun to build the fine Tower, it took up ſo much of his Thoughts, Time, and Money, that he neglected the Care of Walling and Fencing againſt the Sea, near the Iſle of *Thanet*; and conſequently on *November* the IIId of that Year, *viz.* 1099, the Sea broke in, overflowed all the Lands; and the Place hath ever ſince been known by the Name of *Godwine's Sands*.

Fuller in his *Worthies*, p. 65, ſaith, That a Collection of Money to fence againſt the Sea in *Eaſt Kent*, was placed in the Hands of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; who very fairly appropriated it to the Building of this Steeple; which it ſeems many People had much ſet their Hearts upon.

G. Sandys, alſo a *Kentiſh* Gentleman, in his Notes on *Ovid Metamorphoſis*, p. 281. tells the Story much to the ſame Senſe.

Twine tells us, that the ancient Name of the Place now called *Godwine's Sands* was *Lomea*; and that it was once an Iſland: But there is no ſuch Iſland mentioned in that accurate Survey contained in *Domeſday* Book, nor any Account there or elſewhere of any Authority, of Earl *Godwine*'s having had any ſuch Lands in *Eaſt Kent*; which could not well have been omitted in our ancient Writings, if it had been certainly ſo: And as to the Name of *Godwine's Sands* our Learned and Judicious Mr. *Somner*, in his *Rom. Forts & Ports*, p. 24. takes it to have been a Corruption from the *Britiſh* Gwydn, which ſignifies a ſoft but yet a tenacious Soil: And if it ever was called *Lomea*, as *Twine* in his Book *de Rebus Albionicis* ſaith it was, he thinks that Name might come from the *Saxon Lam*, (whence our *Engliſh* Lome) of the ſame Signification with the *Britiſh* Gwydn. And inſtead of the Sea's overflowing it, as is ſuppoſed in the latter End of King *William* the IId's, or the Beginning of King *Henry* the Iſt's Reigns, Mr. *Somner* judges, that it rather was *left bare* and *deſerted* by the Sea, in that great Inundation, which drowned a great Part of *Flanders*, and the *Low Countries* about that Time (*a*): And though at firſt, or all at once, it might not become a very dangerous Shoal, yet it might eaſily grow to be ſo by Degrees, and become worſe and worſe, by thoſe Inundations being continued in the *Low Countries*. I can't therefore, you ſee, agree, that the Reaſons given by *Kilburn*, *Fuller*, &c. for the Riſe of that Proverb, That *Tenterden* Steeple was the Cauſe of the Riſe of *Godwine's Sands*; and I think no one that ſees it, will conclude that the Tower it ſelf is of ſo ancient a Date; it muſt therefore paſs as it hath done for an extravagant Saying; which perhaps

Godwine's Sands.

(*a*) Silveſter Girald. *in his Itinerary of* Wales. HectorBoetius, &c.

haps was only brought in, to expoſe ſome forced Conſequence in Reaſoning: By which a Man might ſay, *You may as well tell me, that the Building of* Tenterden *Steeple was the Cauſe of* Godwine's Sands, *as that your Concluſion can be inferred from thoſe Premiſes.*

Here is an ancient Free-ſchool, which was founded by one *Heyman*, Anceſtor of Sir *Peter Heyman*.

And one Mr. *William Marſhall*, about *A. D.* 1521, gave 10 *l. per Ann.* towards the Payment of a School-Maſter; which is now paid by Sir *John Hales*, who hath the Lands called *Marſhalls*. And Mr. *Mantle* of this Place gave, as I am informed, 200 *l.* which is laid out in Land in *New Romney*, for the Benefit of this School.

A Market is kept in this Town on *Fridays*, and an Annual Fair on *Apr.* 25.

Places of Note here:

1. *Heronden.* This is a Place here, which once had Proprietors of its own Name; and their Arms were *a Heron riſing upon Wing:* But at laſt, Part of this Eſtate was ſold to Sir *John Baker*, Anceſtor to Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: And ſome other Parcels of it were ſold to *Auſtin* and *Short*.

2. *Pitleſden.* This Place alſo was once the Seat of a Family of the Name of *Pitleſden*: But by *Juliana*, Daughter of *Stephen Pitleſden*, it went by Marriage to Sir *Edward Guldeford*; one of whoſe Deſcendants, *John Guldeford*, ſold it to Sir *John Baker* above-mentioned; whoſe Grandſon Sir *John Baker*, Knight and Baronet, ſold it to Mr. *Jaſper Clayton* a Mercer of *London*.

3. *Lights Notinden*, and 4. *Eaſt Aſheringden*, are Two Manors here which once belonged in Part to a *Chantry* or Chapel, here founded by *John Light*; and in Part to *Brook* near *Wye*: And they were upon the Suppreſſionof *one*, and the Diſſolution of the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, to which *Brook* belonged, granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to Sir *John Baker*, his Attorney General, as he was alſo to King *Edward* the VIth, and to Queen *Mary*; and in his Grandſon's Poſſeſſion, Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*, Knight and Baronet, they continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

This Chapel or Chantry of *Lights* I believe was formerly a *little Church*, and is ſo deſcribed in the old Maps; and in *Dugdale*'s Map of *Romney Marſh* is called *Small Light*; and now *Small Hithe* in *Symondſon*'s Map.

5. *Finchden*, is a Place here which of old gave Name to a Family called *Finchden*; one of which, *William de Finchden*, was Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; ſometimes it was by Contraction written *Finch*, which *Philpot* thinks was the original Name; *Den* being only added to expreſs the Situation of their Place of Abode. The preſent *Finches* of *Tenterden* are derived from this Family. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, this was purchaſed by Sir *Edward Hales*; and as I hear went after that into the Name of *Whetenhall*, and then into that of *Collington*.

6. *Elarinden.* This Place is Parcel of the Manor of *Frid* or *Frith* in *Betherſden*; and was once Part of the Eſtate of the *Mayneys*; and *John de Mayneys* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 50th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But about King *Henry* the VIth's Time, it was ſold to *Darell*; and in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth was by *John Darell*, Eſq; ſold to Sir *John Hales*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and in *Philpot*'s Time, was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtall*, Baronet.

7. *Morgieu*, and 8. *Godden*, are Two Places here, not mentioned by *Philpot*, which I am told are Part of the Eſtate of *John* Lord *Colepeper*.

It ought to be remembred to the Honour of *Tenterden*, that many Perſons of both Sexes here began to oppoſe the Corruptions and Idolatries of the Church of *Rome*, before ever *Luther* began to declare againſt Indulgencies: And 48 Perſons in and about this Time were accuſed in Archbiſhop *Warham*'s Court on that Account; Five of whom; *viz.* Four Men and One Woman, were condemned to the Flames, and no doubt executed; for no Pardon appears upon Record. *Biſh.* Burnet's *Hiſt. of Reform.*

TESTON, vulgo *Teeſon*, anciently *Terſtane*, and *Therſtone*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Two Miles and an half *South Eaſtward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twyford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*: It is a very ſmall Building, without either Tower or Steeple: A Pair of Stone Stairs up to the Pulpit, through the Wall of the Church. 'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.* The Pariſh is a Burgh, and hath a Court-Leet of its own, where the Borſholder is choſen: And the Inhabitants of it owe no Service to the Court-Leet held for the Hundred of *Twyford*: But at *that* Court may be choſen a Conſtable out of this Burgh for that Hundred. At this Village is a fair large Stone-Bridge over the River *Medway*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Terſtane* Manor. This did once belong to the Crown; but Queen *Eleanor* Wife of King *Edward* the Iſt, made this Part of the Exchange, which the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* had for the Town and Port of *Sandwich*; and this Exchange was confirmed by the Charter of King *Edward* the Iſt. This the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* proved before the Juſtices Itinerant for *Kent*, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and the Title was allowed.

After the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſtries King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year granted it to Sir *John Baker*; whoſe Deſcendant Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*, Baronet, in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to Mr. *Jaſper Clayton* of *London*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Barham Court*, is a Place in this Pariſh which once was the Seat of an eminent Family of the Name of *Barham*; and who anciently were written *Fitz Urſe*. And *Randolph Fitz Urſe* was one of thoſe Four Gentlemen, who aſſaſſinated *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: After this Fact he fled into *Ireland*, and there changed his Name to *Mac Mahon*, of the ſame Signification as his former one *Fitz Urſe*; that is, the Son of a Bear. On his Flight, *Robert de Berham* his Kinſman entred on this Eſtate; and from him it went down to his great Grandſon *John de Barham*, who was made Publick Notary of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, A. D. 1209. by *Henry* Prior of *Chriſt-Church*: Which Power of Conſtituting a Publick Notary, in thoſe Days an Office of great Eminence and Truſt, the Prior had from *Baſſianus de Alliate*, Count Palatine of *Millan*; as he had received his Authority originally from the Emperor. The Learned Mr. *Selden*, in his *Titles of Honours* (a) ſhews you, That ſoon after this Conſtitution, by the Prior of *Chriſt-Church*; *viz.* about the Middle of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, a Command was iſſued out

Publick Notary.

(a) *Pag.* 413.

THE ISLE OF

Reculver.

Northmouth

SEA anciently

W. Gate

Birchington
All Saints

Quekes

Achol

Road to Canterbury

Shrath

St Nicholas

Allen Grange

Cleye

St Mary Magdalene

Sarre

ruins of St Giles Cap.

Monketon

St Mary's Minster

Road to Canter

Abbots Wall

Boxleas

hill

Salts

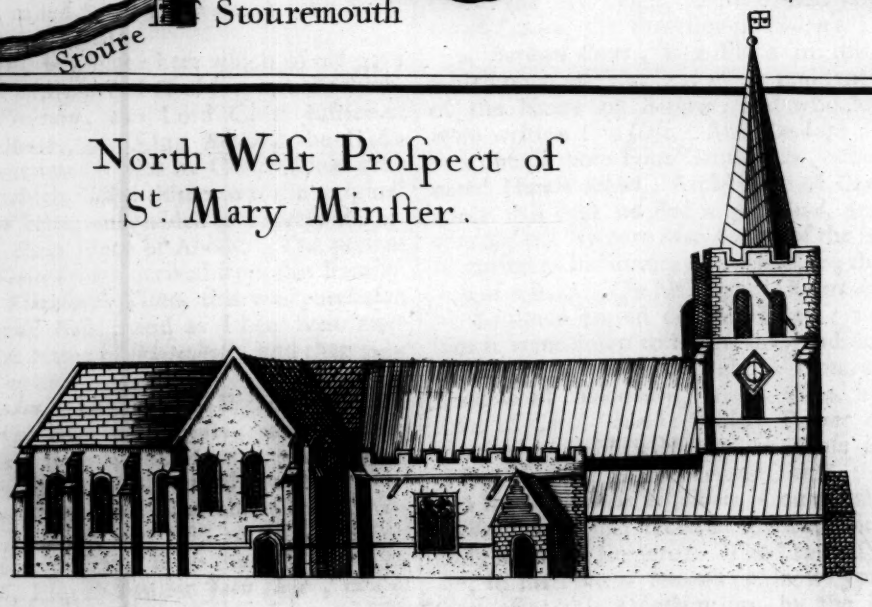
Wantsume R.

Stoure R.

Stouremouth

Stoure R.

North West Prospect of
St. Mary Minster.



I. L. delin: 1717 et Dono Dedit

Richborough Castle
Ruines

THANET IN KENT

D.r Harris's Hist.r of Kent. Vol. I. P. 313.

M. Peer
Brook
W. Brook Mill
MARGATE
KINGSGATE
North Foreland light House
N. Downe
Stone
Garlinge
W. Gate
Dendelion
St Johns
Drapers Hospital
Vp-down
St Peters
Broad Stairs
B. Peer
Salmestone Grange
Dane Court
Wood Church
Dane Chap: pst Vulgo
Humbers Mill
Nash Court
Newlands
St Lawrence
Manston Court
Road to Sandwich
Poulis
Nether Court
RAMSGATE
R. Peer
Court Stairs
Thorne
Seaven score hill
Cliff end
Sandwich Haven
Ebs fleet Sluice
Scale of Miles
1
2
Stonar house
ruin of the Church
from Sandwich to Deal
SANDWICH HAVEN

S. Parker Sculpt.

out againſt this Power of making Publick Notaries by Imperial Authority; as being againſt the Dignity of the Sovereign Princes of *England*: And this was done by a *Writ* iſſued out to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and to the Mayor of *London*. But before this, from about the End of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, when the Uſe of Notaries became common here, till now, it was uſual not only for Imperial Counts *Palatine* to make Publick Notaries themſelves, and ſend them hither, or to *Conſtitute* ſuch here, but they did alſo *delegate* the Power to *others*: An Example of which, Mr. *Selden* there gives, together with the Inſtrument of his Conſtitution, and the Oath he was to take; which was granted to the Prior of *Wincheſter*, in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, by *Roger de Monteflorum*, one of theſe Imperial Counts *Palatine*.

This Manor of *Barham* continued in this Family, till by *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Berham*, Eſq; it went in Marriage to Sir *Oliver Boteler* of *Bedfordſhire*; deſcended, ſaith *Philpot*, from *Johannes Pincerna*, who lived in King *John*'s Reign, and ſealed with a *cover'd Cup*; and probably was Butler to King *John*. And in this Family doth this Eſtate ſtill continue, being now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Philip Boteler*, Baronet, who reſides here, as the Family have a good while done, in a good Seat finely ſituated.

THANET Iſland. This Iſle is called, ſaith *Lambard*, p. 95. in the *Britiſh*, Inis Rhovochym, and takes its Denomination from the adjacent Shore *Rutupi*: *Camden* ſaith, they called it *Inis Rupin*, which he takes alſo to come from *Rutupin*. *Julius Solinus* calls it *Athanaton* and *Thanaton*; becauſe, as he ſaith, no Snakes are found here, neither will they live if brought hither; but on Enquiry in the Place, I found both thoſe to be Miſtakes.

Dr. *Battely* in his *Antiq. Rutupin.* thinks the Name of *Tanet*, for ſo 'tis ſounded, came from the *Britiſh* Tan, a Fire; becauſe of the *Fires* or *Lights* which have been always kept on this Iſland to direct Ships in dark Weather. 'Tis certain, this was not the *Toliapis* of *Ptolomy*, which as I have ſhewed, much better agrees to the *Iſle of Shepey*. The *Saxons* called it *Tenet Lond* and *Tenet*; which *Lambard* ſaith, ſignifies moiſt or watered: By the *Latin* Writers 'tis uſually written *Tanatis*.

In what follows about this famous Iſle, I have been very kindly and largely aſſiſted, by the Reverend Mr. *John Lewis*, Miniſter of the Church of *Minſter* in *Thanet*, which I hereby acknowledge, and return my Thanks for.

The Iſland is thus exactly deſcribed by *Bede*.

"In the *Eaſtern* Part of *Kent* lies a pretty "large Iſland, called *Tanetos*, containing about "600 Families: It is ſeparated from the main "Land of *Kent* by the River *Wantſuma*, which "is in Breadth about Three Furlongs; and paſ-"ſable only in Two Places; but both its Ends "go out into the Sea". *Hiſtor. Eccleſ. Lib.* 1. C. 25.

Which Deſcription will receive a very good Explication from this Clauſe, in a Charter of King *Eadbert*.

(a) Annales Monaſterij St. Auſtini.

Do (a) duarum Navium tranſvectionis Cenſum in loco cujus vocabulum eſt ad Serræ (now *Sarre*) *ſicut à Regibus Merciorum Ethelbaldo & Offa longe ante Conceſſum eſt tributum in loco cujus vocabulum eſt* Lundenwic (*i. e.* Sandwich.)

By which it appears, that the Two Places of coming into and going out of this Iſland, were anciently the ſame as now; *viz.* *Sarre* and *Sandwich*; only that the former being a broader Paſſage, near Three Furlongs over, there were two *Ferry-Boats* appointed there, for the better Accommodation of Paſſengers. But ſince the Sea has left this Place, here is now at *Sarre* only a ſmall wooden Bridge: But the River *Wantſume* running into the Sea at *Sandwich*, there remains ſtill a Ferry; though it is ſo narrow and ſhallow at low Water, as to be forded over.

Solinus, who is the firſt of the *Roman* Writers, that mentions this Iſland, ſaith, *Eam alluâ freto Gallicano, a Britanniæ Continente Æſtuario tenui ſeperatam*. This *Æſtuarium tenue* is the *Wantſuma* of *Bede* above-mentioned: And no doubt it was called *Wantſumu* in the *Saxon* Language (the old *Roman* Name I believe being *Serra*) from its Deficiency of Water at that Time; and from the *Portus Rutupenſis* beginning then to *Want ſome* of thoſe Requiſites, which made it once ſo famous a Harbour, or rather a *Road* for Ships; of which the *Defect of Water* muſt needs be one of the moſt eminent. But though it might not be then near ſo good a Port as it was anciently in the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans*; yet it was capable of receiving a numerous Fleet in the *Saxons* Time, as is plain from this Paſſage out of the *Saxon* Chronicle, *A. D.* 1009.

Her gewurdon tha Scipu gearwe, & theora wæs ſwa feala ſwa nefer ær.

And *Turkill* the *Dane* came hither alſo with a very great Fleet the ſame Year. And 'tis ſaid of *Harold*'s Fleet, in the Year 1051, that having ravaged and ſpoiled the Coaſt, they came into *Sandwich* Harbour, and went by *Northmuth* to *London*. Chron. Saxon. Which Place of *Northmuth*, to obſerve by the bye, with Dr. *Battely* in his *Antiq. Rutup.* *Somner* and *Gibſon* have ſo miſtaken, as to place it in the Mouth of the *Medway*; whereas it was certainly near *Reculver*, and was the *North Mouth* of the Ancient Harbour of the *Wantſume*, now called *New Haven*; as the other went out into the Sea *Eaſterly* by *Sandwich* at *Peperneſs*.

The River *Stoure* coming from beyond *Canterbury* runs into the *Wantſume* at *Stourmouth*.

The *Inning* of the Land on each Side of the River *Wantſume*, ſeems at firſt to have been not ſo wide as now; ſince there is a Wall on each Side of it, call'd to this Day the *Abbot's Wall*, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the River, and the Land betwixt the Wall and the River, being ſtill called *the Salts*: The Water, when the Sea overflowed the Marſhes below *Sarre*, being no doubt brackiſh. This Wall was built by the Abbots of St. *Auſtin*'s at *Canterbury*, to which Abbey theſe Lands were given, *Anno* 1039. Mr. *Somner* has printed a Compoſition made *Anno* 1242. between the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*'s and the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; in which are the following Words.

"Item pro bono pacis conceſſum eſt a Priore, "& Capitulo antedictis quod de cætero ad fletum "de *Menſter*, per flumen de *Sandwico* fit acceſſus "per navigium & receſſus, hoc adjecto quod ſi "in ipſo flumine, ante dictum fletum aliqua na-"vis anchoram fixerit, vel levandæ navis, vel "negotiandi, ſeu merces alias transferendi cau-"ſa ſe ibidem exoneravit; dicti Prior & Capitu-"lum conſuetudines maritimas habeant. In "*Fleto* autem antedicto nihil juris de cætero ven-"dicabunt, ſed omnes conſuetudines & emolu-"menta libere percipient Abbas & Conventus "prædicti ratione fundi in eodem. Ita tamen "quod tenentes dictorum Prioris & Capituli li-"beri ſint & quieti ab omni conſuetudine de "qua hactenus liberi eſſe conſueverunt, nec "dictum Fletum malitioſe ampliabunt. Abbas

" & Conventus prædicti in dictorum Prioris & " Capituli detrimentum.

King *Edward* the Iſt, in his 16th Year, directed a Precept to *Edmund de Paſſele*, *John de Iſfeld*, and *Stephen de la Dane*, whom he conſtituted Juſtices, to enquire into the Damages done by the overflowing of the Sea, and freſh Waters in the Merſhes of *Monkton* and *Menſtre* in this Iſland: And by Virtue of this Precept the Sheriff of *Kent* was commanded to ſummon in 24 honeſt and lawful Men (as well Knights as others) to enquire into the Premiſes: And they having alſo peruſed the Ordinances of *Romney Marſh*, (of which I give you a large Account there) they agreed and ordained a Bailiff to be elected by the Lords of the Fees, and the Commonalty of the Marſh in each Pariſh, to ſupervise the State of the Banks, Sewers, Gutters, *&c.* And they appointed alſo that 12 honeſt Men ſhould be choſen by the Lords of the Fees, or their Attornies, and by the Commonalty of the Marſhes, Six in each Marſh; who ſhould give in an Account upon their Oaths, of the State and Condition of the Walls, Ditches, *&c.* and to hold a *Laſt* or Meeting for that Purpoſe, whenever they judged any Repairs to be wanting: And out of theſe 12 Jurats, Two were to be Collectors in each Marſh, of all Moneys which ſhould be aſſeſſed for the Repair of the Sewers, Gutters, Water-gangs, *&c.* See *Dugdale of Imbanking*, p. 36.

The greateſt Length of this Iſland is from the *North-foreland* to *Sarre-Bridge*, which is computed to be about Ten Miles. The greateſt Breadth is from *Weſtgate* to *Sandwich*-Ferry, and is reckoned to be about Eight Miles. In the general, it is a plain open Countrey, and conſiſts of almoſt all Sorts of Land.

There is a little Wood-Land in it, which is a *great Rarity*; and I think I was told, there was but one Oak in the Iſland: The upper or *North* Part of the Iſland is all Arable, excepting ſome barren Parts of it, which are ſown with a Graſs now common in *Kent*, and other Counties, called *Sanctæ-Foign*; by which a great Improvement is made of poor Land; it producing there a Load, and ſometimes Two Loads upon an Acre; by which means Land not worth half a Crown an Acre, yields 30 or 40 *s.*

The *South* and *Weſt* Parts of the Iſland, are a great Part of them *Marſh* or *Paſture Land*; which is of great Uſe to the Inhabitants in Fatting of their Cattel, and providing them with Butter, which otherwiſe they muſt go a great Way for.

The Soil is generally very fertile: That of the upper Part of the Iſland is a light chalky Land, but yet produces very great Crops of all Sorts of Grain, *except Peaſe*; which of late Years han't thriven here, and are therefore very ſeldom ſown. *Barley* is produced in very great Quantities; and as it is ſaid, is the *beſt* of that Grain in *England*. It has been computed, that above 20,000 Seams or Quarters of all Sorts of Grain are ſent to *London*, in a Year, from this Iſland, beſides what is ſpent by the Inhabitants, and ſold to other Places.

This natural Fertility of the Soil is very much holpen, by the Induſtry and good Husbandry of the Inhabitants (of which the Men are generally Tall, and the Women well favoured); who ſpare no Charge or Pains in tilling their Land; and a great Help and Advantage they have of the *Alga* or *Sea-Ore*, as they call it; which they mix together with their other Dung, and when 'tis rotted, lay it on their Land. This ſeems to have been practis'd but lately in this Place: But Experience has ſhewn the Farmers ſo much of the Advantage and Profit, ariſing to them by the Uſe of this Manure, that they are not likely to be in haſte to change it for any other.

There is likewiſe another Uſe that this *Ore* is put to, by ſome of the poorer Inhabitants; *viz.* the gathering it to ſpread and dry on the Shore, and to burn it, in order to make what they call *Kelp*; which is a Sort of Cynder or Pot-Aſh uſed by the Potters in glazing their Ware. However it muſt be owned, that theſe Uſes of this Weed contribute not a little to make the Iſland in Summer-Time *unpleaſant*, ſince the Smell of the rotten *Ore*, and the Smoak that ariſes from the burning of it, is very noiſome and diſagreeable. By a Copy of a Warrant iſſued by Order of Sir *William Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, who was Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the *Cinque Ports* and their Members, in the 35th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *A. D.* 1593, it appears, that it was then thought that this burning or taking up of Sea-*Ore* was annoying to the Health of the Inhabitants, and a great Hindrance to their Fiſhing. And accordingly, the Deputies of the Mayors of *Dover* and *Sandwich* are charged and required to forbid and reſtrain the burning or taking up of any *Sea-Ore*.

How unhealthy the Inhabitants were then, I can't ſay; but I have not obſerved, ſaith Mr. *Lewis* above-mentioned, in the Nine Years I have lived here, that the burning or rotting the *Ore* has any way annoyed the Health of the Inhabitants. But there ſeems to be more Reaſon for the other Part of the Suggeſtion; *viz. The Hindring of the Fiſhery.*

'Tis certain, that heretofore Fiſh were very plenty in this Iſland; whereas now 'tis ſo ſcarce as that we ſeldom have any. And I have been told, that in *Cornwall* the taking up of the *Sea Ore* is forbidden very ſtrictly for the ſame Reaſon, that they have by Experience found that the taking it away is a great Hindrance to the Fiſhery there. For which perhaps there may be theſe Reaſons; That the burning the *Alga* may produce a Salt noxious to the Fiſh: But, as I rather think, chiefly, becauſe the *Alga*, and other Sea Weeds, afford *good Shelter*; and even *Food* and *Subſiſtence* to many Kinds of Fiſh; the Eels, Crabs, Lobſters, Whilks, Winks, *&c.* it covers and protects: And no doubt if it ſerve not for *actual Food* it ſelf, as I believe it doth to many, it harbours abundance of *Worms*, *Snails*, and ſuch other Sea Inſects, as are the Principal Food of many Kind of Fiſhes.

There is not one *Gentleman* that now lives in this Iſland, though formerly it was the Reſidence of ſeveral very ancient and eminent Families; as the *Claybrooks*, *Petits*, *Criſps*, *St. Nicholas*, *Quekes*, *Paramours*, &c. But theſe Families are now gone from hence, the Eſtates ſold off from the Manſion Seats, and the Houſes converted into Farm-Houſes.

But then, on the other Hand, the Yeomen and Farmers are many of them Men of good Eſtates, as well *Real* as *Perſonal*; and accordingly live in a very Handſome and Gentleman-like Manner.

By the Account given in to Archbiſhop *Parker*, of the Number of Houſholds in each Deanery in *Kent*, there were then but 737 Families numbred in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, which contains Seven pretty large Pariſhes, beſides this Iſland. But I verily think, ſaith Mr. *Lewis*, this muſt be an inaccurate Account, ſince as we've ſeen in *Bede*'s Time there were 600 Families in this Iſland alone; and at this Time there can't be fewer than 15 or 1600, and theſe moſt of them Freeholders.

There are in this Iſland Six Parochial Churches, and one Chapel: The Names of which I ſhall only mention here, having treated of them

D^r Harris^s Hist: of Kent fol. I. P. 315.

Ex quodam veteri Libro m.s. quondam cœnobij Sci Augustini Cantuar: modo (viz anno 1652) penes M^rum et socios Coll. S. Trinitatis, Cantab

Mappa Thaneti Insule

Ex Dono I. Lewis

Ori ens

Mergate

Sci Petri

Sci Iohannis

Salmestone

Sci Laurētii

Dunstrete

Stonore

helingdene

Wallis

Wode cherche

Gulpis aker

Ilvham

Aldland

Aquilo

Welt = gate

Libertas

Ysud mōsterium fundavit Ed:

Berchington

Parker

Tene

Putcus thunor

Kingesto

Mōstrū Aptor
Pet. et Pauli

Ysaud mōsteriū fundauit Ed. burga Abbissa post mortem Ste Mildredæ

Ysaud mosterium de S. Maria fundauit

Domneva

Menstre Eccle S. Mariæ

Dunstrete

quendele

Clyve

Plumstede francus

Eldricke radulphi

hoo

Boxile

Screves Hope

heye frey

Docwerd hope

Monketon

Omn. Scorum

Sci Nicholai

Sci Egidii

Dunstrete

de dōnio Baroniæ

Occidens

Særre

Reculuere

them ſeverally in their proper Places; *viz. Minſter, Monkton, St. Nicholas, St. John the Baptiſt, St. Peter* the Apoſtle, and St. *Lawrence*, and the Chapel of *Birchington*. This is called *All-Saints*; and formerly was built above a Mile from the Place where it now ſtands; but being deſtroyed by the Flowing of the Seas, it was rebuilt in the Place where it is now, and called by the Name it went by before. This I take to be the *All-Saints* mentioned in the old Map. Though Biſhop *Williams* has placed it as if it ſtood in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*.

Anciently there was alſo a Church or Chapel at *Sarre*, called St. *Giles's*. And another Parochial Church at *Stonar*, which is now nothing but a Heap of Stones; And another Chapel belonging to *Monkton*, called *Capella de Wode*, which has been for many Years deſolate. In the Inſtitution of the Vicarage of *Monkton*, ſaith Mr. *Lewis*, are theſe Words, relating to thoſe Two Chapels:

"Invenietque dictus Vicarius unum Capellanum in Capella de Birchington ab eadem Eccleſia de Monkton dependente, ſingulis diebus "ſi & quatenus commode potuerit celebraturum. "Inveniet etiam idem Vicarius unum alium Capellanum in Capella de Wode ab eadem & Eccleſia de Monketon dependente, ſingulis diebus Dominicis, ac quartis ac quintis feſtis celebraturum. Inveniet & cereos proceſſionales, "ſuperpellicea ligabit & libros inventionem Rectoris concernentes; libroſque hujuſmodi inventos ſuo periculo cuſtodiet, necnon omnia "alia onera infra dictas Eccleſiam & Capellas "per Rectorem loci conſueta ſuis ſumptibus ſubibit, & expenſis. Hoc excepto quod præfati "Religioſi viri Cancellos dictarum Eccleſiæ & "Capellarum in omnibus ſuis membris & particulis reparabunt, & ſi diruta fuerint reedificabunt ſuis ſumptibus & expenſis".

This Inſtitution was taken out of Archbiſhop *Langham's* Regiſter, and bears date 1367.

There ſeems alſo to have been a Chapel at *Shoare* in this Iſle, where Mr. *Pamphlete* now lives. And Three others I ſaw here, which I think are not taken notice of. One called,

Dane Chapel, about a Mile from *Margate*, in the way to *Sandwich*, it ſtands quite alone in the common Field, on the Right Hand of the Road, a ſmall Stone Building. At a Place alſo called,

Sampſon Grange, there ſeems to have been another Chapel: 'Tis about half a Mile from *Margate*, on the Left Hand, in the ſame Road. And about Four Mile further on the Left Hand likewiſe of the Way, there ſeems to have been a Third Chapel, at a Place called *Manſons-Court*.

This Iſland hath often ſhared the Misfortunes, which Places ſo expoſed to the Invaſions and Inſults of Foreign Enemies are ſubject to: And more eſpecially from the *Danes*, as well as from the *Saxons*. When the *Saxons* firſt came to *England*, this was the Place which King *Vortigern* gave them to inhabit in.

A. D. 851. The *Danes* wintred here.

A. D. 853. In King *Ethelwulf's* Reign, the Father of *Alfred*, there was a great Battel fought here, between the *Danes* and *Ealdhere*, Duke of *Kent*, aſſiſted by *Huda* Duke of *Surrey*; wherein the *Danes* got the Victory, killed both the Generals, routed the Army, and got Poſſeſſion of the Iſland.

A. D. 865. The *Danes* ſtaid with their whole Army all the Winter in this Iſland.

And *An.* 969. King *Edgar* ordered all the Land in this Iſle to be ravaged and ſpoiled, becauſe ſome of the *Thanet* Veſſels had robbed ſome *Engliſh* Merchants at Sea.

A. D. 980. The *Danes* haraſſed and ſacked this Place in a moſt miſerable Manner, driving the Religious of *Minſter* Abbey out of the Iſland: And indeed not long after, King *Canutus* gave St. *Mildred's* Body, and all the Land belonging to the Monaſtery of *Minſter*, to the Monks of St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*.

And *A. D.* 1405. *Lothenus* and *Yrlingus* came on the Coaſt with 25 Ships, and made dreadful Havock; and attempted to do ſo on this Iſland; but the People withſtood them bravely, and drove them away from this Place.

Ippedſlete, now called *Elbesflete*; by ſome *Wippeds*, *Ippines*, and *Heopinesflete*; is a Place in this Iſland, where *Hengiſt* and *Horſa* Brethren, and the Two Leaders of the *Saxons*, firſt Landed, when they came into *Britain*, to aſſiſt King *Vortigern* againſt the Inſults of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Dendelyon is a Place on the Right Hand of the Road, as you ride from *Margate* to *Birchington*, which ſhews the Ruins of a large Houſe, and ſome eminent Building. There is ſtill ſtanding a large Stone *Gatehouſe* with Towers and Loopholes to defend it: Of its Proprietors I have ſpoken under *St. John's*, in which Pariſh it is. On the Front of the Portal are theſe Arms in Stone, *on a Feſs indented 3 Lyons Rampant*.

There is a Tradition, that *Claudius Cæſar* landed at *Weſtgate* in this Iſland; but as 'tis ſupported by no Authority, ſo 'tis much more probable that he landed where *Julius* did. They will have it alſo, that *Ramſgate* in St. *Lawrence*, was originally *Romanſgate*; and was ſo called from ſome of the *Roman* Armies landing there; but this is likewiſe a Suggeſtion without any good Support: Tho' that the *Romans* have been, and very anciently, over all Parts of this Iſland, is plain from their Coins, Veſſels, and other Antiquities, which have been frequently found here.

The *North* foreland of *Thanet* was certainly the ἀκρον of *Ptolomy*; and ſome (as *Leland* cited by Mr. *Lambard*, &c.) will have the ancient *Rutupiæ* to have been in this Iſland: But therein he was certainly miſtaken; As I ſhall more fully ſhew, when I ſpeak about *Richborough*.

I don't think it to be at all improbable, that the ſmall Iſland mentioned by *Strabo* in his 4th Book, juſt before he begins to ſpeak of *Britain*; and which from *Artemidorus*, the Geographer, he ſaith, lay near to that Place, might be this Iſland of *Thanet*: For if it were as famous for its Fertility in Corn anciently as it is now; a better Place could ſcarcely be found to ſacrifice to the *Deæ Frugiferæ*, according to the old *Samothracian* Rites.

The Inhabitants of this Iſland pretended once to an Exemption from all Suit and Service in the Court of St. *Auſtin's*, but in a fair Trial they were caſt; and the Original Deed which determined it, is now in the Hands of *Peter le Neve*, Eſq; *Norroy* King at Arms; as 'tis printed among the *Decem Scriptores* from *Thorn's* Memoirs.

This Iſland gives the Title to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thanet*, who reſides at *Hothfield* in this County.

THANINGTON, lies towards the *North Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about a Mile *South Weſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Weſtgate*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over it. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*: In which are Memorials of the Interment of *Thomas Halle*, Eſq; in the Year 1488, with his Effigies on a Braſs Plate: Of

Sir *Charles Hales*, in 1623; and that of the Lady *Anne Hales*, his Wife, in 1617. The Living is only a Curacy, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

Places of Note here:

1. *Toniford.* This Place had once Poſſeſſors of its own Name: And *John de Toniford* lived here in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, as appears by the Book of *Aid.* Next it came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Fogge*; and in his Family continued for ſeveral Deſcents; but at laſt was ſold to *Vane*, and thence to Captain *Collins* of *Sittingbourn*, who was the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Thannington* Manor. This, *Philpot* ſaith, did very anciently belong to a Family of the Name of *Wallis*: *Richard de Wallis* held it in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, and had a Conteſt with the Priory of St. *Gregory* in *Canterbury*, about the Right of Preſentation to the Church; next it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Meſſinghams*; and about the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, into the Name of *Chich*; and from hence in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign it was alienated to *George Bullard*, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th Year of King *Henry* the VIth: And here it abode till *Nicholas Bullard*, Eſq; in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to Sir *John Hales* of the Dungeon; and in his Deſcendant *Thomas Hales*, Eſq; did the Property continue in *Philpot*'s Time.

This Sir *John Hales*, in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, was one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and married the Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Hales* of *Henley upon Thames*, Eſq;. He was a moſt zealous Promoter of the Reformation; however, he alone, of all the Judges, refuſed to ſign King *Edward*'s Will in Favour of the Lady *Jane Grey*. After Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the Crown he gave a very honeſt Charge on the Bench at *Canterbury*, to put the Laws in Execution about the Supremacy; which ſo exaſperated that Bigotted *Woman*, whoſe Honour was a Slave to her Superſtition, that ſhe took away his Commiſſion, and impriſoned him in the Fleet. But after ſome Time he got releaſed, and came and lived here at *Thanington*. But not long after, he had the Misfortune to be drowned in the River, into which probably he fell, being aged and weak, as he attempted to paſs it over at an adjoining Bridge. He was Grandfather to Sir *Charles*, and he to Sir *Robert Hales*; who was the firſt Baronet of this Family, being created in the Year 1661; and his Grandſon, the Worthy Sir *Thomas Hales* of *Howletts*, Baronet, now inherits this Manor.

Of this Ancient Family there have been many eminent Perſons: Sir *Chriſtopher Hales* was Attorney-General to King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Maſter of the Rolls: He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John Caunton*, Merchant in *London*.

John Hales, Eſq; was one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in that or the preceeding Reign; and a more ancient Sir *John Hales* was Lord Prior of St. *John*'s of *Jeruſalem*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, in the 4th Year of King *Richard* the IId. The Arms of this Family are *Gules* 3 *Arrows in Pale*; and they derive themſelves from *Hales-Place* in *Haleden* in this County.

3. *Iffins* or *Ivenswood.* This lies partly in this, and partly in *Nakington* Pariſh, about Three Miles *South South-Weſtward* from *Canterbury*. In the Middle of it is a large Camp or Fortification, with a double *Vallum* and Ditch. The outer Ditch includes near 8 Acres of Ground, and the inner about Two. Dr. *Plot* thinks this Place bids fair for being that where *Julius Cæſar* found the *Britains* ſtrongly intrenched within a Camp of their own, about 12 Miles from the Place of his Landing, which Camp he ſaith was ſtrongly fortified both by Art and Nature. And indeed the Diſtance will agree very well, and its *bearing* from *Cæſar*'s Camp (who no doubt made towards *London*) makes it not improbable: Unleſs you will think that the Place called *Beaus Haven* be more likely to have been it: This is a Field ſituated on a Hill, above the *Broom Down*, between *Toniford* and *Harbledown*: For this is indeed fortified well by Nature, and ſeems formerly to have had the Help of Art to render it more ſtrong, as appears pretty plainly on the *Toniford* Side of it. Beaus Haven.

THROWLEY, *Throughley*, *Trewligh*, *Truglegh*; lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles *Southward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it, becauſe 'tis in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d. per Ann.*

In the Deanery of *Oſpringe*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*. In which are Memorials of the Interment of the *Finches* of *Milton*: Of *Stephen Bunce*, Eſq; in the Year 1634. Two fair Monuments with Figures, of Sir *Thomas Sonds* of *Throwley*, in 1592; and of the Lady *Mary*, Wife of Sir *Michael Sondes* of *Norton*, in 1605: Of *Chicheley Sondes*, Wife of Mr. —— *Sondes*, in 1580; ſhe was of the *Tufton* Family: Of *Thomas*, the third Son of Sir *Richard Sondes*, 1668. In the Windows of this Church are Remains of good painted Glaſs: And in the Chancel are Stalls, like thoſe in Collegiate Churches; which probably belonged to the Priors *Aliens*, of which there was a Cell here, a Branch of the Priory of St. *Bertin*'s at St. *Omars* in *Flanders*; which was diſſolved with the reſt of thoſe foreign uſeleſs Lubbers, in the IId Year of King *Henry* the Vth. In the Wall of the *North* Chancel, I ſaw an ancient Altar-Tomb, but without any Arms or Inſcriptions remaining: probably 'tis of the Founder or ſome good Benefactor to the *Church*; for the Monuments and Tombs of ſuch uſed to be placed in the Walls.

Places of Note here:

1. *Throwley* Manor. This at the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *William Dene*, ſaith *Kilburn*: Afterwards *Philpot* ſaith, it became the Capital Seat of the *Gattons*. *Hamon de Gatton* died poſſeſſed of it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and leaving but one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, ſhe carried it to *William de Dene*, who had a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here, in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IId. His Grand-Daughter *Benedicta Dene*, carried it in Marriage to *John Shelving*; and after having continued in that Family for ſome Time, it went by a Female-Heir, *Joan Shelving*, in Marriage to *John Brampton*, alias *Detling* of *Detling-Court*: And again by a Daughter of this Family, *Benedicta de Detling*, it went in Marriage to *Thomas At-Town*; who had a good Eſtate in Land about *Charing*; but on this Occaſion he removed to this Pariſh, and erected a Seat here, which he called,

2. *Town-Place.* But not long after he died, and he left only Three Daughters; of which, *Eleanor* married *Richard Lewknor*, of *Bodſhead* in *Challock*; *Benedicta*, or *Benet*, married *William Watton*

Watton of *Addington*; and *Elizabeth* was the Wife of *William Sondes*, of *Sondes-Place* in *Darking* in *Surrey*. On the Diviſion, *Throwley* with *Town-Place* went to *Lewknor*; who ſold them to *Edward Evering*; and his Daughter and Heir *Mary* carried them to her Husband *John Upton* of *Feverſham*: From *Upton* they went by Sale to *Shilling*; and after a few Years, it paſſed the ſame way to *Sondes*: And Sir *George Sondes*, Knight of the *Bath*, leaving only Two Daughters Coheirs, by the Youngeſt the Eſtate went into the *Rockingham* Family, after the ſame Manor that *Lees-Court* in *Shelving* did: Which ſee.

3. *Wilderton*. This Place was anciently part of the Eſtate of *Giles* Lord *Badeleſmere*, Father of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*; who loſt this Eſtate and his Life by oppoſing King *Edward* the IId, at *Leeds-Caſtle*. But however, this, with other of his Lands, was afterwards reſtored to his Sons *Bartholomew* and *Giles*, by King *Edward* the IIId; but they left no Iſſue, and conſequently by their Siſters their Eſtate was parted and divided: One of which, *Margery*, carried *Wilderton* to her Husband *William* Lord *Roſs*; whence by Sale it went to the *Lewknors* of *Chollock*; and thence the ſame way to *Evering*, who was deſcended from the *Everings* of *Everings-Court* in *Alcham* near *Dover*: and here it ſtaid ſome Time, till by a Daughter *Mary Evering*, it went in Marriage to *John Upton*, Gentleman; from whom in a very few Years part of it went by Sale to *Arnold Terrey* of *Throwley*, but the reſt continued in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Upton* of *Feverſham* in *Philpot*'s Time.

THURNHAM, *Thornham*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles and an half *North Weſtward* from *Maidſtone*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyehorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. It is in the Deanery of *Sutton*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.*

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*; in which is a Monument of Sir *Henry Cutt* of *Binbury*; and a Stone over *Barbara* his Lady, Founder of the Chancel where they lie. Memorials alſo of *Madox*, *Buſton*, *Sheldon*, *Bradbury*, and *Covert*.

The Church is now endowed with the Chapel of *Allington*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Goddard* Caſtle: This, *Kilburn* ſaith, as alſo doth the *Dering* Manuſcript, was founded by one Sir *Leonard Goddard*, in King *Stephen*'s Reign. But *Philpot* ſeems rather to think it was built by the *Romans*; at leaſt that it is as old as the *Saxons* Time; and took its Name, as *Darell* conjectures, from one *Godardus* a *Saxon*. As to his own Opinion, that it was one of the *Roman* Speculatory or Watch Towers, I think it carries a good Face of Probability: For it ſtands on the Brow of a high Hill, not far from *Binbury*, and overlooks all the Countrey below it. And I have been informed that *Roman* Urns, and other Remains, have been found on the Hill on which it ſtands: Which the People call *Goddard* Hill.

2. *Thurnham* Manor. This had anciently Proprietors of its own Name: Sir *Robert Thurnham* was eminent here, in King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign; he accompanied that Prince into the Holy Land: And before he left *England*, ſettled his Eſtate here on the College of *Lingfield* in *Surrey*: He loſt his Life in the *Cruſado*; and his Eſtate here ſtaid in the College till the general Suppreſſion of all the Religious Houſes; but then coming to the Crown, it ſtaid there till King *Edward* the VIth granted it to Sir *Edward Wotton*; whoſe Anceſtor Sir *Nicholas Wotton* had a good while before been poſſeſſed of ſome Part of this Manor; which came to him in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, by the Marriage of *Joan* ſole Heir of *Robert Corbie*: And this Sir *Edward* left the whole entirely to his great Grandſon *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, who ſettled it on his eldeſt Daughter *Katherine*, who was married to *Henry* Lord *Stanehope*; and being left a Widow by him, ſhe ſold it to Mr. —— *Godden* of *London*.

3. *Binbury*. This is an eminent Manor in this Pariſh, which very anciently was Part of the Eſtate of the *Northwoods*: *John de Northwood* claimed the Privileges of a Manor here, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and *Roger de Northwood* died ſeized of it in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; as did his Deſcendant of that Name in the laſt Year of King *Henry* the Vth. In the next Reign it was got by Purchaſe into the Poſſeſſion of *John Thwaits*, who ſold it to *William Gaſcoigne*; in whoſe Family it continued till about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, and then was alienated to *Cutt* or *Cutts*: And in this Name it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to Sir *Samuel Lennard* of *Weſt-Wickham*; whoſe Son Sir *Stephen Lennard* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

Philpot takes notice of an uncommon Accident, which befel the Lady *Northwood* here in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; who ſtanding on the Brow of a Hill by *Binbury*, to ſee a Fox dug out, that earthed himſelf there; the Foundation of the Hill ſunk under her, being looſe and ſandy, and ſhot down ſo much Earth upon her, as ſtifled and killed her in its Ruins.

4. *Aldington Septvans*, is another eminent Place in *Thurnham*, which anciently was the Property and Reſidence of ſome of the Family of *Septvans*. *Robert de Septvans* attended King *Richard* the Iſt into the Holy War, and was at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. Another of the ſame Name, accompanied King *Henry* the IIId in his Expedition againſt the *Welch*, in the 42d Year of his Reign. His Son *Robert de Septvans* was Knighted by King *Edward* the Iſt, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; and his Son *William de Septvans* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 25th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. But ſome Time after this it got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Gowers*; and thence was ſold to *John Brockhull*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued many Years, but at laſt by a Daughter *Anne*, Heir of *Henry Brockhull*, it went in Marriage to Sir *John Taylor*: In whoſe Name it ſtaid ſeveral Ages, and then was ſold to Sir *Richard Smith*; whoſe Heir alienated it to *Freak*; and he ſold it to Mr. *John Muns* of *Berſted*: And 'tis at preſent become the Eſtate of *Richard Shelden*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of *Kent* for this Year 1716, who hath much improved it by Buildings and Avenues.

I find by the *Tower Records*, that the Priory of *Combewell* claimed a Manor, and its uſual Privileges here, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; *Thomas*, Son of *Thomas Champneys de la Seke* being then Bailiff to the Prior: And the Jury being impannelled, allowed that they did belong to the ſaid Priory.

TILMESTONE, *Tilemanneſtune*, *Tileſmanneſtune*, lies towards the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Andrew*. The Liberty of the Dean of

of *Canterbury* claims here; and That of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* over the Manor of *Tilmeſtone*.

The Pariſh is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Northcourt*, and 2. *Danecourt*: Theſe were once in the Poſſeſſion of *John de Sandhurſt*; but in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, his Daughter and Heir *Chriſtiana*, carried them in Marriage to *William Langley* of *Knowlton*: From this Family, after many Deſcents, they went by an Heir General to *Peyton*; and Sir *Thomas Peyton* was Poſſeſſor of *Northcourt* in *Philpot*'s Time. But *Danecourt* was by *Langley* paſſed away to *Fennel*; and from him it went by Sale alſo to *Thomas Cox*, Cuſtomer of *Sandwich*; who ſent it the ſame way to Mr. *Fogge*, in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Southcourt* is a Place here, which in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IIId was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Titteſden*: But it ſtaid not long there before it went into the Propriety of the Lord *Martin* of *Devonſhire*; who, in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to Sir *John White* Merchant of the Staple at *Canterbury*: From this Family it went to *Cox*, and then to *Fogge*, the ſame way; and at length to *Peyton*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Peyton*.

4. *Tilemeſton* Manor. This when *Domeſday* Survey was made, was the Propriety of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and held of him by *William Folet*, in King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s Reign, and then it was eſteemed as one Plow-Land, and valued at 30 *s.* I ſuppoſe it ſtill continues Part of the Revenue of the See of *Canterbury*; but *Philpot* ſaith nothing of it.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, one *Roger de Tilemanſton* claimed, and was allowed to hold the Manor of *Tilemanſton*, by the Juſtices Itinerant. And this ſeems to have been a Manor diſtinct from that of the Archbiſhop's in this Pariſh.

TONG, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about a Mile and an half from *Milton*, in that Bailiwick and Hundred, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is called St. *Giles*; and was by King *Edward* the Iſt appropriated to *Weſt Langdon* Abbey. Which ſee in the Account of the Religious Houſes.

In the Church is nothing remarkable; except a Tombſtone over —— *May*. Arms, *a Chevron between 3 Talbot-Hounds*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Tong Caſtle*, (ſee Caſtles in *Kent*) was ſituate on the Left Hand, on the Mount by the Mill, as you go up to the Church: And was after the Conqueſt, the Seat of the Family of *Badeleſmere*.

2. *Cheekcourt*, anciently written *Cheek's-Court*; and gave both Seat and Sirname to a Family which in very old Deeds is often called *At-Cheek*; and ſometimes *de Checkſell*.

In King *Edward* the IId's Time *William de Ore* had this Eſtate in Poſſeſſion, but in the 9th Year of that King it went to *Peyforer*; where it continued probably till near the End of King *Richard* the IId; and then *Julian Peyforer* a ſole Female Heir of that Family, carried it in Marriage to *Thomas St. Leger* of *Ottringden*, Eſq; whoſe Two Daughters and Coheirs marrying *Ewias* and *Aucher*, his Eſtate in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, came into thoſe Two Families; who not long after paſſed away their Part here, as well as that at *Elmley* in *Shepey*, to *Cromer*: In which Name this continued till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then Sir *James Cromer* ſold it to *Allen*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

TROTTESCLIFFE, *Trottiſclive*, *Troſcliff*, lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Wrotham*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, which is ſmall, and with only a Tower. In it are Memorials of the Interrment of *William Croſton*, Gent. and his Wife, in the Year 1480; and of ſome of the Name of *Baxſtow*.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

In the Church Windows are Remains of good painted Glaſs.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Third Arch or Pere of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Trotteſcliffe* Manor. This was given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, when *Waermand* was Biſhop of that See, *A. D.* 788. by *Offa* King of *Mercia*: The Grant is regiſtred in our *Textus Roffenſis*: (a) It was then accounted of the Value of Six Plow-Lands; and is ſaid in the Grant to be given *ad Eccleſiam Andreæ Apoſtoli, & ad Epiſcopum Caſtelli quod nominatur Hrofeſceſter, ubi Beatus Paulinus pauſat.* The Bounds of this Land are there ſaid to be theſe. (a) Fol. 31. b.

Ab Oriente & a Meridie Beorlingas, ab Occidente Wrotabam, ab Aquilone Meapaham.

And then is added this Clauſe:

Ad hanc quoque Terram pertinent in diverſis locis Porcorum paſtus; i. e. *in* Wealdbaera, *ubi dicitur*, Holenſpic, *bi Sutban eſſe* eppan hrÿcg *non longe ab eo loco langam* hrÿcg.

But though this Eſtate was thus then eſtimated at Six Plow-Lands, afterwards in the *Domeſday* Survey it came to be reckoned about one. The Words are theſe: *Trotteſcliva ſe defendebat T. E. R. pro uno ſolino, & adhuc facit & eſt appretiatum vij lib.*

On this Eſtate was formerly a Houſe for the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. *William de Dene*, in his *Hiſtoria Roffenſis*, ſaith, That *Hamo de Hetb*, A. D. 1082. *hyemavit apud Trotteſclivæ*. And he did ſo again the Year following. And I take this Manor-Houſe of the Biſhops of *Rocheſter* to have been the ſame with that which ſtands now near the Church, and where Mr. *Whitaker* lives. Formerly alſo there was a ſmall Chapel belonging to it, which ſtood between the Houſe and the Pariſh Church; and I believe it is called in the *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 220. *b.* Anfridi. There riſes a fine large Spring at *Trotteſclive* in the Way to *Wrotham*, which runs by *Leybourn*, *&c.* and ſo into one of the Branches of the *Medway* at *Ford*. This Rivulet abounds with very good Trouts.

Philpot makes no mention of *Trotteſcliffe*. But I find by the Records, that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, *William de Leybourn* and others, claimed ſeveral Parts of this Manor of

of *Trotteſclive*. But on full Hearing on all Sides the Jury gave it againſt them, and for the Biſhop: And allowed that his Claim of having Freewarren, and other ſuch uſual Privileges of a Manor here, was good.

TUDELEY, *Twidley*, *Theudelei*, *Teudele*, lies towards the *South Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Two Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Tunbridge*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Malling*. A Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*

Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*, and the reſt in the Bailiwick of the Lowy of *Tunbridge*, and Hundred of *Wachelingſtone*; in which latter Hundred the Church ſtands, and is called *All-Saints*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Badſell*, which anciently was the Seat of a Family of that Name; but by a Daughter and Coheir it went from thence into the Name of *Stidulph*: And from theſe, *Philpot* ſaith, the *Stidulphs* or *Stidolfes* of *Surrey* are derived. By *Agnes*, another Daughter of this Name of *Stidulph*, it went by Marriage to Mr. *John Vane*; and in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of his Deſcendant the Right Honourable *Mildmay Fane* Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

2. *Kippings-Croſs*; this was very anciently and for many 100 Years the Inheritance and Seat of a Family of the Name of *Kipping*, which were famous at *Brenchley*, as well as at this Place. But in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, it ended in Two Daughters, both which married into the Family of *Darell*; *Dorothy* the Eldeſt, to *Edward Darell*, Eſq; ſecond Son to Sir *Robert Darell* of *Calehill*; and *Anne*, to Mr. *James Darell*, fourth Son of Sir *Robert Darell* above-mentioned: And after his Death ſhe was again married to *Thomas Henſhaw* of *Kenſington*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Henſhaws* of *Henſhaw* in *Cheſhire*.

TUNBRIDGE, *Tonebrigga*, the Town of Bridges, ſo called from the ſeveral Bridges which here lie over the River *Medway*.

This Town lies towards the *South Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Five Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Sevenoak*, in the Bailiwick of the Lowy of *Tunbridge*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath.

Part of it is in *Southborough*, another Part in the Town of *Tunbridge*, and the reſt is in the Burgh of *Helden*; and every one of theſe Parts hath a Conſtable of its own. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

A Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

The Church ſtands in *Tunbridge* Town; and is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; and was built by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford* and *Glouceſter*, and Lord of *Tunbridge*, in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign: and was appropriated to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, ſaith *Kilburn*; but I think it muſt be the *Knights Templars*, that Order not coming into play here, till after the *Templars* were deſtroyed.

In the Church, which is large and handſome, he ſaith, there were Memorials of the Interment of *Hugh*, ſecond Son of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*, A. D. 1347: He was created Earl of *Glouceſter*, by King *Edward* the IIId, on the Account of his marrying *Margaret*, ſecond Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*: His Picture, kneeling in Armour, was in the Window of this Church.

Here alſo was buried his Daughter *Margaret*, and her Husband *Ralph*, the firſt Earl of *Stafford*, Baron of *Tunbridge*, and Knight of the Garter, in the Year 1372. In this Church alſo was buried the Heart of *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, the Founder of the Priory, (of which hereafter) who died *A. D.* 1262, at *Emmersfield* in *Kent*, the Manor-Houſe of *John* Lord *Criol*; his Bowels were buried at *Canterbury*, and his Body at *Tewxbury* in *Glocesterſhire*. In the Chancel is now a Monument of Sir *Anthony Denton* and his Lady, one of the Band of Penſioners to King *James* the Iſt; he died in 1615. Memorials of *George Barker*, Eſq; in 1643: Of *Edward Dixon* in 1659; of *Philadelpha Littleton* of *Skeſſington*, who gave Twelve Four-penny Loaves *per Week* to the Poor here for ever: Of *Arthur Amhurſt*, M. D. and of *Elizabeth Weller* Virgin, who gave 6 *l. per Ann.* to the Poor for ever.

A Market is here kept on *Fridays*; and Three Annual Fairs; *viz.* on *Aſh-Wedneſday*, on *June* 24; and on *October* 18.

Sir *Andrew Judd*, Lord Mayor of *London*, A. D. 1550; and Son of *John Judd* in this Town, founded here a Free-ſchool in the Year 1551, with a Salary of 30 *l. per Ann.* to the Maſter, and 8 *l. per Ann.* to the Uſher; recommending the Care and Inſpection of it to the Company of *Skinners* in *London*; of which Company he himſelf was a Freeman: And *Kilburn* ſaith it was reported in his Time, that That Company laid out 4000 *l.* in the Defence and Maintenance of this School.

The fair Stone Cauſey here, leading from the *London* Road into this Town, was the Gift of one *John Wilford*, Citizen of *London*, A. D. 1528.

Round about this Town of *Tunbridge*, for about a League, as ſome ſay, Two Miles, or rather One Mile and an half Diſtance, is a Compaſs of Land, which anciently was called *Diſtrictus Leucæ de Tonbridge*; now the Lowy of *Tunbridge*. *Leuga*, *Leuca*, and *Leucata*, was the ancient *French* League, by which the old *Gauls* journeyed; as the *Romans* did by the *Mille Paſſus*. This League of theirs was MD Paces, or a Mile and an half *(a)*. And *Spelman* in his *Gloſſary*, under the word *Leuca* or *Leuga*, ſhews, that ſuch a Diſtance as this round any Monaſtery or Religious Houſe, was frequently called by this Name of the *Leucate*, *Leugate*, or Lowy.

(a) Ammian. Marcel. Lib. 16. Jornandes de Reb. Goth. c. 16.

The Occaſion and Riſe of this Lowy was thus: In *Normandy* there was a Town and Lands about it, called *Briony*, which anciently was under the Sovereignty of the Dukes of *Normandy*; and it had actually been in their Poſſeſſion till *Richard* the Second of that Name, Duke of *Normandy*, gave it to *Giſlebert* his Son; and who, 'tis very probable was that *Gilbert* whom *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux* made Governour of this Caſtle. After *Giſlebert*'s Death, Duke *Robert* the Conqueror's Eldeſt Son, ſeized it into his Hands, under a Pretence that of Right it belonged to the Dutchy of *Normandy*: Againſt which, *Richard de Clare*, Son of *Gilbert*, puts in his Claim very warmly; and at laſt obtained of King *William* the IId, to whoſe Intereſt he was a faſt Friend, that he ſhould have for Recompence, the Town of *Tunbridge*, and as much Land about it, as there was about *Briony*. And this was actually done by meaſuring the Land about *Briony* Caſtle, and laying out juſt as much round about *Tunbridge*: And ſome ſay that he brought over with him from *Normandy*, the very ſame Rope, with which he meaſured the Land of *Briony*: And this being what they called the Diſtance of a *Leuca* every Way; gave this Diſtrict the Name of the *Leucata* or *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*: And this *Lowy* had very great and peculiar Liberties and Privileges, as you will find below. But in Proceſs of Time, when the Town and Caſtle came

came into the Hands of the Earls of *Glouceſter*, there did frequent Diſputes ariſe between them and the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, about the Extent, Limits, and Privileges of this Lowy; and theſe were ended by actual Surveys and Perambulations. The firſt of which was made in the 43d Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and by his Command, upon a Contention which aroſe between *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Richard* Earl of *Glouceſter*. This was directed to *Roger de Northwood*, and *William de Caman*, who were to view it, and by the Oaths of 24 Men, of which 12 were to be choſen by the Archbiſhop, and 12 by the Earl, to determine the Matter.

The Earl's Men were theſe: *Benjamin de Chetecroſs*, *William de la Bayhall*, *Roger de Wenore*, *Roger Fairman*, *Alfred de la mere*, *Walter Greyling*, *William le Coner*, *Martin de la Pole*, *Simon Fromund*, *Robert Kedwine*, *William de Stockburgh*, and *William de Peckham*.

Thoſe for the Archbiſhop were theſe: *Richard Euſtach*, *Richard Beneyt*, *Richard le Meſſenger*, *William Elie*, *Walter Filius Henrici*, *Wulfricus le King*, *John Wolwurd*, *Adam Seely*, *Roger Filius Petri*, *Petrus de Algareſden*, *Petrus de Freynden*, and *Richard de Wolfhaute*.

The Perambulation of the Lowy of Tunbridge, *made by the Command and Licenſe of King* Henry *the* IIId, *in the 43d Year of his Reign, upon a Contention that aroſe between* Boniface, *then Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *and* Richard *then Earl of* Glouceſter *and* Hereford, *for the Bounds thereof. Which Perambulation was taken and made by the View and Oaths of 24 Perſons above-named; whereof the Archbiſhop named* 12, *and the Earl other* 12.

Horſegate *in* Hadlow.

THE ſaid Jurors do, upon their Oaths, begin the Lowy of *Tonbridge* at *Horſegate*, in the Pariſh of *Hadlow*, which is within the Lowy; thence going up to the Houſe of *Thomas Browning*, which is without; and ſo ſtrait over the Field to the Houſe of *John de la Brook*, which is without; and ſo by the King's Highway to the Houſe of *James Lomewood*, which is without; and by *Lomewood* (ſo that *Lomewood* be within) to the Houſe of *Benedict* of *Woodhall*, which is without; and ſo to the Houſe of *Hugh Perlaben*, which is without; and then to the Houſe of *Peter Fromund*, which is within: So that all the Land which *Roger* of *Permenter* holdeth of the Earl be within; and ſo to the Houſe of *Gilwyn* of *Cooper*, which is within; and ſo to the Gate of *Adam Chekar*: So that *Goldſland*, *Sardeland*, *Cuppeſland*, and *Durentiſland* be without; and ſo that all the Land of *Hugh* of *Weald* (as the King's Highway leadeth from the Houſe of *Adam Chekar* to the Houſe of *Pepin*) be without; and ſo to the Houſe of *Peter de la Mere*; ſo that the half thereof be within, and the other half without; ſo that all the Hall thereof be within: And ſo to the Houſe of *Robert de Curta*, which is without; and ſo to the Meſſuage of *John Curton*, which is without; and ſo to *Knockwevepooles*, which is without; and ſo directly up to the Aſh-Tree, which is over-againſt the Houſe of *Benedict Darnell*; ſo that the Aſh be within, and the Houſe without; and ſo to *Wyneleſbrook*; ſo that it be altogether within; and ſo by the Midſt of the new Pond of *Gilbert* of *Badeſhell*; and ſo to *Butsbridge*, ſo that it be within; and ſo by the Midſt of *Haſtingſland*; and ſo by the *Marle-Pitt* on the *Eaſt* Side of the Houſe of *Walter* of *Stinpretheld*, which is within; and ſo to the Houſe of *Elias* at *Mill*, which is within; and ſo by the Midſt of the Meadows of the ſaid *Elias* of *Mill*, which is within, unto *Stokebridge*, which is without; croſs over the King's Highway, that leadeth from *Winchelſey* to *London*, to *Marbery*; ſo that *Marbery* be without: And ſo by the Midſt of the Meſſuage of *William Wrong*; ſo that all the Land of *Elias Wrong* be within; and ſo directly to the Aſh-Tree, which is on the *North* Part of the Mill of *William Breſſing*, ſo it be within, to the ſaid Mill; and ſo by the Midſt of the Pond of *Sunnyngligh* unto *Hokingbury*, which is within; and unto *Wogebogh*, which is within; and ſo to the Houſe of *Jeffery* of *Culverden*; and ſo to the Houſe of *Elias* of *Holden*; ſo that *Culverden*, by the Midſt of *Cheriſland*, be within; and ſo directly by the Midſt of *Borſhelderſhill*; and ſo to the Meſſuage of *William Scrufryn*, which is without, unto *Wolſtane's* Land; ſo that two Thirds of *Wolſtane's* Land be within, and one third Part without; and ſo to *Horegate*, and *Highden* within, and then directly by the Midſt of the Field of *Dodſhere*, unto the Hill called *Smithesbourn*, *Swinſland*, and after by the Midſt of *Hareſland*; and by the Midſt of the *Iſland* called *Peveneſſe*, unto the Church of *Penſhurſt* without, with all the Land of the Church; from thence to a Place called *Keyadeleff*, directly to the Houſe of *Godfrey Welebate*, which is within; and ſo to *Heringſheath*, and to *Darkenhole*, ſo that the Meſſuage be without; and ſo to the Houſe of *Ralph* of *Madhyrſt*; ſo that all the Tenement which he holdeth of the Earl, be within; and ſo to the four Ways of *Ritherden*, which is without; and to the King's Way called *Caſtenene*; and ſo to *Rymſted*; ſo that the Meſſuage of *Nicholas Malmaines*, and all the Tenement which he holdeth of the Earl, be within: And ſo to the Meſſuage of *Peter*, which is without; and unto *Markſtoke*; ſo that all the Land of *Richard Vabedons* of *Shipbourn*, be within; and ſo to *Copping-Land* within; and ſo to *Goodmeſheath* without, and the Land of *Puttenden* within; and ſo to the Mill call'd *Toyſomede-Mill* without; ſo that *Sleywrithſmede* be within; and ſo to *Horſegate*, where the Perambulation began.

Lomewood. Woodhall. Wyneleſbrook. Buttſbridg. Haſtingſland. Stokebridge, Borſhelders-hill. Lat. MS. Bedeſhere Lat. MS. Peneſhurſt Citherdeane.

This Perambulation ended and ſettled the Difference and Determination of the Bounds: But afterwards new Diſputes aroſe alſo about the *Juriſdiction*; and this new Perambulation was appointed: *Viz.*

A Perambulation before Stephen *of* Penchеſter *of* Cobham, *Knight, and* Solomon Roſe, *Juſtices in* Eyre; *in the 8th Year of King* Edward *the* Iſt:

WHICH began the Lowy at *Somergate* in *Tunbridge*; and ſo along, as the Pales and Hedge include the ſaid Foreſt of *Tunbridge* on the *North* unto *Stretgate*; and from *Claygate* unto *Larkhale*, as the Pales and Hedge include the ſaid Foreſt; ſo that the ſaid Foreſt and *Larkhale* be within; and from *Larkhale* to the Houſe of *Nicholas Newman*; ſo that the ſaid Houſe be without: And ſo from the ſame Houſe, by the *Midſt* of *Lomewood*, unto the Houſe of *Richard Perlaben*; ſo that the ſaid Meſſuage, and all the Land of the ſaid *Richard* be without: And ſo from the ſaid Houſe unto the Houſe of *Peter Fromund*, which is within; and ſo to the Houſe of *Gilbert Cooper*, which is within; and ſo croſs over to the Houſe of *Adam Stolſtone* within; and from thence to the King's Highway, includeth the Land of *Nichlas* at *Weald*, and proceeding by the ſame Way, unto the Houſe of *Pepin*, which is without; and ſo is all his Land: And ſo ſtrait over the Field unto the Hall of *Peter de la Mere*, and ſo by the Midſt of the Window of the Hall unto the firſt Door of the ſame Hall; ſo that the *Eaſt* Part of the Hall and one Door be without: And ſo to the Houſe of *Thomas de la Heath*;

ſo that the ſaid Houſe, and all the Land of the ſaid *Thomas* be within: And ſo to the Mill of *John a Curton*; ſo that the Meſſuage, the Mill, and all the Land of the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* of *Canterbury* be always without: And ſo to *Knocwerepoole*, which is without; and ſo to *Wineleſbrook*; ſo that the Fee of the ſaid Earl be within, and the Land of all others with the Tenants there, be without, and *Winelesbrook* be within: And from *Winelesbrook* over the Land called *Kyteſcrofte*; ſo that which is of the Fee of the Church of *Canterbury* (within the ſaid Limits) be without; and ſo directly unto the Houſe of *Walter* of *Trome*, which is without: And from thence by the Highway unto *Materiſh Crouch*; and from thence to *Dondingbury* within; and ſo to the Houſe of *Heriward* the Plaiſterer, which is without; ſo that within the ſaid Limits all the Tenants of the Hundred of *Wachelingſtone* and *Brenchebeſley* be without: And from the Houſe of the ſaid *Heriward* towards the *Weſt*, unto the Pale of the Foreſt; ſo that the Land called *Kimeſland* be within: And ſo along the Pale to *Bromleberges*, all which is within; ſo that *Sherth*, (which is of the Fee of *Chriſt-Church* of *Canterbury* be without; and *Sunningligh* and *Hocbury*, which be of the Fee and Service of the King) be without: And ſo from *Bromleberges* unto a Tree, called *Bowbeech*; and ſo the Houſe of *William Culverden* within, and ſo directly to the *Frychiſland*; ſo that the Fee of the Earl be within, and the Fee of the Archbiſhop without; and ſo by the Midſt of the Wood of *Herfell*; ſo that all the Tenants of *Wachelingſtone* (which dwell within theſe Limits) be without: And ſo directly unto the Houſe of *William Shryſin* without; and ſo unto *Woſtonland*; ſo that Two Parts of that Land be within, and the Third without: And ſo unto *Horſegate* without; and ſo to *Highden* within; and ſo by the Midſt of the Field of *Dodſhere*, unto a certain Hill, called *Smithdown*; the half thereof is within, and the other half without: And ſo from *Smithdown* to the Water called *Peveneſs*; ſo that the Fee of the Earl be within, and the Tenants of *Wanchlingſtone* without: And ſo from *Peveneſs* unto the Garden of *Penſhyrſt*; ſo that all the Court of *Penſhyrſt* be within; and ſo directly unto *Readleaf*, ſo that the Land of the Parſon of *Penſhyrſt* be without: And from *Readleaf* to *Dorkinhole*; ſo that *Readleaf* be within: And ſo to *Woolbeech*; and ſo to *Dorkinhole*; ſo that all which is not of the Fee of the Earl be without: And from *Dorkinhole* to the Pond of *Ralfe Dorkinhole*; ſo that the Pond be without: And from the Pond, by the Midſt of the Land called *Riſhette*; ſo *Eaſt-Riſhette* be within: And from thence to *Coppings*-Land without; ſo that the Fee of the Earl be within: And from thence to *Biſhopſ-Beach*, and ſo directly cloſe to the Land of the Prior of *Tunbridge*, within unto the Highway of *Edingherſt*: And ſo to the Meadow of *Newſole* which is within; and ſo to the *Caſtiveneway* unto *Markſtoke*; and ſo to *Rumſhide*; ſo that the Tenant of the Earl be within, and all other Men's Tenants without: And from *Rumſhide* to *Herlemanſland* within; and ſo to the Meſſuage of *Ralph à Fonch* without; ſo that the Fee of the Earl be within, and *Hollenden* without: And from the Meſſuage of *Ralph à Fonch* over the Highway unto *Hegſtraſt* without: And ſo directly to the new Meſſuage of *Ralph de la Hell*, which is within; and ſo directly unto the *Marlepitt* which is by *Grange*, which was Mr. *John Wantoner's*; ſo that *Hollenden* be always without: And ſo by the Midſt of the *Marle* to *Bendevile* which is without: And ſo directly to the Foreſt Pale; ſo that the Tenant of the Earl be within, and *Hollenden* without: And ſo along by the Foreſt Pale to *Somergate*, where this Perambulation did begin.

And they ſay that no Man's Tenants (but the Earl's only) be within this Perambulation: And that the Tenants of the Archbiſhop be within the Juriſdiction of his own Bailiff or Miniſters.

In Witneſs whereof, &c.

The Liberties of the Lowy.

The Earl claimeth, within this Lowy, a Coroner out of his own Tenants, or by their Election in the Court of *Tunbridge*: That his Tenants ſhall not make Preſentments before any Juſtices in *Eyre*, either of Aſſize, or of Gaol-Delivery, but only when they ſhall come into the *Lowy*; which they ought to do before their Departure out of *Kent*; and there to hold their Oyer Aſſizes, or Gaol-Delivery, for the ſaid Lowy: The Chattels of his Tenants there being Felons Fugitives, or condemned; Eſcapes of Felons, Fines, and Amerciaments; and Return of the King's Writs: That the Miniſters of the King or of the Archbiſhop ſhall not bear up their Rods, in the *Lowy*; nor ſhall make any Summons or Diſtreſſes for any Pleas out of the *Lowy*: That his Tenants be free of *Toll* over all *England*; of *Shelvingſtone*, Pillory, Infangtheif, Outfangtheif: And that when the Juſtices in *Eyre* ſhall come to *Canterbury*, the Earl's Steward ſhall go thither with 12 Men of the *Lowy*, and in their Hearing demand Allowance of theſe Liberties; and then ſhall theſe ſaid Juſtices aſſign (at their Pleaſure) a Day to go to *Tunbridge*, before their Departure out of the Shire.

At a Court of Aſſize held at *Canterbury* in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt.

The Liberties of Gilbert de Clare, *Earl of* Glouceſter *and* Hertford.

From a Latin MS. *of Mr.* Weaver's.

The Earl claims the under-written Liberties, as belonging to the *Honour* of *Tunbridge*, with its adjacent *Lowy* and Appurtenances; which *Honour* he claims to hold of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: viz.

That the Juſtices in *Eyre* ſhall come thither to hold all their Pleas, as well of the Crown as common:

And that the Coroners of the ſaid Honour ſhall take Cognizance of, and Anſwer for all Things relating to the Crown: Shall call a Jury of 12 Men, as in other Places, to levy Fines, and make Amerciaments within the ſaid *Liberty*.

That no Bailiff, or Officer of the King's, ſhall enter the Liberty on any Account whatſoever, without the proper Bailiff of the Lowy with him.

And he claims to have the following Liberties in theſe Places; *viz. Eltham, Keſton, Merewortb, Nethelſtede, Chekeſhall, Tremworth, Hardreſs, Stelling, Natyngden, Blean*, and *Sheldewyke*; viz. View of Frank-Pledge, *Aſſize of Bread and Beer*, and all Things belonging to *Viſ. Fran. Pleg.* and that the Men living in theſe Places ſhall be free of all Suit and Service in the County Hundreds; and ſhall be ſubject to no Tax nor Tribute (*non Geldabiles.*) Emendus Panis.

He claims alſo as belonging to the *Honour of Clare*, the ſame Privileges in the Markets of *Alding* and *Brunkeſley*; as *Richard de Clare* had before him: As alſo at *Bradeſted, Meleton, Pettes, Thorſmunden*; to hold them as his Anceſtors did of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

Ex Bundello Brevium Regis de Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Tertii Septimo.

Hugo de Audeley, and *Margaret* his Wife, claim in their Manors of *Tunbridge*, *Hadlow*, and the *Lowy*, to have return of all Writs, *&c.* View of Frank-Pledge, *&c.* Infangthief, Outfangtheif, and all Things appertaining thereunto: And that the Juſtices in *Eyre* ſhall come and ſit in the *Lowy*, to judge all Kinds of Cauſes; and that no Tenants within, ſhall be cited to appear out of the *Lowy*. They claim alſo all Felons and Fugitives Goods, *Waifs* and *Strays*: and Two Fairs in a Year at *Tunbridge*; *viz.* Three Days after *Trinity-Sunday*, and One Day after the Feaſt of *St. James*: And Three Market-Days on *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Friday* of every Week.

They claim alſo Freewarren and Chaſe, and to hold Plea *de Vetito Numio*; or of *Diſtreſſes* and their Redemption, *&c.* And that the Tenants in the *Lowy* ſhall be quit of all Toll, Paſſage, Murage, Pontage, and Taxes to the Highways, *&c.*

All which Privileges were made good againſt *a Quo Warranto*, brought in the 21ſt and 29th of King *Edward* the Iſt.

N. B. Moſt of theſe Accounts about the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, and both the Perambulations were kindly communicated to me, by Mr. *George Weller* of *Tunbridge*.

It was agreed alſo, after the Perambulations above-mentioned, That the Earl and his Heirs ſhould hold the Manors of *Tunbridge*, *Vielſtone*, *Horſemund*, *Melyton*, and *Pettys*, from the Archbiſhop and his Succeſſors, by the Service of a Knight's Fee. And to be *High Stewards* and *Butlers* to the Archbiſhops at the great Feaſt of their Inthronization: And theſe Articles were performed firſt between *Gilbert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, and Archbiſhop *Winchelſey*, and by many other ſucceeding Archbiſhops, and theſe Earls of *Glouceſter*. In Compenſation for their Service at the Archbiſhop's Inthronization, their Fees were, Seven Robes of Scarlet, Thirty Gallons of Wine, Thirty Pounds of Wax for Lights, Livery for Hay and Oats for Eighty Horſe for Two Nights. The Diſhes and Salts, which ſhould ſtand before the Archbiſhop that Day: And at their Departure their Diet for Three Days, at the Coſts of the Archbiſhop at his Four next Manors. And for the Office of *Butler*, they had alſo Seven other ſuch Robes of Scarlet, Twenty Gallons of Wine, Fifty Pounds of Wax, Livery for Sixty Horſes Two Nights, the Cup the Archbiſhop drank in, all the empty Cask, *&c.*

The laſt Time this Pomp was performed, was at the Inthronization, as they will call it, of Archbiſhop *Warham*; when *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* executed the Stewardſhip in his own Perſon, and the Butlerſhip by Sir *Thomas Burgher*, Knight.

The Privileges and Exemptions of thoſe that lived within this Lowy, have ſometimes been extended to the Tenants of the Earls of *Glouceſter*, who dwelt in other Places far without, and there held Land of thoſe Lords: Of this I have met with ſeveral Inſtances; and in our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 209. among other Accounts of the Manors then belonging to *Rocheſter* Priory, there is this entred about *Southflete* in this County.

——— *Eſt appretiatum* 21 *l. & Richardus* (*i. e. Richard* Earl of *Glouceſter*) *habet inde* infra Leugam ſuam *valens xx. Solid. & tamen hoc idem Manerium reddit Epiſcopo* 24 *libr. & unum unciam Auri de firma.*

But perhaps theſe Things were provided againſt in the Agreement made upon the ſecond Perambulation in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; as I find was given by the Jury as their Judgment, before the Juſtices Itinerant in ſeveral Inſtances in the 21ſt Year of that King's Reign.

King *Henry* the IIId granted to *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Glouceſter*, his Royal Licenſe to wall and embattle the Town of *Tunbridge*: But 'tis probable he did not purſue the Power thus given him, there being no Footſteps of any ſuch Walling now in being.

The Manor of *Tunbridge* was formerly accounted as an Honour; and the Town was once ſo conſiderable, as to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament; but I think it did ſo but once. *Notitiæ Parl. Vol. I. in Pref.*

Near the Town was anciently a Place called the Foreſt of *Tunbridge*, belonging alſo to the Earls of *Glouceſter*: It is now called the *South Frith*; it ſeems formerly to have been *encloſed*, and that with *Pales*; there being mention made in the Perambulations about the *Pales* of this Foreſt.

Places of Note here:

1. *Tunbridge Caſtle.* This will be treated fully of in its proper Place, among the Forts and Caſtales of this County. And ſo will alſo,

2. *Tunbridge Priory*, among the Religious Houſes.

3. *Somerhill.* This hath been a fine Seat in this Pariſh; and was anciently appointed by the Earls of *Glouceſter*, as a Lodge for the Bailiff of their great Chaſe here, called *Tunbridge Foreſt*, and afterwards *South Frith*: One of theſe Bailiffs was *Richard de Philpot* of *Philpots* in *Leigh*, who lived here in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign. In King *Edward* the IId's Time, *Nicholas Charles* was Bailiff of this Chaſe; and after him ſeveral of the Families of *Colepeper* and *Vane* ſucceeded in this Office. But at laſt by the Attainder of *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was forfeited to the Crown, and tarried there till about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, and then was granted to Sir *Francis Walſingham*, Principal Secretary of State; and by his Daughter and Heir *Frances*, it went firſt in Marriage to that every way accompliſhed Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*; and after his Death, to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*; and then again to *Richard Burgh* Earl of *Clanrickard*, who was created Earl of St. *Albans*, in 1628; and to his Son *Ulike Burgh*, lately Earl of St. *Albans* and *Clanrickard*, ſhe bequeathed this Manor of *Somerhill*.

4. *Hilden.* This Manor was very anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Vanes*, who in old Deeds are written *a-Vane*; and this was certainly their ancient Seat, before they became Poſſeſſors of *Badſell*, by marrying the Heir of *Stidolf*. *Henry A-Vane* made his Will here, *A. D.* 1456; and his Predeceſſors had been here long before his Deſcendant *John A-Vane*, in the 10th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, ſold it to *Dixon*; and in that Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time. One of theſe, *Edward*, died in the Year 1659, and is buried in the Chancel of *Tunbridge* Church.

5. *Dacburſt*, alias *Hildenburgh*, is a Place which had the ſame Owners as *Tunbridge* Honour and Caſtle; and being forfeited to the Crown with that, in the 13th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was the Year following granted to *William Skeffington*, Eſq; in whoſe Deſcendants the Property of the Land continued in *Philpot*'s Time. But the Manor continued in the Crown, till in the late Wars it was given to Colonel *Robert Gibbons* of *Hole* in *Rolvenden*.

6. *Bar-*

6. *Bardens*, 7. *Hadloe*, are Two Manors in *Tunbridge*, which anciently had Proprietors of thoſe Names: *John de Barden* held the former at making the Black Prince Knight; and it continued in that Name till King *Henry* IVth's Reign, and then was ſold to the *Hadloes*, who had been a long while in Poſſeſſion of the latter Manor. But not long after, *John Hadloe* dying without Iſſue, *Alice* his Siſter, who was married to *John Woodward*, became his Heir; and after her Husband's Death, ſhe ſold *Bardens* to *John Hopdey*; who in the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, ſent it the ſame way to *William Hextall*. But *Hadloe* went to *John Woodward*, her Husband's Son; who in the 37th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, parted with all his Right here to *William* and *Henry Hextall*; and after that it came to *William* alone, who dying in a few Years without Male-Iſſue, *Margaret* his only Daughter carried theſe Manors to her Husband *William Whetenhall*, Eſq; whoſe Son of the ſame Name, about the Middle of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, ſold *Bardens* to *Andrew Judd*, Eſq;, and *Hadloe* to *William Waller*, Eſq;: *Judd* died without Iſſue Male, and leaving his Eſtate to *Alice* his only Heir, ſhe carried it in Marriage to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; uſually called *Cuſtomer Smith*. And he at his Death gave *Bardens* to his ſecond Son Sir *Thomas Smith* of *London*, whoſe Deſcendant was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time. But *Hadloe* deſcended to *Richard Waller* Son of *William* above-mentioned; and he about the 42d Year of Queen *Elizabeth* ſold it to *George Stacy*; who in the Beginning of the next Reign ſent it the ſame way to *Bing*; and his Deſcendant Mr. *John Bing* ſold it to *David Polhill*, Eſq;, whoſe Grandſon of the ſame Name was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

8. *Hollenden*. This was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Fremingbams*; for in the 55th Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, *Ralph de Fremingham* obtained a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here, as well as at other Places in this County. In King *Henry* the IVth's Reign it belonged to the *Cheyneys*, who have left their Name to ſome Fields of this Manor, which they retain to this Day. About the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it became by Purchaſe the Eſtate of the *Wallers*, and abode in that Name till King *James* the Iſt's Time, and then was ſold to *Crittenden*, whoſe Deſcendant was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

But there was ſome Part of this Manor lying in *Leigh* Pariſh, which in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign was ſold to *Stacy*; and his Deſcendant in King *James* the Iſt's Time, alienated it to *Turner*; and he parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *James Pelſet*, who was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

TUNSTALL, *Tonſtall*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Two Miles *Southward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of that Name, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. A Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* And is in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*. 'Tis a fair Building of Three Iſles, but a low Tower. In it was a Memorial of the Interment of *Margaret Rycil*, Wife of *John Rycil*, and Daughter of Sir *James Crowmer*, in 1496. In the Chancel is a Monument with the Effiges of *Robert Cheek*, D. D. in 1647. An Altar-Tomb of white Alabaſter, without any Inſcription, but doubtleſs belongs to the *Hales* Family. A Braſs Plate over *Henry* Son of Sir *John Guildford*, in 1595. A fair Monument with the Effigies of Sir *James Crowmer*, in 1613. Another fair Marble Monument with the Figure of Sir *Edward Hales*, Baronet, in 1654.

The Patronage of this Church was given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* about 500 Years ago, by *Hubert de Burgo* Earl of *Kent*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Tunſtall* Manor. This in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign was in the Poſſeſſion of *Walter de Gray*; but in the 44th Year of that King, it was got into the Hands of *John de Burgo*, who that Year obtained a Charter of Freewarren for it, and for his Manor of *Norton*; he gave it to *Stephen de Penchester*; who in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, claimed all the uſual Privileges for this Manor; after this it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*; and by *Margaret*, one of his Daughters and Coheirs went by Marriage firſt to *John de Segrave* and then to *Walter de Mayney*; who was deſcended from that *Walter de Meduana* or *Mayney*, who in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign held Twenty Knights Fees in this County: This Gentleman was ſummoned to Parliament as a Baron, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; and that King repoſed ſo great a Truſt in him, that as *Daniel* tells us in his Chronicle, he and his Son *Edward* the Black Prince fought under his Colours, in a private Habit, againſt Monſieur *de Charmy*, near *Calais* in *Picardy*, in the 23d Year of his Reign: *Walter Maney* deceaſed about 23 Years after, and left only a Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, who carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *John Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*; who died in the 13th Year of King *Richard* the IId; *Reginald Grey* and *Richard Talbot* were found to be his Heirs; they ſold this Eſtate to Sir *Robert Knolles*, who in the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IVth, ſent it the ſame way to Sir *William Crowmer*, Lord-Mayor of *London*: And his Son was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIth, and was beheaded by *Jack Cade*; he had married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Fiennes*, Lord *Say* and *Seale*, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *James Crowmer*; whoſe Son Sir *William Crowmer* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 19th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, and in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth: And his Son Sir *William Crowmer*, was Sheriff alſo of this County, in the 9th and in the 27th Years of Queen *Elizabeth*: His Son Sir *James Crowmer* of *Tunſtall*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 2d Year of King *James* the Iſt; but he left only Three Daughters; of whom *Frances* was married to Sir *Matthew Carew*; *Elizabeth*, to Sir *John Steed* of *Steed-hill*; and *Chriſtian*, to Sir *John*, Eldeſt Son of Sir *Edward Hales* of *Woodchurch*. On the Diviſion this Manor went to *Hales*; and in *Philpot*'s Time, was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Hales*, Baronet, who was then beginning to build a very fine Seat here.

2. *Upton*, is a Place in this Pariſh, which once was Part of the Eſtate of the *Shurlands*: By an Heir General of which Name it went to *Cheyney*; and *William de Caſineto* or *Cheyney* died poſſeſs'd of it, in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and in this eminent Family it continued for many Deſcents, but at laſt by a Daughter it went to *Aſtley*; and thence the ſame way to *Harlackenden*, in which Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Gore-Court*. This was anciently the Seat of a Family, whoſe Name was *At-Gote*, and who ſometimes are written *de la Gore*: *Henry* at *Gore* died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId: And it ſtaid in this Name for ſeveral Generations: But at length *James Gore* ſold it to *Thomas Roydon* of *Eaſt Peckham*; and his Son parted with it the ſame way

to Mr. *Chriſtopher Wood*; and his Grandſon was the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

Simon Meapham, a *Kentiſh* Man, born at *Meapham* in this County; was Parſon of this Pariſh, at the Time that he was elected Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ULCOMB, *Hulecombe*, *Olecombe*, *Wolecombe*, lies near the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles and an half *South Weſtward* from *Lenham*, in the Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices.

Part of it (*viz.* the Burgh of *Kingſnode*) is in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Scray*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County; and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it; as being in the Hundred of *Feverſham*, which belonged to that Abbey.

The reſt is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eythorn*, Lath of *Aylesford*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims there alſo.

'Tis all in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Sutton*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 16 *l.* 5 *s.* 10.

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eythorn*, and is called *All-Saints*: It anciently belong'd to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and being taken from thence in the Year 941, was reſtored by King *Edmund*. And about 430 Years after, was made a *Collegiate Church* by *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop, whoſe Head had the Title of *Arch-Preſbyter*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Ulcomb* Manor: The Seat of the old Family of the *St. Legers* (now called *Selinger*, in *Latin de Sancto Leodegario*) was in this Pariſh; and ſeveral of them lie buried in this Church; ſome of above 260 Years ago: As *John Saintleger*, Eſq; and *Margery* his Wife, only Daughter and Heir of *James Donnet*, in the Year 1442: *Ralph St. Leger*, 1470. Here are alſo Memorials of *William Maydeſton*, in 1410. And a Fair Monument of Sir *Francis Clerk*. Sir *Robert de Sancto Leodegario* came hither with *William the Conqueror*: And the Family have a Tradition, That he with his Hand ſupported the King when he went out of his Ship to land in *Suſſex*: His Lands here at *Ulcomb* are mentioned in *Domeſday* Book; and the Evidences of the Family ſhew that theſe Lands were taken from a *Pagan Dane*, whom he had conquered, and who inhabited in this Place.

Guy de St. Leger, as we find in *Fuller's Eccleſ. Hiſt.* was appointed by King *William* the Iſt, to be an *Aſſiſtant Knight* to *Adelmere*, one of the Monks of *Ely*. *Ralph de St. Leger* was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt to the Siege of *Acon*: And an Inſcription on the Lid of his Coffin in the Vault of this Church, ſhews, ſaith *Philpot*, that he was engaged 15 Years in the Holy War. Another *Ralph St. Leger* and *Hugh St. Leger* were *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the 2d Year of King *John*. Sir *Ralph St. Leger*, Sir *John*, and Sir *Thomas* were in the 28th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, with that King at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; and were then Knighted for their Bravery: And afterwards you read of ſome of this Family in almoſt every great Expedition. And their Alliances by Marriage have been alſo very great and honourable: Sir *Thomas* ſecond Brother to Sir *Ralph St. Leger*, married *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Exeter*, Siſter to King *Edward* the IVth, whoſe only Daughter and Heir *Anne*, married Sir *George Mannors* Lord *Roſſe*, from whom the *Rutland* Earls and Dukes are derived. Sir *James St. Leger* Brother to this Gentleman, married *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas Botelir*, Earl of *Ormond*; and from whom the *St. Legers* of *Devonſhire* are extracted: Of which Family was Sir *William St. Leger*, Lord Preſident of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, An. 1642: Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Father of Sir *Warham*, was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; and his Second Son Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Father to Sir *Anthony* of *Wierton* Houſe in *Boughton Monchenſie*, died Maſter of the Rolls in *Ireland*. At length Sir *Anthony St. Leger* parted with his Eſtate here to Mr. *Serjeant Clerk* of *Robeſter*, Father to Mr. *Francis Clerk*; deſcended from *Henry*, who was Second Brother to Sir *John Clerk*, that took the Duke of *Longuevile* Priſoner, at the Battle fought between *Bomy* and *Spours*.

2. *Boycot* is a Manor which formerly gave Name to, and was the Seat of *Stephen*, *John*, and *Alexander de Boycot*: The laſt of which lived in the Reigns of King *Edward* the IIId, and *Richard* the IId. After which *John Boycot* had Iſſue Two Sons, *John* and *Stephen*: One of which ſold his (*Gavelkind*) Portion to *Richard Hovenden*; and the other his, to *William Adam*; from whom it went by Donation to *Thomas Glover*. After *Hovenden* it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Clerk* of *Woodchurch*: And *Humphrey Clerk* in the 19th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, conveyed it to the Lady *Elizabeth Berkley*; whoſe Grandſon Mr. —— *Berkley* was Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Kingſnoth* is a Manor which did belong to the Abbey of *Feverſham*; but after the Suppreſſion, it was, in the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, granted by that Prince to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Knight of the Garter, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and one of the Privy-Council; whoſe Son Sir *Warham St. Leger*, in the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to *William Iſley*, Eſq; who not long after paſſed it away to *Anthony Sampſon*; who in the 21ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, alienated it to *James Auſtin*; and he *An.* 1599, ſold it to *Robert Cranmer*, whoſe Daughter *Anne* carried it to her Husband Sir *Arthur Harris* of *Crixey* in *Eſſex*; and he gave it to his Second Son Mr. *John Harris*, whoſe Son and Heir Mr. *Cranmer Harris* of *Lincolns-Inn* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

Ralph St. Leger, in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, obtained the Grant of a *Fridays* Market, and a Fair for Three Days, at *Nov.* 1. for the Manor of *Ulcomb*; and proved his Right to it before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign.

UPCHURCH, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *North Weſtward* from *Milton*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Milton*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Mary*'s.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l. per Ann.*

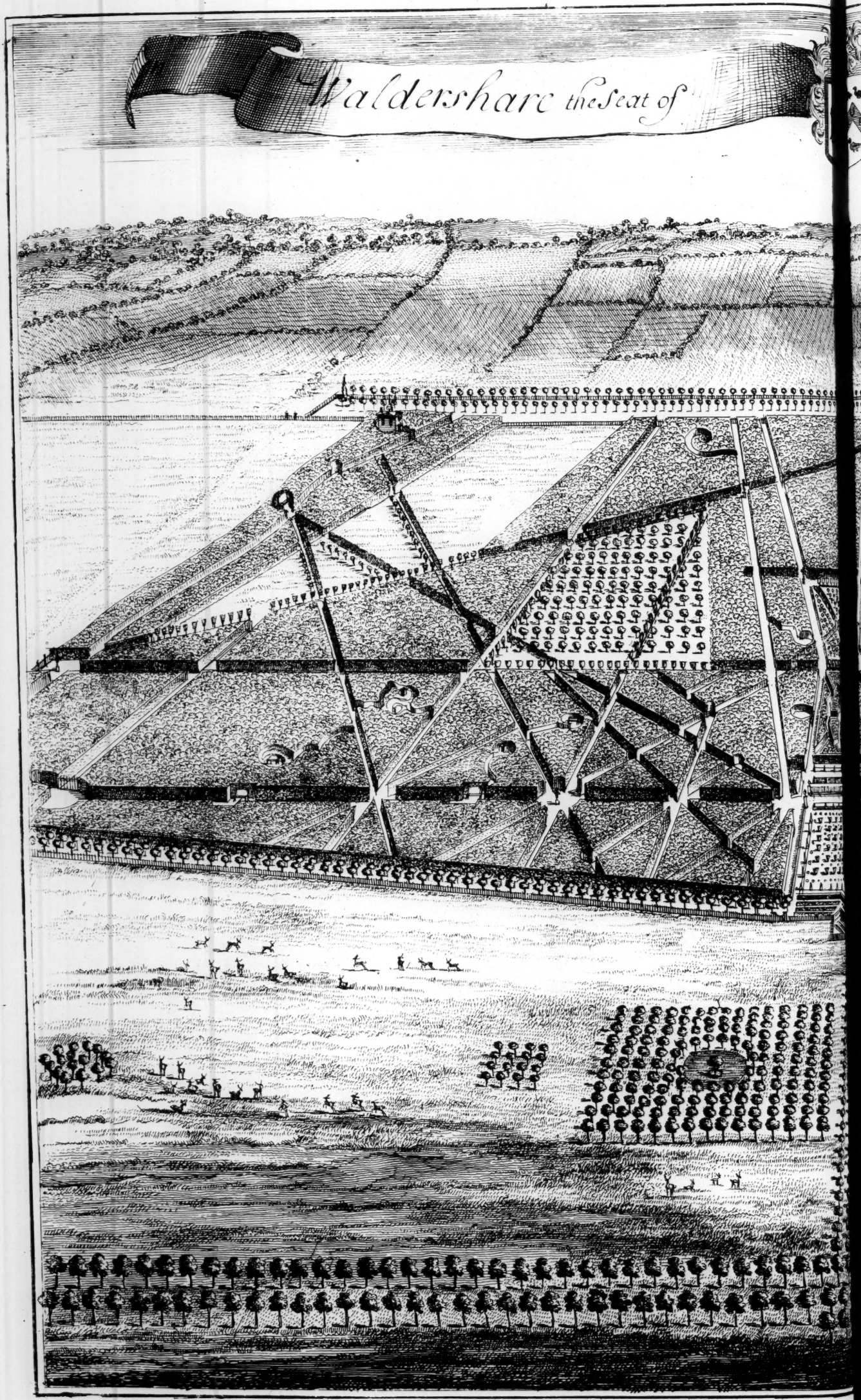
There is a Tradition that one *Woodokes* was very anciently buried in or near one of the Walls of this Church; where *Wever* ſaw an old Monument, garniſhed with Acorns and Oak-leaves.

Places of Note here:

1. *Upchurch* Manor. This Place was once Part of the Inheritance of the great Family of the *Leybourns*: *Roger de Leybourn* being in Poſſeſſion here, in the 50th Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; and his great Grandchild *Juliana de Leybourn*, who ſurvived her Two Husbands

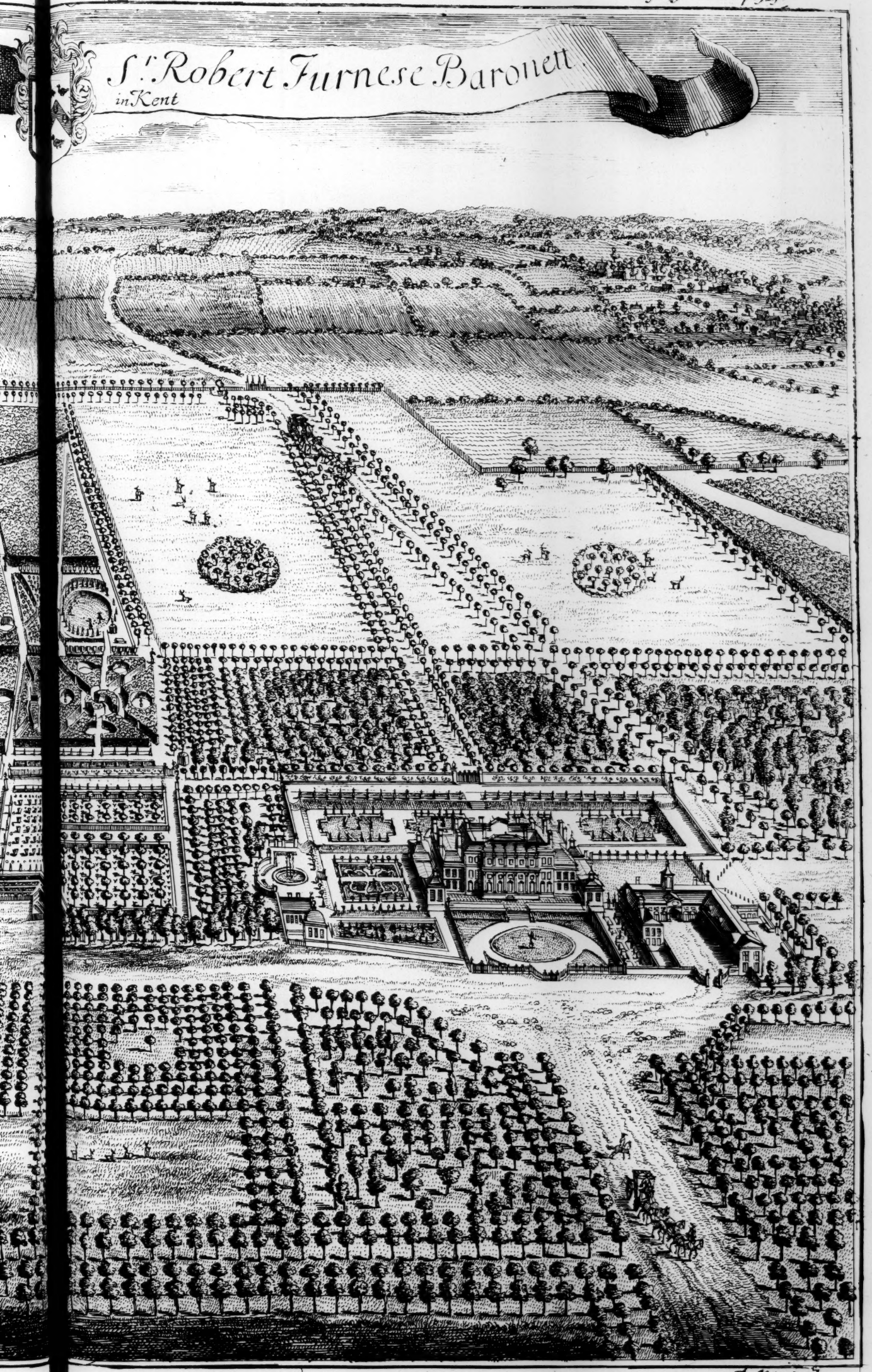
John

Waldershare the Seat of



T. Badeslade Delin.

Sr. Robert Furnese Baronett in Kent



J. Kip Sculp:

John de Haſtings, and *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, died poſſeſs'd of this Manor in the 43d Year of King *Edward* the IIId; but leaving no Heir at all, it eſcheated to the Crown, and thereupon was by that Prince, about Seven Years afterward, ſettled on the Abbey of St. *Mary Grace* on *Towerhill, London*. But on the Suppreſſion King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to *Thomas Green*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant in King *James* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to *Apſley*; and the Poſſeſſion was in his Family in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Ham*, 3. *Sharpenaſh*, and 4. *Weſtcourt*, are Three little Manors in this Pariſh, which anciently were Part of the Revenue of the Abbey St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*; but after the Suppreſſion, King *Henry* the VIIIth granted them to *William Hatch*, deſcended from *William Hach* of *Allen* in *Devon*, who not long after ſold them to *Thomas Green*, Eſq; above-named; written in Deeds (ſometimes) alias *Norton*: And from hence after ſome Years they went again by Sale to *Alderſey*, Anceſtor to *Terry Alderſey* of *Swanton Court* in *Bredgar*; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Dr. *Battely* had ſeveral Urns, Pots, *&c.* of a black Earth which were dug up here; and ſome were found in the Bottom of the River: But all of them lay in ſuch irregular Order, and in ſuch a Soil, as ſhews them rather to have belonged to ſome ancient Pottery, than to have been of the *Sepulchral* Kind.

Eleanor Wife to King *Edward* the Iſt, gave the Manor of *Upchurch* to the Hoſpital of St. *Katherine*'s by the *Tower*, ſaith *Stow*: And therefore how after that it could get again into the Family of the *Leybourns* is hard to account for; and therefore probably this may be one of *Philpot*'s many Miſtakes.

WALDERSHARE, lies towards the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Four Miles and an half *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. A Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 5 *l.* 8 *s. per Ann.* In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and was about 400 Years ago appropriated to *Weſt Langdon* Abbey: The Building is now very ſmall, and all over-grown with Ivy, and without any Steeple: In it are ſome fine Monuments of the Family of *Monins*: And in a ſeparate Chancel built for that Purpoſe, Sir *Robert Furneſe*, Baronet, hath lately erected a moſt Stately Monument to his Father Sir *Henry Furneſe*; The Figures, which are in white Marble and as large as the Life, are very finely carved, and the Pyramidal Figure of the Monument is very Magnificent; and in the whole, 'tis much the fineſt that I ever ſaw. It was made by Mr. *Green* of *Camberwell*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Walderſhare* Manor. This at the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, ſaith *Kilburn*, was under the Dominion of Sir *William Mamouth*, whom he calls Lord of *Walderſhare*. Mr. *Philpot* ſaith, This Place was anciently the Seat of the Eminent Family of the *Malmains*: *John de Malmain* is in the Liſt of thoſe Gentlemen who came in with King *William* the Iſt. And Mr. *Fuller* mentions one *John de Malmains*, who was Standard-Bearer to the *Norman* Footmen, and was joined by King *William the Conqueror*, as an Aſſiſtant to *Odo* one of the Monks of *Ely*. *Henry Malmains*, was one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Gentleman that attended King *Richard* the Iſt, into the *Holy Land*, and aſſiſted him at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. *John de Malmains* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ* for this County, in King *John*'s Reign, a Poſt then of great Honour and Truſt. Sir *Nicholas de Malmains* was with King *Edward* the Iſt, at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and was Knighted there. *Nicholas de Malmains* died poſſeſs'd of this Eſtate, and much other Land hereabouts, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the IIId (*a*). But his Grandſon *Henry Mailmains* dying without Iſſue-Male, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the IVth, *Agnes* his only Daughter carried *Walderſhare* to her Huſband *Thomas Goldwell* of *Great Chart*: But however he had a Kinſman, *Thomas*, Son of *John Malmains*, who had ſome Share in this Manor of *Walderſhare*, and which by an Heir General of his, went in Marriage to *John Monins*, Eſq; who about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign purchaſed all the *Reſt* of the *Goldwells*, and ſo became entire Lord of *Walderſhare*. He was deſcended from *John Monins*, Eſq; who in the 20th Year of King *Edward the* IIId, held Lands at *Swingfield* in this County, as appears by the Book of Aid: And he was allied to *William Monins* or *Monings*, who was ſeveral Times Knight of the Shire for the County of *Norfolk* in King *Richard* the IId's Reign. *John Monins*, this Man's Son, was a Perſon ſo eminent in this County, that he obtained an Indulgence under the Seal of Pope *Sixtus* the IVth, dated 1474, to carry along with him a Prieſt and a Portable Altar, in his neceſſary Journeys. His Grandſon *John Monins* compounded with *Thomas Hobbys*, in the 20th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, for 10 Marks, as part of his Fine, to be excuſed from being made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*. *Edward Monins*, Eſq; was Juſtice of the Peace for *Kent*, about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and his Deſcendant Sir *William Monins* was made Knight and Baronet, on *June* the 29th, in the 9th Year of King *James* the Iſt; whoſe Son and Heir Sir *Edward Monins*, Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor of *Walderſhare* in *Philpot*'s Time. There were Three Branches of this Family of *Monins*: The firſt of which lived here at *Walderſhare*; the ſecond lived at *Lydden*; and a Third went into *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*: And *Alice Monins* of that Branch, was Mother to Archbiſhop *Parker*.

(*a*) Rot. Eſc. N. 160.

This Eſtate, Manor, and Seat, is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Worthy Sir *Robert Furneſe*, Baronet, Son to the late Sir *Henry Furneſe*, who built here, within a Noble Park, a very fine Houſe, encompaſſed with ſpacious Gardens; in which are very long and pleaſant Walks, which lead into Rows of many large Timber Trees: Here is alſo a very fine Bowling-Green, and all Things elſe agreeably and magnificently correſponding.

2. *Apulton*, and 3. *Southwould*, are Two ſmall Manors in *Walderſhare* Pariſh, which *Philpot* hath placed wrongly, in *Eaſt Langdon*. They did very anciently belong to the Family of *Malmains*; but when *Henry de Malmains* being engaged in a Rebellion with *Simon de Montfort*, againſt King *Henry* the IId, had forfeited all his Eſtate to the Crown, had it not been ſaved by the Mediation of the Abbot of *Langdon*; his Son and Heir Sir *John Malmains*, in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IId, in Gratitude gave theſe Two Manors to that Convent for ever. In the firſt Year of King *Richard* the IIId, the latter of theſe was exchanged by the ſucceeding Abbot, with *Robert Monins*, Eſq; for *Manſuers Langdon*. On the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, Theſe were by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 29th Year, exchanged with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: And in the Iſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, were re-aſſumed by the Crown again, by another Exchange.

WAL-

WALMER, lies at the *East* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to the Sea, about Four Miles and an half *South Eastward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eastry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *East* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Corporation of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, whereof it is a Member; and the Liberties of that Town and Port, and of the *Cinque Ports*, claim over it: 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: A Curacy, and ſo not valued in the King's Books: The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

A Queſtion ariſing in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, about aſſeſſing this Pariſh, between the Juſtices of the County, and the Inhabitants of *Walmer*: The King ended it by uniting *Walmer*, by his Letters Patents, to the Port of *Sandwich*. And here alſo he built a Caſtle for the Defence of the Sea-Coaſt, which is called *Walmer-Caſtle*.

Place of Note here:

Walmer was anciently one of the Principal Seats of the famous Family of *Crioll*; *Matilda* Widow of *Simon de Crioll*, died poſſeſs'd of it in the 52d Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; as alſo did *Nicholas de Crioll*, in the 31ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, who Ten Years before was allowed here all the uſual Rights of a Manor. *John de Crioll* was here in King *Edward* the IVth's Reign: And in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry* the Vth, *William Keriell*, for ſo the Name began now to be written by ſome of the Family. This Gentleman left it to his Son Sir *John Crioll* of *Sarre* in the Iſle of *Thanet*; who had the Command of a good Part of King *Henry* the Vth's Army at the Battel of *Agincourt*; he died in the 9th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and left his Son Sir *Thomas Crioll* or *Keriell*, Knight of the Garter, his Heir: Of this Noble Gentleman, thus *Drayton* in his *Poly-Albion*, p. 295.

Then here our Keriell *claims his Room among the Reſt,*
Who juſtly if compar'd might match our very beſt:
He in our Wars with France, *with our great* Talbot
[*oft*;
With Willoughby *and* Scales, *now down and then a-*
[*loft*;
Endur'd the ſundry Turns of often varying Fate.
At Clermont *ſeiz'd the Earl before his City Gate:*
Eight Hundred faithleſs French *who took or put to*
[*Sword,*
And by his Valour twice to Artois *us reſtor'd.*

He was Governor of *Gourney* in *Normandy*, and loſt his Life at Home, in the ſecond Battel of St. *Albans*, fighting for the Cauſe of the Houſe of *York*. He left no Iſſue-Male; but one of his Daughters and Coheirs carried *Walmer* in Marriage to *John Fogge* of *Repton*, Eſq;. His Son *Thomas Fogge* was Serjeant-Porter of *Calais*; but left only Two Daughters, of which *Anne* carried this Eſtate firſt to *William Scott*, and then to a ſecond Husband *Henry Iſham*. And his Son *Edward Iſham*, about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, leaving an only Child *Mary*, it went by her in Marriage to Sir *George Perkins*: And by his Daughter it went to Sir *Richard Minſhull* of *Cheſhire*, who was created Baron *Minſhull*, in the Year 1642: He was deſcended from that Eminent Soldier *Michael de Minſhull*, who for his glorious Services performed under our King *Richard* the Iſt, at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*, had the Aſſignment for ever of the Creſcent and Star for the Coat Armour of his Family. This Baron and the Lady *Mary Perkins* joined in a Sale of this Eſtate, in the 2d Year of King *Charles* the Iſt, to *James Hugiſſen* of *Lingſtede*, Eſq; and his Great Grandſon, *William Hugiſſen*, is now the Poſſeſſor.

Mr. *Darell* in his Manuſcript about the Caſtles in *Kent*, ſaith, That in his Time there was the Remains of a Camp on the Side of a Hill, not far from *Walmer*, which was then called *Kingſdown*: And the Camp, he ſaith, was called *Roman Codde*: And he fancies it to have been the Place where *Julius Cæſar* lay encamped at his firſt Landing: And perhaps he might, after his Landing, lie there for a Night or ſo, in his March into the Countrey.

WALTHAM, lies about the Middle of the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Eaſtward* from *Wye*, in the *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*. Part of it is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*. But the other Part; *viz.* ſo much of it as is in *Townburgh*, is in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Wye*, and Lath of *Scray*; and the Liberty of *Wye* claims over it. And the reſt is in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Stowting*, and Lath of *Shipway*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and is dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*. 'Tis a pretty large Building, though of but one Iſle, the Tower in the Middle, with a Spire; in the Church no Memorials or Ancient Monuments. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

Places of Note here:

1. *Waltham* Manor; this was anciently Part of the Demeſne of the *Knights Templars*; and on their Suppreſſion was, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, ſettled on the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*: Here it ſtaid till the general Diſſolution of all the Religious Houſes, and then coming to the Crown, was granted, about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, to *John Manwaring*, Eſq; by whoſe Daughter and Heir *Hope Manwaring*, it went to *Humphrey Hamond*: But on his Death ſhe married again, to Mr. *Robert Stapleton*, (the Gentleman that tranſlated *Juvenal*, *Pliny*'s Panegyrick, *&c.*) And he by Purchaſe from his Son-in-Law Mr. *Manwaring Hamond*, was in Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Eſhmerfield* is a Manor in *Waltham*, which anciently was Part of the Eſtate of the great Family of the *Criolls*: *Bertram de Crioll* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt; and though he left only a Daughter, yet this Place continued in the Tenure of a younger Houſe, till *Benet de Crioll*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Thomas de Crioll*, carried it to her Husband *John Fogge*, Eſq; whoſe Son *Thomas Fogge*, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, ſold it to Sir *Thomas Kemp*: His Grandſon about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, left only Four Daughters; by one of which it went in Marriage to Sir *Dudley Diggs*: He ſold it to Mr. *Thomas Twiſden*, a younger Brother of Sir *William Twiſden*: And his Heirs paſſed it the ſame way to Sir *John Aſhburnham*, and his Widow held it at his Deceaſe, as Part of her Dower; and was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

There is now a Place here called *Aſhenfield*, I know not whether the ſame with this: Which ſeems to have been formerly a Caſtellated Manſion; and now belongs to *Francis Bartell*, Eſq; of *Rocheſter*.

3. *Wheta-*

3. *Whetacre* is another ſmall Manor in *Waltham*, which once had Poſſeſſors of its own Name: *Nigellus de Whitacre* held it in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. Afterwards it came into the Name of *Hills* or *Hells*, deſcended from the *Hells* of *Hells-Court* in *Wooditon*; and in this it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Prude*; and from that Name it went the ſame way to Alderman *Cockait* of *London*; and thence again to *Beacon*; who I ſuppoſe was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

St. WARBURGH. See *Hoo.*

WARDEN, Werdon, lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, in the Iſle of *Sheppey*, adjoining to the Sea, about Five Miles and an half *Northward* from *Feverſham*, in the Bailiwick of *Milton*, Hundred of the Iſle of *Sheppey*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann.* In the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. But what Saint this poor Church was dedicated to I can't find; *Quiſquis fuit ille Deorum*, he ſeems quite to have deſerted this little Shrine: For in my Perambulation hither, I found the Door ſtanding open, the Church all out of Repair, a poor ragged reading Desk, and but half a Pulpit.

Place of Note here.

Warden did anciently belong to the *Savages* of *Bobbing-Court*: For in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, Sir *John de Savage* obtained a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here; as *Philpot* ſaith: But I think this could not be the Manor of *Werdon*; becauſe I find the Maſter of the *Maiſon Dieu* at *Dover* claiming the Manor of *Werdon*, and the uſual Privileges of it, before the Juſtices Itinerants, in the 21ſt Year of this very Reign.

But be the *Savages* Eſtate here what it will, before the Middle of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Freminghams*: In King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, *Philpot* finds it in the Name of *Norton*; and it ſeems to have ſtaid there till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, when it was alienated to *Edmund Tooke* of *Dertford*; and in his Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

N. B. 'Tis the more probable that the Manor of *Werdon* belonged to the *Maiſon Dieu* at *Dover* or *Oſpringe*, both Houſes of the *Knights Templars*; becauſe I find they had Land in this Iſland at *Hokeling*, *Radymerſh*, and *Ryde*; and ſome other Places in this Iſland. Perhaps the *Savages* had it, on the Diſſolution of that Order, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign.

WAREHORNE, Wereborne, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Five Miles and an half *Southward* from *Aſhford*. That Part of it which is in the *Burgh* of *Great Kenarton* or old *Herlackenden*, is in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Hundred of *Blackborn*, Lath of *Scray*, and *Weſt* Diviſion of the County. The reſt is in the Bailiwick of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Ham*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County. The Liberty of *Romney* Marſh claims over Part of it; which therefore is in the Diviſion of the Juſtices of that Corporation: But the reſt of the Pariſh is in the Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. The Liberties of *Wye*, and of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* claim alſo here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; the Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Ham*, and is dedicated to St. *Matthew*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 19 *l. per Ann.*

Two Fairs are kept here; one at *Ham*, on *May* 3.; the other by the Church, on St. *Matthew*'s Day.

Places of Note here:

1. *Wereborne* Manor. *A. D.* 1010. *Elphege* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* adjoined one half of *Wereborne* to his Church: But the other Moiety belonged to a Family called *Bedford*: *Richard de Bedford* got a Grant of a Market and Fair here, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, which was confirmed in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign. But in King *Edward* the IId's Reign this Eſtate was come into the Poſſeſſion of *Hugh de Windleſore* or *Windſor*; and in the next Reign was purchaſed by *Morant* of *Morantſ-Court*. *William Morant* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 12th and 13th Years of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and had a Mandate ſent him, ſaith *Philpot*, that only one Bell ſhould be rung in any Steeple by the Sea-Coaſt in *Kent*. His Son *Thomas Morant* left only a Daughter, who married *James Peckham* of *Yaldham*, Eſq; who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 3d and 12th Years of King *Richard* the IId; and in this Family it ſtaid till about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Ellis*; and from thence it was called *Werehorn Ellis*: But from this Name it went the ſame Way to *Tufton*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Thanet*.

The other half which belonged to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* after the Diſſolution, continued in the Crown till the 7th Year of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was granted to Mr. *Thomas Paget*, and Mr. *Thomas Twiſden*; the latter of which gave it the Name of *Wereborn Twiſden*: But not long after it was ſold alſo into the *Tufton* Family; and continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Thanet* in *Philpot*'s Time.

In *Domeſday* Book the Manor of *Wereborne* was eſtimated at one *Plow-Land*; and appretiated at 60 *Shillings*.

2. *Tinton* is a Manor here, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Horton* by *Hithe*: And on the Suppreſſion, ſtaid in the Crown till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was granted to Sir *William Sidley* of the Friery in *Aylesford*; whoſe Grandſon Sir *Charles Sidley*, Baronet, was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Capell* is a Place here, which gave both Name and Seat to a Family which had ſpread themſelves into *Ivy-Church*, *Linton*, *Boxley*, *Horſmonden*, *Capell* by *Brenchley*, and *Capell* in the Iſle of *Sheppey*. *John de Capell* lived here in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, and was a great Benefactor to *Boxley Abbey*: But in the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, by a Siſter and Coheir of *Richard at Capell*, it went to Sir *John Orlanſton* in Marriage: But his Son *Richard Orlanſton*, Eſq; dying without Iſſue, by his Siſter it went to *William Scott* of *Scott-hall*; and in that Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward Scott* of *Scottſ-hall*, Eſq;.

4. *Ham* is an eminent Manor in this Pariſh, which gives Name to a whole Hundred, and was anciently the Eſtate of the *Orlanſtons*: *William de Orlanſton* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Land here, in the 21ſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign. By a Daughter of this Family it went with *Capell* above-mentioned to the *Scotts* of *Scottſ-hall*; and in that Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Parkers* is a Manor in *Wareborne*, which had formerly Owners of this Name: *Edward Parker* held it in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign,

Reign, (as appears by *Rot. Eſc. N.* 114.) and in this Family it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, and then came into the Poſſeſſion of *Engham*; in which Name it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Taylor*; and thence to *Collins*; and thence again to *Squire*; and once more to Dr. *Kingſley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; in whoſe Deſcendants the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Hampton Cockleſcomb*, is another Place here, which formerly had Owners of the Name of *Hampton*, who continued here for many Deſcents; till *John Hampton*, about the End of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, ſold it to *John May* of *Bibrook*: By a Daughter of which Family it went to *John Edolph*; and by his only Daughter it went to *William Wilcocks*; who leaving only Two Daughters, *Martha*, which was married to Dr. *Edward Ratcliff*, Phyſician to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the Iſt; and the other to one *William Andrews*; they divided this Eſtate between them: *Ratcliff* ſold his to *Edward Holt* and *Andrew Marſh*: And *Andrew* his, to *Bridges* and *Philipſon*.

WATRINGBURY, *Wotringbery*, *Otteringaberia*, lies towards the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles *Southward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Twiford*, Lath of *Ayleſford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. A Vicarage, and valued at 5 *l. per Ann.* in the King's Books: In the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*. In the Church-yard is a fine Pyramidal Monument, with Urns, *&c.* of Marble, in Memory of Sir *Oliver Stile*, Baronet: And in the Chancel is a noble Monument of *Oliver Stile*, Eſq; and his Lady: There are alſo Memorials of ſeveral others of that Family.

Places of Note here:

1. *Watringbury* Manor. This had once Owners of the Name of *Watringbury*; whoſe Arms were *Argent 6 Lioncells rampant Sables*, but born I ſuppoſe 3 and 3; not 3, 2, and 1, for then 'tis the very ſame with the Arms of the *Savages* of *Bobbing-Court*: *Philpot* thinks, they took theſe Arms from the Lord *Leybourn* their Neighbour, and perhaps Lord *Paramount*.

2. *Chart*, and 3. *Fowles*. Theſe *Watringburys* had alſo *Chart* and *Fowles*, Two other Eſtates in this Pariſh; but they were gone hence before the End of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, and were ſucceeded by the *Leybourns* of *Leybourn* Caſtle: *Thomas de Leybourn* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign: *Hugh de Leybourn* obtained the Grant of *Tueſdays* Market, and of a Fair for Three Days at the Feaſt of St. *John the Baptiſt*, for this Place, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign. *Roger Leybourn* died ſeized of it, in the Beginning of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, but without Iſſue-Male; by which means his only Daughter *Juliana* was ſo great a Fortune, that ſhe was called the *Infanta of Kent*. She was firſt married to *John de Haſtings*, a Kinſman of *Lawrence de Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*; and afterwards to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*; but ſhe had Iſſue by neither; and dying without any Heirs, her Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown. And King *Edward* the IIId, in his 50th Year, granted *Watringbury*, *Chart*, and *Fowles*, to the Abbey of St. *Mary-Grace* on *Towerhill*; where they lay till the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries; but after that were, by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 36th Year, granted to *Giles Bridges* and *Robert Harris*, who ſoon after joined in a Sale of them to Sir *Robert Southwell*; and thence they went the ſame way, and in a ſhort Time, to Sir *Edward North*; and from him they were ſold to Sir *Martin Bowes*, who alienated them to Sir *John Baker*; who ſent them by Sale to *Nevil de la Hay*. This Gentleman had Iſſue *George de la Hay*, who about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold *Watringbury* to *Wilkinſon*; and *Chart* and *Fowles* to *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; *Wilkinſon* ſold his Part to Sir *Thomas Stile*, Knight and Baronet; whoſe Deſcendant, Sir *Thomas Stile*, Baronet, is the preſent Poſſeſſor. But *Chart* and *Fowles* went to Sir *William Twiſden*, Knight and Baronet; and his Son Sir *Roger Twiſden* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Weſtbury* is another Manor here, which anciently had Proprietors of the Name of *Weſtbury*; the laſt of which was *John Weſtbury*, who bequeathed it by Will to his Niece *Agnes Ellis*; and ſhe, in the 23d Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to *Fiſhbourn*; who parted with it the ſame way to Sir *Thomas Browne*, of *Bechworth* Caſtle in *Surrey*, Comptroller of the Houſhold, and Privy-Counſellor to King *Henry* the VIth: And his Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Browne*, in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Knight and Baronet, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

5. *Canons* is another Manor here, which formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of *Leeds*; but coming to the Crown at the General Diſſolution of the Abbeys, it was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, ſettled on his new erected Church, the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*; and they now enjoy it, as they do alſo, the Parſonage of *Watringbury*. And ſome kind of Intereſt the Priory of *Rocheſter* had in *Watringbury*, apart from this of *Canons* (which was given to *Leeds* Abbey) as you will perceive by the Will of *Birhtric*, mentioned in *Meapham*: Where a Firm of Two Days is given to that Convent out of *Watringbury*.

N. B. Watringbury ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Arch or Pere of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

WESTBERE, lies towards the *North Eaſt* Side of *Kent* by the *Stoure*, about Three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanary of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called *All-Saints*; is very ſmall, but fair within Side.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin*'s alſo: Becauſe it is in the Hundred of *Blengate*, which belonged to that Abbey.

'Tis a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l. per Ann.*

Places of Note here:

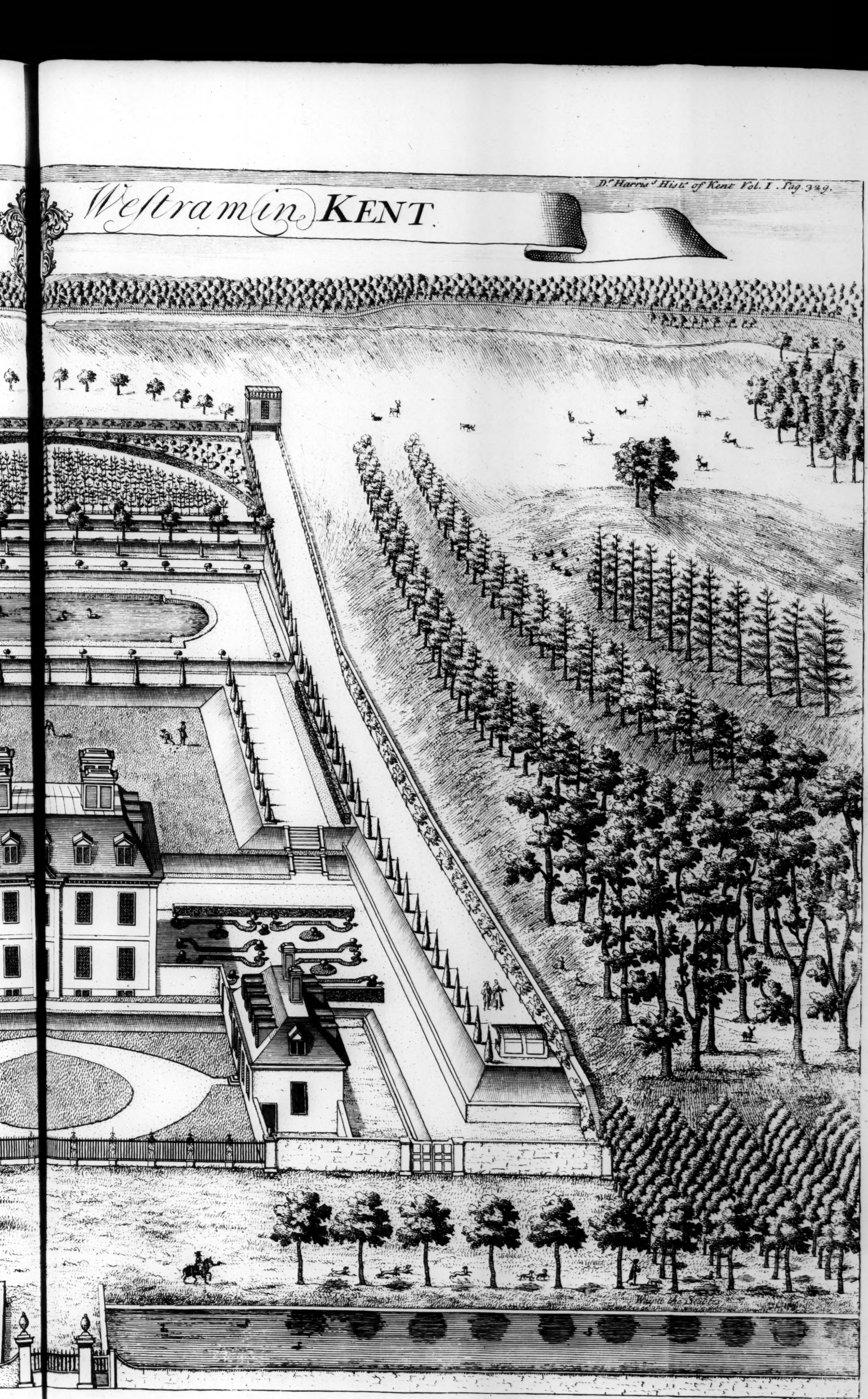
1. *Weſtbere* with the Appendant Manor of,

2. *Hopland*, were once Part of the Eſtate of a Family of the Name of *Hopland*: But which was extinct here before the End of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign: In which Prince's Time, the *St. Lawrences* were in Poſſeſſion of *Weſtbere*, by Purchaſe from *Hugh de Bere*: And both theſe Manors ſtaid in the Poſſeſſion of *St. Lawrence*, till about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then *Hopland* was conveyed to *John Iſaack*: And in this Name it continued till near the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was ſold to *Tourney* of *Saltwood*; who parted with it the ſame way to *Steed*. But *Weſtbere* went by a Daughter of the Name of *Iſaack* to *Apulderfield*; and

SQUERRIES at

Westram in KENT.

D.r Harris's Hist.e of Kent Vol. I. Pag. 329.



and by a Daughter of that Family to Sir *John Phineaux*: And by another Heir General it became the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Smith*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was the Eſtate of his Grandſon *Philip* Viſcount *Strangford*.

Somner in his *Chartham* News ſaith, an Iron Anchor whole and ſound, was found deep in the Earth here, on digging for a Well; as were alſo many Oyſter and Cockle Shells; which he takes to be an Argument, that the Sea once came up hither; but I think it will ſcarce prove that, though it may be an Argument that the *Stoure* was once Navigable hereabouts.

There is another Manor in *Weſtbere*, omitted by *Philpot*, which is called,

Clinches, alias *Hemphall*; which by Sale came from the Family of *Gilbert* to that of *Milles*; and is now poſſeſſed by *Samuel Milles* of *Herne*, Eſq;.

Philpot ſaith, this Pariſh was called *Weſtbere*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Bere*, in St. *Margaret*'s near *Dover*.

WESTCLIFF. See *Cliff.*

WESTGATE, *Holy-Croſs* in *Canterbury*, lies partly in the City of *Canterbury*, and partly without it in the County of *Kent*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Weſtgate*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: And the Church is called *Holy-Croſs*, and ſtands in the City.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Weſtgate*.

The Church now ſtanding was built by Archbiſhop *Sudbury*, in King *Richard* the IId's Time, inſtead of the Old Church which formerly ſtood over the City Gate; as this doth under the Wall.

'Tis a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l. per Ann.*

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of *Matthew*, in the Year 1442; *Colt* in 1444; *Colkyn*, 1440; *Ramſey*, in 1495; *Cornwell*, in 1492; *Hope*, in 1458; *Crane*, in 1445; *Nicholas Chilton*, Vicar, in 1400; *Robert Raynhull*, Vicar, in 1416; *Patricius Gerrard*, in 1458; and of *William Churnell*, firſt Chantry Prieſt of *Jheſus*, in 1516.

For here was a *Fraternity* of Men that maintained a Maſs-Prieſt, who was called *Jheſus Maſs-Prieſt*; His Stipend, with the Charges of Wax and Wine allowed, was 7 *l. per Ann.* And the Pariſh-Clerk for Ringing the Bell to this Maſs at 6 in the Morning, had a Noble *per Ann.* And for very ſmall Gifts here, the Donors had the Title given them of Brothers or Siſters.

It had its Name of *Holy-Croſs* from a famous Crucifix or Image of Chriſt on the Croſs, which ſtood over the Porch or Entrance into this Church.

The Vicarage of this Church was made by Archbiſhop *Stratford*, about *A. D.* 1346.

One *Thomas Wellys*, who was called Biſhop of *Sidon*, was Vicar here; as alſo Rector of *Woodchurch*, and Prior of St. *Gregory*'s in *Canterbury*, in the Year 1515.

WESTRAM, *Weſterham*, lies at the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to *Surrey*, about Five Miles *Weſtward* from *Sevenoake*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Weſtram* and *Edenbridge*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower one of Juſtices in that Lath.

In the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, and Deanery of *Malling*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*. And the Advowſon of it was given by *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Edward* the Iſt, to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and confirmed by the King: It was Part of the *Exchange* for the Port of *Sandwich*.

Here is a Market on *Wedneſdays*; and a Fair Yearly on our Lady's Birth-Day, or *September* the 8th.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Arch or Pere of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

The Head of the River *Darent* ariſeth at *Squiries* in this Pariſh. *Kilburn.*

This Town is famous for giving Birth to that Learned Confeſſor and moſt conſtant Martyr *John Fryth*.

The Right Reverend Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, the Preſent moſt Worthy Biſhop of *Bangor*, was alſo born here.

Places of Note here:

1. This Pariſh gives Name to the whole Hundred; and the Manor anciently belonged to a Family of the Name of *Camville*: *William* and *Geoffrey de Camville* came into *England* with King *William* the Iſt. And *Geoffrey de Camville* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the 7th Year of King *John*. Another of the ſame Name was Knighted by King *Edward* the Iſt, in his Expedition into *Scotland*, and at the Siege of *Carlaverock*; But in him the Title of the Family ended as to the Eſtate here, in all Probability. For in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, who obtained the *Market* and *Fair* here, above-mentioned. At the General Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, this was granted by King *Henry* the VIIIth to Sir *John Greſham*; and was confirmed afterwards to the Lady *Beatrix Greſham*, his Son's Widow, by Queen *Elizabeth*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *Marmaduke Greſham*, Eſq;.

N. B. I find the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* claiming the Privileges of a Manor here, before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; ſo that before *that*, it muſt have been in his Hands. And he got a Grant of a Market here on *Monday*.

2. *Broxham* is a Place in *Weſtram*, which in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, was poſſeſs'd by *John de Inſula* or *Iſley*; and after that by *Stephen de Aſhway*, who had a Licenſe to encloſe a Park here, in the 41ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. But about the latter End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, it was ſold to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*: And one of that Family, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, conveyed it the ſame way to *Thomas Squirrie*, of

3. *Squirrie*'s Court in this Pariſh; and he was deſcended from *John de Squirrie*, who lived here as long ago as King *Henry* the IIId's Time, and probably built or enlarged this Seat. The Arms of *Squirrie* are or were in the Glaſs Windows of *Weſtram* Church, in very old colour'd Glaſs. But this *Thomas Squirrie* dying in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, without Iſſue-Male, *Margaret* his Eldeſt Daughter carried both *Broxham* and *Squirrie*'s Court, to her Huſband Sir *William Cromer*; in whoſe Family they ſtaid but till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time; when I ſuppoſe, becoming forfeited to the Crown, that Prince granted them to *Thomas Cawarden* or *Carden*. And from this Name about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was ſold to *Beresford*; who in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, ſoon parted with it the ſame way, to *Thomas Lambert*, Eſq;, who ſold it again to Mr. —— *Leech*, where it ſeems to have been in *Philpot*'s Time.

A Squirrel eating a Nut.

But *Broxham* was ſold to Mr. *Thomas Petley* of *Vilſton*; and his Grandſon had it in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Well-ſtreet*, and 5. *Gayſam*, are Two Places here, which anciently belonged to *Atwell* and *Shelly*. *Atwell* held the former of theſe, in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; and in the 46th Year of the ſame Reign, *Shelly* was in Poſſeſſion of the other. And his Deſcendant, about the End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to *John Potter*; a Succeſſor of whom purchaſed *Well-ſtreet* alſo: And in this Family both Places continued, till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then by Marriage of *Potter*'s Daughter and Heir it went to Sir *John Rivers* of *Chafford*; who in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, ſold *Well-ſtreet* to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Scrivener in *Milkſtreet*, *London*.

6. *Valons* is a Place in *Weſtram*, which formerly belonged to a Family of that Name; and who in *Latin* Deeds are written *de Valoniis*. In King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, this Eſtate was bought by *Iſlip* Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and given to his Servant *William Middleton*, who much improved it with Building. But about the End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was ſold hence to one *James Verſeline* a *Fleming*; who gave it in Marriage with his Daughter *Anne* to *Peter Mancing*; and that Family were in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

The Vicarage of *Weſtram*, with the annexed Chapel of *Edenbridge*, is valued in the King's Books at 19 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* had the Hundred as well as the Manor of *Weſtram* in Poſſeſſion; ſo that *Philpot* was miſtaken in ſaying, it came not to him till King *Edward* the IIId's Reign.

WESTWELL, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of the Middle of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Northward* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*. In the Deanery of *Charing*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over the Manor of *Weſtwell*. But the Liberty of *Wye* claims over the Burghs of *Shottenden* and *Dean*, which are in the Hundred of *Wye*: But the reſt of the Pariſh is in the Hundred of *Calehill*, in which the Church ſtands; and is called St. *Mary*'s: which Church was *A. D.* 1397, by Licenſe from the King and the Pope, appropriated to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, by *Thomas Arundell* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; though *Somner* makes the Time of it Three Years after; but that was only a Confirmation of it by King *Henry* the IVth.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims alſo in this Pariſh.

Places of Note here:

1. *Philpot* ſaith, *Weſtwell* Manor was given to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, A. D. 1241. After the Diſſolution, it was exchanged with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Crown, in the 39th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, whoſe Predeceſſors had a large Share of it before. But it was again aſſumed by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Vacancy of that See: And after having reſted in the Crown a while, it was granted to Sir *Nicholas Tuſton* of *Northfield*, Father to *John* Earl of *Thanet*.

2. *Ripley-Court* is a Seat of good Antiquity in this Pariſh, and belonged to a Family of this Name: *Richard de Ripley* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 30th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, being in an old Deed called *Miles Archiepiſcopi*; becauſe he held this Manor of the Archbiſhop by Knights Service. In King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, this Family was ſucceeded here by the *Brockbulls*, and after that by the *Idens*; a Name of good Note here, and about *Iden* in *Suſſex*. *Alexander Iden* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 34th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and he was the Man which in the 28th Year of that Prince killed *Jack Cade*, who had hid himſelf in his Father's Grounds about *Hothfield*. From the *Idens* this Place was ſold to the *Darells*; and in the laſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, *George Darell*, Eſq; conveyed it to *Baker*, Anceſtor to *Baker* of *Windſor*, the Proprietor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Diggs-Court* is another eminent Seat here, which belonged to the *Diggs*, who ſometimes wrote themſelves of *Berham*, and ſometimes of *Weſtwell*. *Adomarus de Digge* wrote himſelf of this Place in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and probably was a Judge. At length *John Digge*, Eſq; ſold it to *Henry Aucher*; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Dean-Court* is a Manor of Note here, which anciently belonged to the *Huſſies*, who were likewiſe in Poſſeſſion of *Dean-Court* in *Wingham*, in *Philpot*'s Time the Seat of the *Oxendens*. *Henry Huſſie*, a Man of a great Eſtate in this County, both at *Wingham*, *Lenham*, *Boughton*, *Malherbe*, &c. died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. And in this Name did it continue till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then was ſold to *Sackville*; and from thence to *Milan*; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

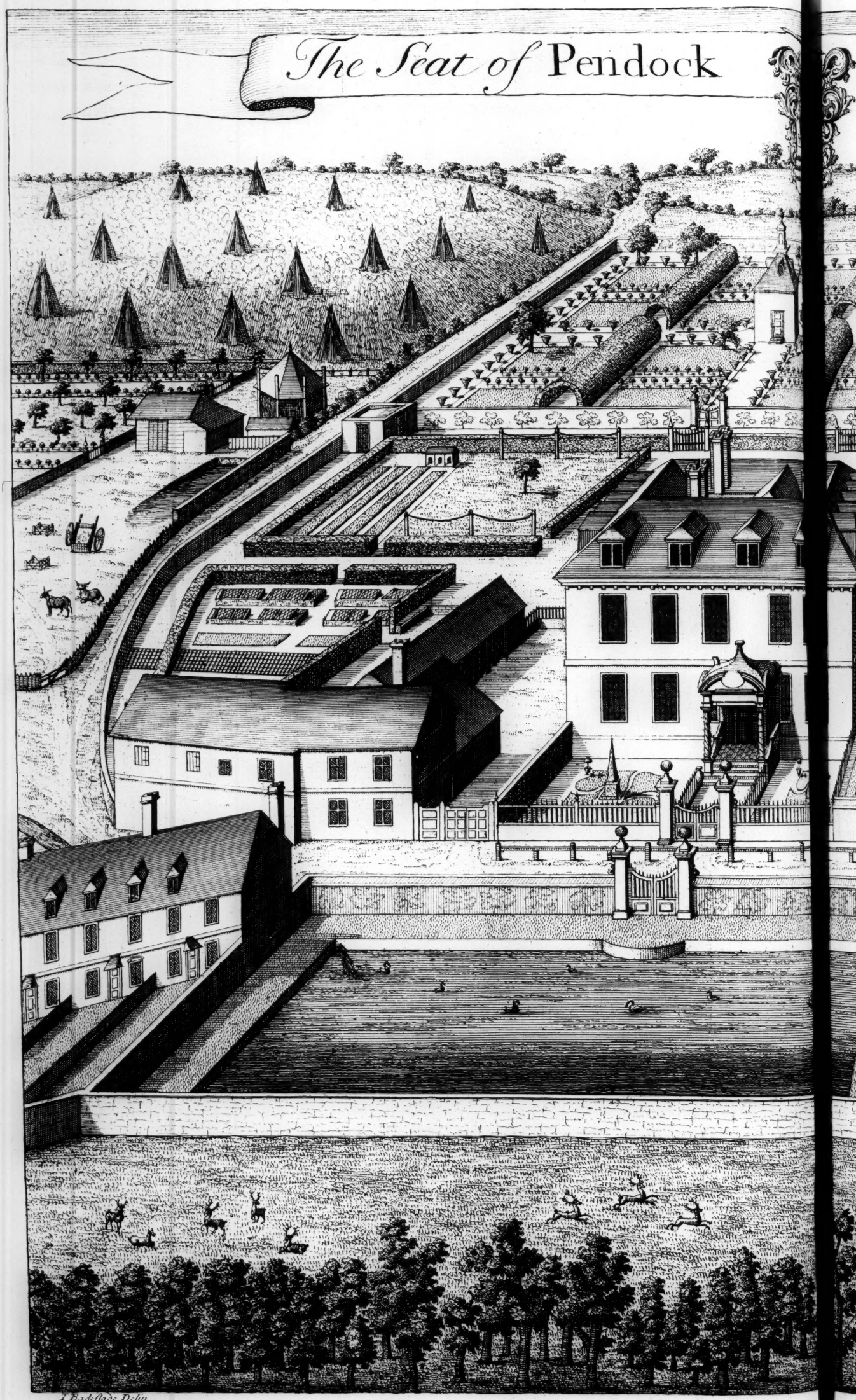
5. *Naſhcourt* is a Place which of old belonged to a Family, which wrote themſelves *At-Naſh*, and ſometimes *Naſh*. But in the 32d Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Alanus de Hennekin*. But before the End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, that Family had parted with it to the *Brockhulls* of *Calehill*: And *Henry Brockhull*, about the 12th Year of King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, ſold it to *John Darell*, Eſq; Sheriff of *Kent* the Year before, and Brother to Sir *William Darell*, then Under-Treaſurer of *England*: And here it ſtaid till King *Edward* the VIth's Time, and then was ſold to *Sharp* of *Ninhouſe* in *Great Chart*, who had been in Poſſeſſion for Four or Five Deſcents in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Beamonſton*, uſually called *Beamſton*, lies partly in *Eaſtwell*, and partly in this Pariſh. And in King *Edward* the IIId's Time, was held by *Thomas At-more*: This Family ſold it to *Amias*; and thence in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign it went the ſame way to Sir *Thomas Moile*, Father to *John Moile*, Eſq;. But by Sir *Thomas*'s Daughter, who married Sir *Thomas Finch*, this Place went into that Name; and was in the Poſſeſſion of his great Grandſon *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Pery-Town* was once Part of the Eſtate of *William de Aldon*, who died poſſeſs'd of this Place in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign; and in this Name it ſtaid till the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIth; and then was ſold to Cardinal *Kemp*; who the Year after ſettled it on his College of *Wye*. But in the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, that College being reſigned to the King, it remained in the Crown till that Prince in his 38th Year granted it to *Thomas Cawarden* or *Carden*; who not long after ſold it to Sir *John Baker* of *Siſinghurſt*: And his Succeſſor Sir *John Baker*, Baronet, *A. D.* 1657, ſold it to *Nathaniel Powell* of *Ewherſt* in *Suſſex*.

8. *Wolton* or *Woditon* is a Place here, which once was the Inheritance of *Ivo de Woditon*, A. D. 1236; whoſe Grandſon *Richard de Woditon* or *Wolton*, was a Man of Note, and held this Place and

The Seat of Pendock



T. Badeslade Delin.

D.r Harris's Hist.r of Kent Vol. I. Pag. 330.

Price Esq.r at Westram

I. Harris Sculp.s

and *Woditon* in *Barham* of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by Knights Service, at the making the Black Prince Knight: And in his Name did this Eſtate continue till near the End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then ſome Part of it was conveyed to *John Hampton*, who about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign paſſed it away to *Richard Raſſell*: But ſome Part of it being yet unſold, *William Wolton*, who died *An.* 1540. ordered it to be diſpoſed of for the Diſcharge of his Debts, which was done, and the Remainder conveyed to *Raſſell*; in whoſe Deſcendants it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

9. *Long Beachwood* was a Wood in this Pariſh, of above 1000 Acres; which was in the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in *Matthew Parker*'s Time; who *A. D.* 1570, was ſued in the *Exchequer* for ſelling ſome Part of it, under a Pretence of its being the Queen's. The Council were clear, that the Title of the Archbiſhop was good; however the Crown claimed on; and the Archbiſhop, though he wrote to the Queen about it was fain to relinquiſh his Right: Some Courtier I ſuppoſe having got a Leaſe of it from the Queen. But Archbiſhop *Whitgift* at his firſt Advancement, being in good Favour at Court, recovered it again to the See; and turned out Sir *James Crofts*, who was then the Leſſee.

Weſtwell is a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 13 *l. per Ann.* The Church and Chancel are large, with Three Iſles, and a Spire Steeple; good painted Glaſs in the Windows: In the Chancel are Three Confeſſional Chairs, and Six Stalls like thoſe in Collegiate Churches. Here is alſo a *Rood-Loft*.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, Here was a *Wedneſdays* Market, the Benefit of which was claimed by the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* before the Juſtices Itinerant.

WHITFIELD. See *Bewfield.*

WHITSTAPLE, lies at the *North* Side of the County, near the Sea, about Five Miles *Northward* from *Canterbury*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Hundred of *Whitſtaple*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of *Kent*, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 20 *l. per Ann.* In the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called *All-Saints*, and is pretty large. And in it are Memorials of the *Paramours*; and of *John Head*, in 1444.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims over the Burgh of *Tankerton*; and that of St. *Auſtin* over the reſt of this Pariſh.

A Fair is kept here on *Good-Friday.*

Places of Note here:

1. The Manor of *Whitſtaple*, which gives Name to the whole Hundred; and was anciently a Part of the great Eſtate of *Alexander de Baliol*, Earl of *Athol*, who held this, and a Place called,

2. *Grafton*, in this Pariſh; and likewiſe a large Wood called,

3. *Northwood*, hereabouts, in the Reign of King *Henry* the IIId, whoſe Son *John* Earl of *Athol*, was taken Priſoner by King *Edward* the Iſt, in his Wars in *Scotland*, attainted and executed for Treaſon; and his forfeited Eſtate here was given by King *Edward* the IId to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*: But he likewiſe forfeiting it by Treaſon in the 16th and 17th Year of that Prince, it came to the Crown again; and was by King *Edward* the IIId, in the 2d Year of his Reign, reſtored to his Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*, who at his Death left it to his Brother *Giles de Bodeleſmere*: But he dying without Iſſue, by *Maud* one of his Siſters, it went in Marriage to *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxon*; who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 34th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. Here it ſtaid a good while; but at length was ſold to *Phineux*, or *Fineux*; and by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Phineux*, it went to Sir *John Smith* of *Oſtenhanger*: And in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of his Grandſon *Philip* Viſcount *Strangford.*

4. *Cheſtfield*, was once the Inheritance of a Family of this Name; for *James Cheſtfield* paid Aid for it at making the Black Prince Knight: Hence in King *Richard* the IId's Reign it was ſold to *Henry Reyner*, and thence again to *John Roper* of St. *Dunſtan*'s; and in *Philpot*'s Time, was poſſeſs'd by *Edward Roper* of *Wellhall* in *Eltham*, Eſq;.

5. *Grimgill* as uſually and vulgarly called, but its true Name is *Greenſhields*, and was once the Seat of a Family of that Name; *John Greenſhields* was in Poſſeſſion here in King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and had a good Eſtate beſides about *Sandwich* and *Wodensborough*: From this Family it went by Sale to that of *Queques* of *Quekes* in *Birchington* in *Thanet*, and by a Daughter of that Name went ſoon after to *Criſpe* of *Glouceſterſhire*; and *Nicholas Criſpe*, Eſq; held his Shrievalty here in the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; but from this Family at length it went by Sale to that of *Paramour*; and from thence after ſome Years, it paſſed the ſame way to Mr. *Twiman* of *Canterbury*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Condies-Place* or *Hall*, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign was the Seat of *John Condie*, who was eminent for taking a conſiderable Priſoner in one of that King's Battels at *Swine* in *Normandy*; and for it had 30 *l. per Annum* (a good Sum in thoſe Days) paid him out of the *Staple* at *Canterbury*: The Grant is dated in the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. But his Son *William Condie* dying without Iſſue, his Siſter *Margaret* carried this Place in Marriage to *Robert Grubbe*; and by *Agnes* a Daughter of his, it went the ſame way to Mr. *John Iſaack* of *Blackmanbury* in *Bridge*, where it continued for many Deſcents.

7. *Thornden*, is a Manor here, which is Part of the Revenue of the Church of *Canterbury*; and now in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Turner*, Eſq; of *Iſleden*, in Leaſe for Three Lives; conſiſting of a Wood of about 800 Acres with a Manor-Houſe and Farm.

But 'tis *extra*-Parochial; and therefore hath been formerly omitted in all our printed Books of *Kent*.

It lies between *Whitſaple*, *Herne*, and *Swaycliffe.*

WICHELING lies about the Middle of *Kent*, about Two Miles *Northward* from *Leneham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyborne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Sittingbourn*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, which is ſmall, but hath a Spire Steeple.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. This Place was once Part of the Eſtate of the *Cobhams* of *Sterborough*; who were a Branch of the *Cobhams* of *Cobham-Hall*. *Reginald de Cobham* was Owner of this Manor, who ſate often as a Baron in Parliament, in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. His Deſcendant *Thomas* Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough*, died in the 11th Year of

King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, and his only Daughter *Anne* carried this Eſtate to her Huſband *Edward* Lord *Borough*, who ſat in Parliament as Baron of *Sterborough* and *Gainsborough*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the VIIth. But his Grandſon *Thomas* Lord *Borough* ſold it to *Edward Filmer*, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon Sir *Edward Filmer* was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, the famous Family of the *Peyforers* of *Lyndeſtede*, had ſome conſiderable Eſtate in this Pariſh; as appears by the *Tower Records*.

2. *Meriam-Court* is a Place here which *Philpot* p. 375. ſaith, did once belong to the Name of *Hadds*: But whether it were a Manor or not, he doth not mention.

WICKHAM near *Fordwich*, *Wickham Breaux*, lies towards the *North Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about a Mile *Eaſtward* from *Fordwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *East* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is called St. *Andrew*'s. 'Tis alſo in the Hundred of *Downhamford*, and the Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over it.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 29 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d. per Ann.*

A fair little Church, and good Remains of painted Glaſs: In it are Memorials of the Interment of *Weld* in 1420: Of *Thomas Beak* Owner of *Superton*, in 1559.

Place of Note here.

This Place is called *Wickham Brews* or *Breaux* from a Family of that Name, which anciently were Poſſeſſors of it.

In the 20th Year of King *William* the Iſt's Reign, *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, held this Place of his Brother the Conqueror; as he did alſo *Trendle Park* adjoining thereunto: And there was a Compoſition between this Man and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for his incloſing Land in the ſaid Park.

So that *here was Land encloſed in a Park* long before that at *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, which is ſaid to be the firſt in *England*.

In King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Brewſes*, who were Barons of *Brembre* in *Suſſex*: And *William de Brewoſa*, who held it in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Iſt, and King *Edward* the IId, was ſummoned to Parliament in both thoſe Reigns. But this Name went out in King *Edward* the IIId's Time; for in the 4th Year of that Prince, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Edmund Plantagenet*, Earl of *Kent*. In the 20th Year of that Prince, it was held by *William Longſpey*: And in the 26th Year of that King, *John* Earl of *Kent* died ſeized of it: And Ten Years after, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*: In the IId Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, *Lucy*, Wife of *Edmund Holland* Earl of *Kent* had it: And then it devolved to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of *March*. Not long after this it came to be the Inheritance of the *Tiptofts*. But in the 10th Year of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worceſter* forfeited it to the Crown, where it continued till the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and then was granted to *Anthony Brown* Viſcount *Montague*, whoſe Eldeſt Son ſettled it on his ſecond Son Mr. *Staniſlaus Brown*, whence it went by Sale to Sir *Henry Palmer*, Baronet, Uncle to the Preſent Sir *Thomas Palmer*.

In the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, the Bridge of *Grave* in this Pariſh being broken down, and Enquiry made upon it, before the Juſtices Itinerant, it appeared, that it was to be repaired by *William de Brewys*, as Owner of the Manor of *Wickham Brews*; and accordingly he had Orders to make it good.

Eaſt-WICKHAM, lies at the *North Weſt* Side of *Kent*, near the River *Thames*, about Two Miles and a half *South Eaſtward* from *Woolwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Little* and *Leſnes*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath.

In the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; the Church is called St. *Michael*'s. In thoſe Editions of the *Valor Beneficiorum* which I have, it is not rated in the King's Books.

Place of Note here:

Eaſt Wickham Manor. This Place was once Part of the Demeſnes of the great Family of the *Montchenſeys*: *William de Montchenſey* held it at his Death, in the 52d Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; and his only Daughter and Heir *Dionis*, carried it in Marriage to *Hugh de Vere*: But he died without Iſſue, in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, and the Inheritance went to *William de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, half Brother by the Mother's Side to King *Henry* the IIId, and who had married *Joan*, Siſter and Heir to the above-named *William de Montchenſey*: His Son and Heir *Aymer de Valence*, dying without Iſſue, *Iſabel* one of his Siſters and Coheirs carried this Eſtate to her Husband *Lawrence de Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and his Grandſon *John de Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke* died poſſeſs'd of it, in the 13th Year of King *Richard* the IId. But then *Reginald Grey* was found to be his Heir: And in his Family it continued till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; and then it was paſſed away to *William* Lord *Lovel*; But his Grandſon, *John* Lord *Lovel*, alienated it in the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, to *John* Lord *Howard*, afterwards created Duke of *Norfolk*; and who appearing at the Battel of *Boſworth*, in the Cauſe of King *Richard* the IIId's Reign, this Eſtate was ſeized upon afterwards by King *Henry* the VIIth; and ſo it continued in the *Royal Revenue* till the laſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and then was granted to Sir *Martin Bowes*, who not long after ſold it to Alderman *Olyff* of *London*; whoſe only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, carried this Eſtate to her Husband *John Leigh*, Son and Heir of *Nicholas Leigh* of *Addington*, Eſq;.

His Son Sir *Olyff Liegh*, very much enlarged and improved the Seat by Building here; and *Chriſtian* the Widow of his Son Sir *Francis Leigh* was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

I find by the *Tower Records*, that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, *Plumpſtede*, *Bixle*, *Leſnes* and *Woolwich*, were all reckoned as Appendages to this Manor of *Wickham*.

Weſt WICKHAM, lies at the *Weſt* Side of *Kent*, adjoining to *Surrey*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Bromley*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Bromley*, Hundred of *Ruxley*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. It is in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* claims over the Manor of *Weſt Wickham*, and over the Meſſuage and Lands called *Spring Park*, *Old Park*, *Friths Wood*, and *Chambers Grove*. Place

Place of Note here:

West Wickham Manor was once in the Poſſeſſion of the eminent Family of *Huntingfield*: *Peter de Huntingfield* of this Place was Sheriff of *Kent* the 11th, 12th, and 13th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign; and is in the Liſt of thoſe famous *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that aſſiſted that King at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*; for which he was Knighted: His Son and Heir Sir *Walter de Huntingfield*, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, obtained a Charter of Free-warren for his Land here; a Market on *Mondays*, and a Fair yearly on the Vigil of St. *Mary Magdalen*. And his Son Sir *John de Huntingfield* paid Aid for Three Knights Fees in *Kent*, at the making the Black Prince Knight; and was ſummoned to ſit in Parliament as a Baron, about the End of that Prince's Reign. He died without Iſſue; and this Eſtate went by *Joan*, a Couſin of his, in Marriage to *Copledike* in the laſt Year of King *Richard* the IId's Reign. But in the 17th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, it was tranſplanted into the Family of *Squirrie*; for *Thomas Squirrie* died poſſeſſed of it in that Year: His Son *John Squirrie* dying without Children, his Siſter *Dorothy*, one of his Heirs, carried this Eſtate in Marriage to her Husband *Richard Mervin*, who not long after ſold it to *Richard Scrope*; who in the 7th Year of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, alienated it by Fine to *Ambroſe Creſeacre*; who ſold it alſo to *Henry Heydon*, Eſq; (*a*), who built a very handſome Houſe upon it; from him it deſcended to the famous Sir *Chriſtopher Heydon*: And he about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſold it to Sir *Samuel Lennard*; in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time; and ſtill continues in the Poſſeſſion of the Worthy Sir *Samuel Lennard*, Baronet.

(*a*) *This ſeems to be a Miſtake; for Sir* Edward, *Heir to Sir* Robert Belknap, *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, ſold it, 7. K. H. 8. to Sir* John Heydon, *together with the Manors of* Keſton, Baſton, *and* Southcote.

Not far from *West Wickham*, is a ſmall Intrenchment, which Dr. *Holland*, in his Notes on *Camden's Britannia*, ſaith, was caſt up by old Sir *Chriſtopher Heydon*, a Man of great Command in theſe Parts, when he trained the Countrey People. *Engl. Edit. Camd. Brit. p.* 187.

WILLESBOROUGH, *Wivelisbergh*, lies towards the *South East* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about a Mile and a half *South Eaſtward* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Lath of *Scray*, *East* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*; in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

The Church is fair, with Two Iſles, and in it are Memorials of *Ellis*; and of *Barry* above 240 Years ſince, (this Family of *Barry* were in *Kent* in King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign); alſo of *Hauke*, of *John* of *Gore*, of *Maſters*; and a fair Monument of *John Bois*, Eſq; who married a *Thompſon* of *Kenville* in *Petham*.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims over the Manor and Parſonage of *Willesborough*; but that of *Wye* over the Burgh of *Henewood*.

Place of Note here:

Willesborough Manor, was once a principal Part of the Revenues of the Family of *Brent*, derived from *Falcatius de Brent*, a Man of great Fame formerly for being a valiant and skilful Soldier: And in this Name it continued for many Ages, till it came down to *John Brent*; and his Son leaving no Iſſue, his Siſter *Margaret* became his Heir, and carried this Eſtate in Marriage to *John Dering* of *Surrenden Dering*, Eſq;: But *A. D.* 1635. Sir *Edward Dering* ſold it to *Robert Scott* of *Canterbury*, Eſq;, and his Son and Heir *Thomas Scott*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

WILMINGTON, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Wilmuntune*, where 'tis called a Chapel, lies towards the *North West* Part of *Kent*, about a Mile *South Weſtward* from *Dartford*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton Dartford*, Hundred of *Dartford* and *Wilmington*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *West* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael*; and was given to the Priory of St. *Andrew*'s in *Rocheſter*, by King *Henry* the Iſt. Wherefore the Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. *Ruebill* Manor; ſo written formerly, but now called *Rowebill*. This was anciently the Eſtate of an Illuſtrious Family, which were written *Giſe*, and from hence the *Giſes* or *Guiſes* of *Hereford* and *Glouceſter*, were originally derived, ſaith *Philpot*. *Anſelmus de Giſe* had a Charter of Freewarren for his Lands here, in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. But by his Grandſon *John Giſe* it was ſold to *Nicholas Brember*, who in the 12th Year of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, being attainted of High Treaſon, forfeited it to the Crown; and that Prince Two Years after granted it to *Adam Bamme* of *London*; in which Name it continued till about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Brett*; and from his Deſcendant it paſſed the ſame way to *Smith*, in which Name it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Highlands*. This was Part of the Revenue of the *Knights Hoſpitallers* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*; and continued ſo till the general Diſſolution of all the Religious Houſes; and then was by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in his 35th Year granted to Sir *Thomas Moile*, and Sir *Maurice Dennis*; the latter of which ſold his Share to the former: And by *Amy* Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Thomas Moile* it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Kemp*; whoſe Son Sir *Thomas Kemp* conveyed it to his Brother Mr. *Reginald Kemp*; and he to *Lancelott Bathurſt*, Eſq;; whoſe Son Sir *Edward Bathurſt*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Stonehill* or *Wardendale*, is a Manor in this Pariſh, which now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Rocheſter*; the Houſe is called the *Court Lodge*, becauſe the Court of the Manor was lodged or kept there.

4. *Grandiſons*. This Place was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the Eminent Family of the *Grandiſons*, before *Otho de Grandiſon*, who was Governor of *Jerſey* for Life by Grant from King *Edward* the Iſt, removed himſelf to *Seale*, in this County. His great Grandſon, Sir *Thomas Grandiſon*, dying without Iſſue in the 49th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, left it partly to *John Northwood*, who had married *Agnes* his Siſter and Coheir, and partly to *Margaret* his own Widow. After whoſe Death, ſome how or other it went into the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Fitz Allen* Earl of *Arundell*. In King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*; and after him, in that of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who married *Iſabell* his Daughter and Coheir. But his Son *Edward Plantagenent* Earl of *Warwick* being beheaded in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, about the Affair of *Perkin Warbeck*, it went to his Siſter *Margaret*,

ret, Counteſs of *Salisbury*, who married Sir *Richard Poole*: Their Son *Henry Poole*, was with his Mother attainted of Treaſon, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and therefore this Place became forfeited to the Crown, and was by that Prince in his 25th Year granted to his Brother *Geoffrey Poole*; who not long after ſold it to Sir *Thomas Kempe*; and he about the 10th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, ſent it the ſame way to Mr. *John Mabbe*; and he to Sir *Chriſtopher Hern*; who about the Middle of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to *Cole*, and he alienated it to Sir *Thomas Smith*, ſecond Son to *Cuſtomer Smith* of *Weſtenhanger*; and in his Deſcendant it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

WIMLINGSWOLD, *Womenſwold*, *Wymingſwold*, vulgo *Womenjole*, lies towards the Middle of the *Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Four Miles and an half *North Eaſtward* from *Eleham*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Wingham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Margaret*, and was anciently a Chapel to *Nonington*; and is now united to it, and both make one Curacy: In it is nothing remarkable but a Monument of *William Netherſolle*. In the Chancel are Two old Arches for Tombs, but the Inſcriptions are gone.

Place of Note here:

Netherſolle is an ancient Seat here, which in King *John* and King *Henry* the IIId's Time was the Inheritance of a Family of this Name, being then in the Poſſeſſion of *Richard de Netherſolle*: In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign it continued in the ſame Name, and belonged then to *John Netherſolle*, Eſq; who was ſuch a Favourite in that Court, that he was indulged to be covered with a Cap in the King's Preſence; and in the Deſcendants of that Name and Family the Poſſeſſion was in *Philpot*'s Time.

WINGHAM, *Wengeham*, *Wengam*, lies towards the *North* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Stoure*, about Three Miles *South Eaſtward* from *Fordwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Hundred of *Wingham*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here, and that of St. *Auſtin* over the Rectory of *Wingham*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Bridge*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, which is fair, with a large Tower, and a Steeple covered with Lead. In it is a noble Monument of Sir *Thomas Palmer*, who was High Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and created Baronet, in the 19th Year of King *James* the Iſt's Reign: He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Edmund Pooley* of *Suffolk*, Eſq; *A. D.* 1625. Alſo a fair Pyramidal one of the *Oxenden* Family of *Dean Court* in this Pariſh. A Stone with this Inſcription (if I read right, for the Letters are not very plain) *John de Suceſter* Rector, in 1270; the moſt ancient I have met with in the County. Here was buried alſo *Thomas Chicheley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Provoſt of *Wingham*, *A. D.* 1466. This Pariſh is not valued in the King's Books, being now accounted as a Curacy only; but formerly it was very conſiderable, giving Name to the whole Hundred in which it ſtands. *A. D.* 1282. it was divided into Four Pariſhes, *viz. Wingham* it ſelf as the Mother-Church, *Aſhe*, *Goodneſton*, and *Nonington*. *Aſhe* had to it Two Chapels, as *Overland* and *Richborough*; and *Nonington* had *Wimingſwold*. It was alſo about Five Years after made a *Collegiate Church* by Archbiſhop *Peckham*. Of which more under *Wingham* College in its proper Place.

In the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, a Market was obtained to this Place by *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In the Chancel are Stalls for the 20 Prebendaries of *Wingham* College, but 'tis ſaid the Foundation was not for above 6.

Places of Note here:

1. *Wingham* Manor. This in *Domeſday* ſtands thus:

Wingeham eſt proprium Manerium Archiepiſcopi, & ita T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro xl. Sull. & nunc pro xxx. & v. & valet c lib. hoc quod Archiepiſcopus habet inde.

And the Archbiſhops had a good Houſe on this Manor (as well as on many other of their Manors in *Kent*, which I have mentioned in their proper Places.) For it appears that Archbiſhop *Baldwin*, who lived in the Time of King *Henry* the IId's Reign, lay here, when he had the Contention with his Convent of *Chriſt-Church*, about the Collegiate Chapel at *Hackington*. (See that Place.) And Two of thoſe Monks coming hither to ſerve a Proceſs upon him from *Rome*, though he ſubmitted to it, and allowed it good, yet he diſmounted the inſolent Meſſengers, and ſent them Home to their College on Foot.

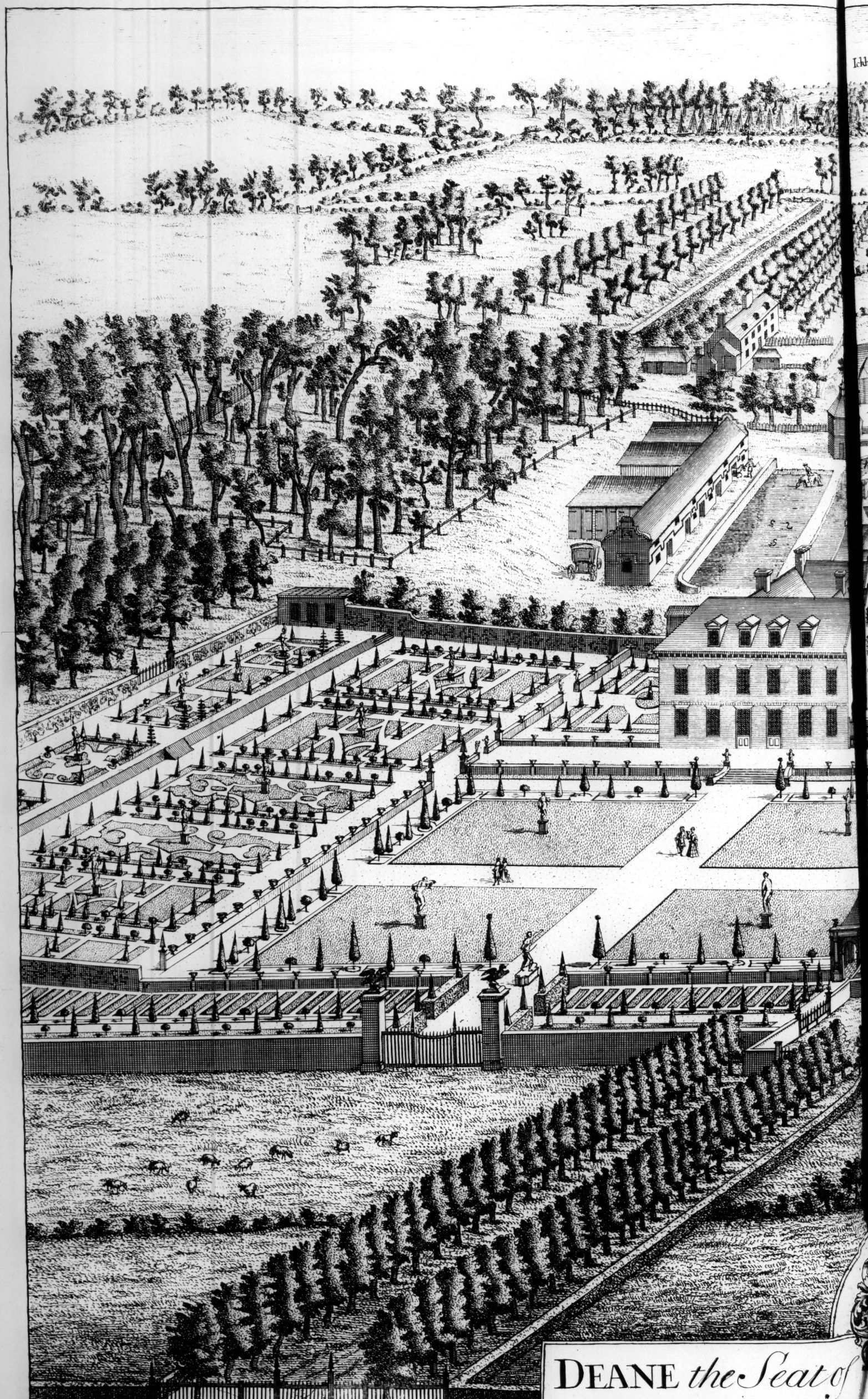
At this Houſe alſo did Archbiſhop *Winchelſey* entertain and lodge King *Edward* the Iſt, when he came into *Kent*, to ſee after the Defence of the Sea-Coaſt, and to charge the Eccleſiaſticks as well as Laity, with Horſe and Armour, againſt an Invaſion.

And here it was that the ſame Prince received Information, that his Kinſman Sir *Thomas Turkeville*, whom he had ſent with an important Commiſſion into *Gaſcoigne*, had fallen into the *French* King's Hands; and being impriſon'd at *Paris*, had for fear of his Life, and to gain his Liberty, diſcovered all King *Edward*'s Councils to the *French* King, and promiſed to betray him. But King *Edward* laid ſuch good Wait for him, that he ſeized him at his Return, had him drawn through *London* Streets and then hanged him.

Here alſo lay King *Edward* the IId, *A. D.* 1324. conſulting with *Walter Reynolds*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and with other of the Lords and Gentlemen of *Kent*, about his deſign'd Voyage into *France*, to do Homage to the King of that Countrey: And at laſt he ſent his Son Prince *Edward* thither on that Errand, whom he had made Duke of *Aquitain*. The young Prince and his Mother went over, but the Conſequence of it loſt King *Edward* his Life and his Crown.

This Manor continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, till the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was exchanged with the Crown for other Lands, where it ſtaid till about the Middle of the Reign of King *James* the Iſt, and then was ſold to the City of *London*; which City afterwards parted with it the ſame way to Sir *William Cowper*, Knight and Baronet, Anceſtor to the preſent *William* Lord *Cowper* Baron of *Wingham*, now a ſecond Time Lord High-Chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

2. *Wingham* College. The State and Conſtitution of this, you will find in the Chapter of Religious Houſes. After the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, the Eſtate belonging to it came to the Crown, and tarried there till King *Edward* the VIth, in the laſt Year of his Reign, and then



DEANE *the Seat of*

T. Badeslade Delin

Ickham

Wickham

Wingham

of S^R HENRY OXENDEN Bar.^t

I Harris Sculp^t

then was granted with the Church impropriate and all the Parochial Tithes to Sir *Henry Palmer*, Knight, a Gentleman deſcended from a very ancient Family in *Suſſex*; and which no doubt took its Name from ſome Perſons who returned ſafe from the Holy War, and who uſually brought *Palm-Branches* home along with them, as a Token that they had performed the Vow of the *Cruſado*, and therefore were called *Palmers* (*a*). In the 7th Generation from *Ralph Palmer* of *Suſſex*, in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, was deſcended Sir *Edward Palmer* of *Angmering* in *Suſſex*, who by a Siſter and Coheir of Sir *Richard Clement*, of the *Moat* in *Ightham*, in this County, was the Father (*b*) of Three Sons, born on Three ſeveral and ſucceſſive *Sundays*: *John* the Eldeſt of the Trine, was born on *Whitſunday*, and was twice Sheriff of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*; *viz.* in the 25th and 35th Years of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign: Thoſe Counties being then in one Sheriffdom. *Thomas* the youngeſt was born on *Sunday* Sevennight after that *Whitſunday*, and made his Fortune at Court, under King *Henry* the VIIIth's and King *Edward* the VIth's Reigns, and being Knighted he began to build a ſpacious Houſe of Brick, in the *Strand* in *London*, which afterwards on his Attainder, coming to the Crown, was granted to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh* and Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, who enlarged and finiſhed it. For Sir *Thomas* unhappily engaging with the Duke of *Northumberland*, in the Cauſe of the Lady *Jane Gray*, was by Queen *Mary*'s Order Beheaded on *Towerhill*; where he had the Courage and Conſtancy to declare himſelf a Proteſtant; when the poor Duke, in Contradiction to his former Declarations, profeſs'd himſelf a Papiſt.

(*a*) *See* Spelman's *Gloſſary.*

(*b*) Fuller's *Worthies in* Kent.

Henry the Middle Son, born the *Sunday* after that *Whitſunday*, was likewiſe advanced to the Honour of Knighthood, and tranſplanted himſelf hither to *Wingham*; where his Family continues to this Day.

This Gentleman followed the Camp, and that way made ſome Additions to his Paternal Fortune. He was made Maſter of the Ordinance at *Guiſnes* in *Picardy*; and had his Arm broken when old, in an Engagement with the *French*; and afterwards, when the Duke of *Guiſe* having taken *Calais*, ſat down before *Guiſnes*, this Gentleman then above 70 was there ſlain. His Son Sir *Thomas Palmer* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 37th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and created Baronet, in the 19th Year of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and lived to keep 60 *Chriſtmaſſes* without Intermiſſion, and with good Hoſpitality, at this Houſe. He had Three Sons, all Knighted: Sir *Roger* the ſecond Son was at firſt Cup-bearer to the Two Princes of *Wales*, *Henry* and *Charles*; and at the Coronation of the latter, was made Knight of the *Bath*, then Maſter of the Houſhold, and at laſt Cofferer; he died without Iſſue. Sir *James* the Youngeſt, by his firſt Wife, was the Head of the Family of *Palmer* in *Buckinghamſhire*; and by his ſecond Lady, the Father of *Roger* Earl of *Caſtlemain*. Sir *Thomas* the Eldeſt, died during his Father's Life Time; but left behind him Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Baronet, who was a great Sufferer for his Loyalty in King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and died under Confinement on that Account: He was ſucceeded by Sir *Henry Palmer*, Baronet, who was High-Sheriff of *Kent* in 1691, and a Gentleman of eminent Fidelity and Affection to the Conſtitution both in Church and State. But having no Iſſue, he left this Eſtate and his Honour to his Worthy Nephew Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Baronet, now Member of Parliament for the City of *Rocheſter*, as he was before Knight of the Shire for this County, in the 8th Year of the late Reign.

3. *Wenderton*, is an Ancient Seat here, eminent for its excellent Situation, fine Air, and good Proſpect; for many Hundreds of Years it had Owners of this Name; one of which *John Wenderton*, is famous in *Fox's Martyrology* for the Penance impoſed on him by *William Courtney*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for being deficient in ſome Services due to the Archbiſhop's Manor of *Wingham*, *A. D.* 1390. But the laſt of this Name who enjoyed this Seat, was another *John Wenderton*, who in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, ſold it to *William Warham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And he deviſed it at his Death to his Brother *Hugh Warham*; whoſe Deſcendant *Hugh Warham*, about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, ſent it the ſame way to *William Manwood*, Eſq;; and he about the Middle of the next Reign alienated it to *Vincent Denn*, Eſq; who left it to his Nephew Mr. *Thomas Denne* of *Grays-Inn*; he ſettled it by Will, on his Brother Mr. *John Denne* of the *Inner-Temple*, and he left it to his Four Siſters; one of which married Mr. *Roger Luckyn*, who purchaſed the Remainder of the other Three Siſters. And afterwards it was ſold to Mr. *Thomas Gender*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it now continues.

4. *Twitham* (vulgo *Twittam*) was once the Seat of an ancient Family of that Name: *Allen de Twitham* was amongſt thoſe brave *Kentiſh* Gentlemen who aſſiſted King *Richard* the Iſt, at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*: But after many Deſcents, this Place went by a Daughter *Elizabeth Twitham*, in Marriage to Mr. *Richard Oxenden*; and in *Philpot*'s Time, it continued in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Henry Oxenden* of *Brook Place*.

5. *Brook Place*, or uſually *Brook*, was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *Wendertons*, and continued ſo a long while; till by *Jane* an Heir General of that Name, it went in Marriage to Mr. *Richard Oxenden*, who much improved it by Building; and from him it deſcended to Mr. *Henry Oxenden* above-mentioned by *Philpot*; and continues ſtill in that Family, the preſent Poſſeſſor being the Widow of *Richard Oxenden*, Eſq; Barriſter of *Grays-Inn*.

6. *Dean-Court* now *Dean-Houſe*, is a Place here which once had Owners of the Name of *Huſſey*, who alſo had Poſſeſſion of *Dean-Court* in *Weſtwell*. But from this Name, *Philpot* ſaith, it was ſold to the *Oxendens*, and became their Seat; as it ſtill continues to be, being the Reſidence of Sir *Henry Oxenden*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for the Port of *Sandwich*: And a pleaſant Houſe it is, with good Gardens; and ſome very good Pieces of Painting.

7. *Trapham*. This was once Part of the Eſtate of the *Harfleets*, but is now come by Purchaſe into the Poſſeſſion of *Brook Bridges*, Eſq; of *Goodneſton*, who hath pulled down a good Part of it, and made a Farm Houſe of the Remainder.

A. D. 1710. Mr. *Wood* Tenant here to the Lord *Cowper*, finding his Plow to ſtrike againſt ſome hard Thing, dug, and found a Coffin or Cheſt of large thick Stones, joined together and covered at the Top, with another Stone: The Stones were about Four Foot in length, Two in Breadth, and Four Inches in Thickneſs; the Coffin about a Foot deep; at the Bottom were ſome black Aſhes, but nothing elſe in it. They ſearched round about, and could find no Urns, Medals, Bones, *&c.* The Miniſter of *Aſhe* told me, that juſt ſuch another was dug up at *Goſhall* in *Aſhe* Pariſh: Whether theſe rude Stone Coffins were *Britiſh*, as I think, or any older than the Time of the *Danes*, I ſhall leave the Learned to judge.

The firſt Writ of Summons directed to *Robert Winchelſey*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the 23d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, that ever was ſent (according to Dr. *Brady* in his Treatiſe of

of *Engliſh Burghs*) to order the Archbiſhop to aſſemble his Clergy together, for chuſing proper Perſons to go to Parliament, is dated from *Wengeham*; which probably is this Place.

WITTERSHAM, Witriſcheham, lies in the Iſle of *Oxney*, at the *South* Side of *Kent*, by the River *Rother*, adjoining to *Suſſex*, about Three Miles *Southward* from *Tenterden*, in the Bailiwick and Lath of *Shipway*, Hundred of *Oxney*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and Deanery of *Limpne*; and the Church is dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt*; and is reputed to have been a Collegiate one: For *Kilburn* ſaith, there was a College near it, whoſe Time of Suppreſſion doth not appear: But its Memory ſeems to be plainly retained by the Manor-Houſe here being yet called the *College of* Witterſham.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here; that of the Dean and Chapter over the Manors of *Witterſham* and *Palſter* in this Pariſh.

A. D. 1032. *Eadſine*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, with the Conſent of King *Canutus*, gave *Witterſham* and *Palſter* to *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, as ſome ſay: Others ſay, that *Canutus* gave it to him for the Uſe of that Church.

A Fair is kept here, *May* 1.

In the *Eaſt* Window of the *North* Chancel (called *Acton* Chancel) are or were the Arms of *Watton*, anciently Owner of the Manor of *Palſter*; and in the firſt of the *North* Windows in this Chancel is alſo a Memorial of the ancient Family of *Petleſden*; and near the Entrance, one of *Audian* or *Odiarne*, once Owner of *Acton*, of above 180 Years ſince.

The Pariſh is a Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

Places of Note here:

1. On the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, *Witterſham* Manor was granted to *Henry Criſpe*, Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *Nicholas* alienated it to *James Hales*, Eſq; and he ſoon after to *Freak*, where it ſtaid till the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was by Sir *Thomas Freak* ſold to Sir *Thomas Biſhop*, whoſe Daughter *Jane* carried it in Marriage to *Edward Alford*, Eſq;, who had Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Palſter* is a Manor here, which had anciently Owners of the ſame Name; but they were extinct before King *Edward* the IIId's Time from them; about that Time it went to the *Charles* of *Addington*: But from this Family by a Daughter, it went to *William Snath*; and by his Daughter to *Watton*: In which Name it continued till King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then paſſed away to *Robert Rudſton*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it continued till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to Sir *Edward Henden*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, who dying without Iſſue, gave it to his Nephew Sir *John Henden*; whoſe Son *Edward Henden*, Eſq; was in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Owlye*, anciently written *Ovely*, is another Manor here, which had alſo of old Owners of this Name; but before the Reign of King *Richard* the IId, gave Place to the *Odiarnes*: How long it ſtaid here, doth not diſcover it ſelf; but in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, it was got into the Poſſeſſion of the *Mayneys* of *Biddenden*; and there ſtaid till in King *Charles* the Iſt's Time, it was by Sir *John Mayney* of *Linton*, Knight and Baronet, ſold to *Peter Ricaut*, Eſq; who parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *Menell* of *London*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

WOLDHAM, Uldeham: The Place on the Down free from Wood; for ſo *Wold* ſignifies in Oppoſition to *Weald*:

Lies towards the *North* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Two Miles and an half *South Weſtward* from *Rocheſter*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Larkfield*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. In the Deanery and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 14 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.*

The Church which is ſmall and mean, with a low Tower, is dedicated to *All-Saints*. In it are Memorials of the Interment of *William Bewley*, in 1611: Of *Roger Monox*, in 1602, who at 23 Years of Age, was famous for his Skill in *Latin*, *French*, *Italian*, and *Spaniſh*; in all which Languages there are *Motto's* round his Tomb. Memorials alſo of *Seller*. A Stone Stair-Caſe in the Church, which formerly led up to a *Rood-loft*.

Formerly there was a Spire-Steeple here; and *Stephen Slegg*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, left by his Will 100 Marks, to be diſburſed on the Church and Steeple's Repairs.

The Liberty of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claims here, becauſe *Woldham* was very early given to the Priory of St. *Andrew's*, and confirmed by King *Henry* the Iſt. The firſt Donor was King *Ethelbert*, A. D. 751. but ſome of his Succeſſors took it away from the Church again: But at length one *Ælfſtane Heahſtanine* bought it of King *Eadmund* at the Price of 1200 Marks of Gold, and 30 Pounds in Silver. And his Son *Ælfegus* paid the greateſt Part of the Money: And King *Eadred*, *Edmond*'s Succeſſor, confirmed to *Ælfſtane* and *Ælphege* the Poſſeſſion of this Eſtate. *Ælphege* alſo, to appeaſe his Brother *Ælfric* for ſo large a Donation to the Church, gave him Land at *Earith*, *Cray*, *Ainsford*, and even at *Woldham*, for his Life-time; and after his Brother's Death *Ælphege* took all into Poſſeſſion again, and gave his Nephew *Eadric*, *Ælfric*'s Son, *Earith*, *Crey*, and *Woldham*, reſerving *Ainsford*. This *Eadrick* died alſo before him, and then he re-aſſumed all to himſelf. And *Eadric* leaving a Wife only and no Children, he gave her *Crey*. Some time after this, finding himſelf ill, he ſent for *Dunſtan*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and before him made his Will, giving one Third of his Eſtate to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; another to That of *Rocheſter*, and the reſt to his Wife. In proceſs of Time, one *Leoffuna*, who married *Eadric*'s Widow, endeavoured to overthrow this Will. But as I have mentioned already in *Earith*, where the Matter was heard, it remained good; and *Woldham* continued in the Church of *Rocheſter*. The full Proceſs of this Matter is in our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 147. and from thence copied by Dr. *Hicks* in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, p. 59.

In the *Textus*, f. 152, is a Grant of *Woldham* and *Littlebrook* to the Priory of *Rocheſter*, by King *Ethelred*, and conſigned to *Godwin* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, of Six *Manſæ*, *Sulingæ*, or Plow-Lands; and one Plow-Land at *Littlebrook*. The Boundings are in *Saxon*, at the End of the Grant, which is dated, *A. D.* 995. But one would think from what appears in that Manuſcript, f. 172, that *Woldham* had been in a peculiar Manner appropriated to the Biſhop's Uſe; for 'tis there ſaid, That becauſe *Fracenham* was too far off for the Monks to viſit it, therefore Biſhop *Gundulf* gave the Convent *Woldham* in Exchange for it.

In

In *Domeſday* Book 'tis ſaid, *Woldham ſe defendebat T. E. R. pro vj. ſolinis, & nunc pro iij. & eſt appretiatum xiij. libr.*

I find by the *Textus Roffenſis*, that anciently there were reckoned two *Woldhams*; the *Greater*, and the *Leſſer*: The former of which is in the *Cuſtumale* called *Woldham Monachorum*.

And in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, there is frequent mention made of a Water-Mill at *Woldham*: And the Cuſtom was, once a Year, every Houſe was obliged to ſend one Man for a Day, to clear the Paſſage-Ditch and Mill-Pond, that the Water might come well to turn the Mill. And there were two particular Acres of Land which paid 12 *d.* a-piece Annual Rent. The Occupiers of which were to clean the Ditch that led from the River to the Mill-pond. In the *Cuſtumale* above-mentioned is a long and particular Account of the Services and Cuſtoms of the Tenants, (*p.* 20.)

And of the whole Land, which was reckoned at 10 Juga, 6 Juga and an half were of one Service, and 3 and an half of another, which was leſs ſervile; for the Tenants did pay a Rent in Money, and were only obliged beſides to *make ſo much Malt*, and to deliver it at the College in *Rocheſter*, whereas the Tenants of the 6 and an half *Juga*, were obliged to almoſt all Kinds of Labour.

In the 7th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* claimed the Privilege of a Manor here by Charter from King *Henry* the Iſt, and was allowed it.

Places of Note here:

1. *Woldham* Manor. This ſtaid in the Priory of *Rocheſter*, till the general Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, and then was ſettled on the new Cathedral Church, which ſtill enjoys it.

2. *Rings*. This is a ſmall Manor, but yet extends partly into St. *Margaret*'s Pariſh, and was eminent formerly for being ſome Part of it the Eſtate of the Noble Family of *Coſington* of *Coſington* in *Aylesford*; and the other Part of it belonged to the Name of *Carter*: From *Coſington* the firſt Part went by Sale to *Wherne* of *Wherne's* Place in *Cuckſton*; and *Carter* alienated his to *Lawrence*, who not long after ſold it to *Hadds* of *Meriam* Court in *Wycheling*; from him it went ſoon the ſame way to *Thomas Roydon* of *Roydon* Court in *Peckham*; who was one of thoſe who in the 31ſt Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, got an Act of Parliament to alter the Tenure of their Lands from *Gavelkind* to Knights Service. From *Roydon* it was ſold to *Brockhull* of *Aldington Septvans* in *Thurnham*; and *Henry Brockhull* alienated it to Sir *John Lewſon*, whoſe Son Sir *Richard Lewſon* ſold it to *John Marſham*, Eſq; originally extracted from the *Marſhams* of *Norfolk*, and equally eminent for his learned Works; as the Preface to the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*; his accurate Diſcourſes upon the Prophet *Daniel*, &c. And I ſuppoſe *Wborne's* Part went with his other Eſtate to *Lewſon*, and ſo alſo into the *Marſham* Family; and is now conſequently with *Starkeys*, in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable the Lord *Romney*.

3. *Starkeys* is a Place in *Woldham*, which anciently went by another Name, *viz. Little Woldham*: And though without any Manſion-Houſe on it, had the Eſteem of a Manor. In the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, it was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Buckland*; and afterwards by Purchaſe went into the Name of *Newman*; but ſtaid there not above a Deſcent or two, before it was ſold by *Henry Newman* to *Humphrey Starkey*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign: And though it was called *Starkeys* from him, yet it ſtaid not long in the Family, before it was ſold to Sir *John Rainsford*, who had a good Eſtate about *Looſe* and the Two *Peckhams*: From this Name it went by Sale into that of *Lambe*; and thence to Sir *John Lewſon*, Eſq; whoſe Son Sir *Richard Lewſon* parted with it to *John Marſham*, Eſq; above-mentioned.

At this Place of *Starkeys* I ſaw the Remainder of a pretty large Chapel.

4. *Beaulies* Court is a Place here which anciently was written *Sellers*, and gave Name to a Family ſo called. It appears by the Book of Aid, that *John at Seller* held this Place in Service of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. Their Arms were in a Window in *Woldham* Church, and were *Argent a Saltier between 4 Mullets Gules*, which is now quartered by *Beauly*: For by a Female Heir *Sellers* went in Marriage to one of that Name; and they changed the Name of the Houſe to *Beaulies* Court: And in *Thomas Beauly*, Merchant of *London*, a Deſcendant of this Family, was the Poſſeſſion in *Philpot's* Time. But this Houſe is now called,

Halls Place, and is in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. ——— *Mauley*: And in the Windows here I ſaw remaining the above-named Arms of *Seller*.

WOODE, otherwiſe *Woodchurch*, *St. Nicholas at Wood*; lies at the *North* Side of *Kent*, near the Sea, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, about Five Miles *Northward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices of the Town and Port of *Dover*, (of which it is a Member), and the Liberties thereof, and of the *Cinque Ports* claim over it.

This Pariſh was in the Deanery of *Weſtbere*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: But the Church hath been ſome time demoliſhed, and the Pariſh laid to *Birchington*. It was a Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 15 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d. per Ann.* And the Church was dedicated to St. *Nicholas*. See *Birchington*.

This Church was ſtanding when *Symondſon's* Map of *Kent* was made, and had a Spire Steeple: And though the Pariſh be joined to *Birchington*, it continues diſtinct as to all Kinds of Taxations.

A Controverſy ariſing in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, between the Juſtices of the County and this Pariſh, as to its Aſſeſſment, &c. the King ended it by uniting *Woode* by his Letters-Patents to *Dover*.

The Principal Street in *Woode* is called *Acoll*, and lies between *Queker* and *Cleves*, a little on the Left Hand, as you go from *Margate* to *Monkton*.

As this Place took its Name from a *Wood*, which formerly was in being here; ſo no doubt there was a large Quantity of Wood-Land formerly in the Iſland of *Thanet*, though there be ſo little now; as indeed the Names of many Places do ſtill teſtify. But no doubt it was cleared and grubbed up, as ſoon as the Inhabitants diſcovered the much greater Advantage which would ariſe from ſowing Corn here; all Kinds of which almoſt thrive well, and abound all over the Iſland.

WOODCHURCH, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles *Eaſtward* from *Tenterden*, in the Bailiwick of the Seven Hundreds, Hundred of *Blackborne*, Lath of *Scray*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and lower Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Limpne*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is called *All-Saints*. A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of *Wye* claims over the *Den* of *Plurenden* in this Pariſh: And all of it that is in the Manor of *Appledore* is in the Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury*.

The *South* Chancel of the Church was founded by the Family of *Herlackinden*, whoſe ancient Seat is in this Pariſh, and called *Old Herlackinden*. And in it are many of that ancient Family interred; *viz. William Herlackinden*, Eſq; in the Year 1081: Of *Margaret Herlackinden*, Daughter and Heir of *Guy Ellis*, 1479; Of *Roger Herlackinden*, Eſq; in 1523. As is alſo Sir *Edward Waterhouſe*: And in the *Eaſt* Window is or was the Arms of *Ellis*.

In the *North* Wall of the great Chancel is a Monument of *Thomas Herlackinden*, Eſq; *A. D.* 1554. In the *Eaſt* Window of the *North* Chancel are or were ſeveral Effigies of the *Clerks*; and one in the *North* Window of *William Harey*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Woodchurch* was once the Habitation of a Family of this Name of good Antiquity. *Roger de Woodchurch* is often mentioned in the old dateleſs Deeds and Evidences relating to this Place; and was Grandfather to that Sir *Simon de Woodchurch*, who was Knighted by King *Edward* the Iſt, at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, where his Bravery got him the Name of *Malleus Scottorum*. He married *Suſan*, Daughter of *Henry le Clerk* of *Munſidde*; and had with her ſo great an Eſtate, as that he changed his Name for hers; and the Family ever after wrote themſelves *Clerk*, who continued here till about the Year 1594, and then *Humphrey Clerk*, Eſq; ſold it to *Walter Herlackinden*, Eſq;; by whoſe Daughter and Heir (*Deborah*) it went to Sir *Edward Hales*, Baronet; and his Grandſon of the ſame Name was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Plurinden* is a Branch of that Eſtate which once belonged to the ancient Family of *Engeham*; in ſome old Deeds written *Edingham*, in others *Hengham*; and who appear to have been Reſident here, as long ago as our firſt King *Edward*: But *Vincent Engham* of this Family, ſold this Eſtate in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign to *Roger Twiſden*, Eſq; Grandfather of that Sir *Roger Twiſden*, Baronet who had Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Townland* is another Manor here, which had Owners of this Name in King *Henry* the IIId's Time: And one of this Family, *John de Townland*, was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Leeds*; and among other Things left them this Manor at his Deceaſe, in the 47th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign. After the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, this Eſtate was granted to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; but on his Attainder, in the 32d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it came to the Crown again; and about Three Years after, was granted to Sir *Thomas Moile*, Chancellor of the Augmentation Court. In Two Years Time he ſold it to *Goodwin* and *Acos*; who joined in another Conveyance to *Lucas*: Hence in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it went the ſame way to *Godfrey*; and then again by Sale to *Mary Guldeford*; and after that again, from her to *Richard Guldeford*; and at laſt from him to *John Shelly* of *Michelgrove* in *Suſſex*; in whoſe Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Henberſt* was once the Reſidence of a Branch of the *Henberſts* of *Staplehurſt*; and who ſometimes wrote themſelves *Engherſt*; from an early Date, this Name held it here till King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and then Sir *Thomas Hengherſt* leaving only a Daughter, ſhe carried it to her Husband Mr. *Humphrey Wiſe*; by whoſe only Daughter it went alſo the ſame way to Mr. *Robert Maſters*; and his great Grandſon was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time, and lived at *Canterbury*.

5. *Henden* is a Place here which anciently was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Burwaſh* or *Burgherſt*: *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſt* had a Charter of Freewarren for it in the 18th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign: From this Family it went to the *Capells* of *Capell-Court* in *Ivie-Church*; and *Richard Capell* died poſſeſs'd of it in the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId's Reign: But hence, after ſome Generations, it went by a Daughter to *Herlackinden*; and thence by another Daughter of that Name, to Sir *Edward Hales*, Baronet; and in his Grandſon's Poſſeſſion (Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunſtal*) it remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Herlackinden* is a Burgh in this Pariſh, which for many Hundred Years was the Inheritance of a Family of this Name; and one of which, *Kilburn* ſaith, was buried in the *South* Chancel, *A. D.* 1081. *Philpot* endeavours to account for the modern Shape of the Date, by ſuppoſing that a *former one*, in *Saxon* or ſuch early Letters, was inſcribed on the Tomb, and the *Preſent* one ſupplied about King *Henry* the IVth or Vth's Reigns. This Burgh was in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Herlackinden*, Eſq; in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Engham*, or *Edingham*, was anciently the Seat of a Family of this Name, before they went to *Singletons* in *Great Chart*; and they continued in Poſſeſſion of this Place from a very early Date, till about Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time; but then it was ſold to *Baker*, and in that Name continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

WODENSBOROUGH; or as 'tis now called *Winsborow*, lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about a Mile and an half *South Weſtward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claims here.

Part of it, that is, the Lands which were once Part of the Manor of *Boxley*, is within the Diviſion of the Juſtices of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*; and the Liberties thereof, and of the *Cinque Ports*, and St. *Auſtin*, claim over it; but the reſt is in the Hundred of *Eaſtry*, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of St. *Auſtin*.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.

A Vicarage, and valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 0*s.* 10*d. per Ann.*

The Church ſtands in the Hundred of *Eaſtry*; and is called St. *Mary*'s. In which are Memorials of the Interment of *John Paramour*, in the Year 1513: Of *Nicholas Heyre*, in 1528.

Verſtegan thinks that this Place took its Name from *Woden* the famous *Saxon* Deity; (to whoſe Honour our *Wedneſday* is dedicated.) And I agree with him in the ſame Opinion; and can't but think, That the high Mount by the Churchyard was the very Place where that Idol was worſhipped. See the Figure of him from *Verſtegan*'s Book, called the *Reſtitution of decayed Intelligence*. Here Place the Figure.

Woden was the *Saxons* God of Battel, as *Mars* was of the *Romans*.

They tell you that a moſt valiant and victorious Prince among them, was very anciently of this Name, and after his Death was worſhipped as a Deity: *Woden* in their Language ſignifies Fierce or Furious (hence our old word *Wood*): And *Bede* tells us, That the great Grandfather of *Hengiſt*, the firſt *Saxon* Commander that came over hither in King *Vortiger*'s Time, had this Name of *Woden*: And ſome will have the God *Woden* to be call'd ſo from him: But the Deity

is

is, I hope, of a much longer ſtanding than that Prince: But of this more when I come to ſpeak of the Origin of the *Saxons* that invaded *England*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Shelving*, very anciently was the Eſtate of the *Houghams* of *Hougham* by *Dover*; as ancient a Family as any in theſe Parts: *Robert de Hougham* attended King *Richard* the Iſt to the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*: And Sir *Robert* his Son died poſſeſs'd of this Manor, in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign. But his Son *Robert* left only Two Daughters; of which *Benedicta Hougham* marrying one *John Shelving*, carried this Eſtate to him, which then began to be called *Shelving*, after his Name. And he built the Seat here. From *Shelving* one Moiety of this Eſtate went by Sale to *St. Leger*; and then both *Shelving* and he joined in a Conveyance to *Dynely*: From hence it was ſold to *White*, and by him to *Knight*; who parted with it the ſame way to Mr. *Soloman Hougham* of *Sandwich*, whoſe Son Mr. *Richard Hougham* was Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time: And ſo *Shelving* came back to the *Houghams* again; for *Solomon Hougham* was a direct Deſcendant from the ancient Family of the *Houghams*.

2. *Ringleton*: This was anciently the Inheritance of *Perot*: *Thomas Perot* being poſſeſs'd of it at his Death, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign: At laſt a Daughter of this Family transferred the Property to her Husband Mr. *William Langley*; and here *Ringleton* continued for ſeveral Generations; till at laſt it was ſold to Mr. *John White*, a Merchant of the *Staple*, and a great Benefactor to the City of *Canterbury*: His Succeſſor ſold it to Mr. *Butler* of *Heronden* in *Eaſtry*; from which Name it went the ſame way to one Mr. *Neame*; whoſe Son *Daniel Neame* ſold it to Mr. *Spencer* of *Sandwich*: But *Nicholas Spencer* his Succeſſor, dying without Iſſue, it went by his Siſter in Marriage to Mr. *Hughs*; deſcended from the *Hughs* of *Middleton Stoney* in *Oxfordſhire*; a Branch of the Family of *Hughs* in *North-Wales*: And in this Name the Eſtate continued till a Daughter carried it to —— *Champneys* of *Bexley*, Eſq;.

3. *Upper Hamwold*, was once the Eſtate of the *Greenſhields*; whoſe principal Reſidence was at *Greenſhield* in *Whitſtaple*, corruptly called *Grimgill*. (See *Whitſtaple*): And *Henry Greenſhields* who died in the 22d Year of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, was by his Will a moſt munificent Benefactor to the then poor and neceſſitous People of that Town of *Sandwich*. After the *Greenſhields* were extinct here, the *Ellis*'s had this Place in Poſſeſſion; but I know not whether by Purchaſe or Marriage: They ſold it to *Francis*; and thence again it went by Sale to *Wilſon*; and from him, after the ſame way, it paſſed to *Parboe*; whoſe Widow held it in Jointure in *Philpot*'s Time.

4. *Grove*, and 5. *Upper Hamwold*, are two little Manors, which in the 32d Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, were in the Poſſeſſion of *Peter de Goldsburgh*; but about the latter End of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, they were both ſold to *Langley* of *Knowlton*; from whence about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, they went the ſame way to Sir *John White* of *Canterbury*, Merchant of the *Staple*, who died poſſeſſed of them in the 9th Year of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign. After this Family it came into the Poſſeſſion of that of *Stoke*: And one of that Name about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, ſold them to *Nicholas Mois*, Gent. Hence they went to *Everard*; and from thence to *James*; in one of which Name they remained in *Philpot*'s Time.

6. *Poltmans* or *Poultons*, (as 'tis vulgarly called) was anciently the Seat of a Family of this Name, and was a *Caſtellated* and *Moated* Houſe; but about the 15th Year of King *Richard* the IId's Reign, *Peter Poltman* ſold it to *Langley* of *Knowlton*; in which Family it continued till the latter End of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and then was ſold to Sir *John White* of *Canterbury*, who order'd it, by Will, to be ſold; (for ſome Pious and Charitable Uſes); and accordingly it was purchaſed by —— *Boteler* of *Heronden* in *Eaſtry*; from whence it came to be ſold to *Benskin*, and from him it paſſed the ſame way to Mr. *William Barne* of *London*; and is now come to his Nephew Mr. *William Barne*.

The Road between *Aſhe* and this Place in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, was called *Lovekeſtrete*.

In *Ringleton* Field in this Pariſh, about Five Years ago was found a fine Gold Coin, weighing about 12 *Shillings*, with a Loop of the ſame Piece to hang it by. And with this Figure and Inſcription: On the Fore-Side was the Buſt of a Young Man in Armour, with an Helmet on his Head, and a Spear on his Right Shoulder. The Reverſe hath a Victory, with a long Sword in her Hand, and the Point turned down. See the *Figure*.

N. B. 'Tis now in the Hands of *John Full* of *Wodensburgh*.

And Mr. *Lovell*, the Miniſter of this Pariſh, ſhewed me two very fine and ſharply ſtamp'd Gold Coins of *Arcadius*, and *Honorius*, which were found hereabouts: I think at *Richborough*.

WOOLWICH, *Wolewich*, *Wolnewich*, lies at the *North Weſt* Part of *Kent*, adjoining to the River *Thames*, about Five Miles and an half *Northward* from *Bromley*, in the Bailiwick of *Sutton-Bromley*, Hundred of *Blackheath*, Lath of *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and upper one of Juſtices in that Lath. Part of it lies on the other Side of the River, on the *Eſſex* Shore, but is in *Kent*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d. per Ann.*

'Tis in the Deanery of *Dartford*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*: And was given to St. *Andrew*'s in *Rocheſter*, by King *Henry* the Iſt (*a*). In it one *William Prene*, Rector of this Pariſh, founded a Chapel, and gave the Belfrey to it, and was buried there above 240 Years ago.

(*a*) Text. Roffenſ. f. 186. b.

In this Church alſo was a Memorial of the Interment of *Colin* above 300 Years ſince. *John Colin* died in 1397; *William Prene* in 1464. But that is gone, and nothing elſe now remarkable.

A Market is kept here on *Fridays*.

In this Pariſh is one of the Famous Docks to build Ships in for the Royal Navy of *Great-Britain*: Of which in its proper Place.

Places of Note here:

Woolwich was in the Beginning of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, in the Poſſeſſion of *Gilbert de Mariſco* (ſo called from his Eſtate being in the *Marſhes*) and he held this under the Notion of half a Knight's Fee of *Warren de Monchenſie* Baron of *Swanſcombe*. In the 17th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, it was owned by *Sabina de Windleſor*; and ſhe held it of the aforeſaid Barony. After her it came to the Poſſeſſion of *John de Pultney*; who in King *Edward* the IIId's Time ſold it to *William Chichley*, Kinſman to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* of that Name; whoſe Son *John* leaving only one Daughter *Agnes*, ſhe carried this, and a great deal of more Land hereabouts, to her Husband *John Tatterſhall*. About

the End of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, this Eſtate was alienated from this Name to that of *Boughton*; from thence it went the ſame way to *Heywood*; and from thence to Sir *Nicholas Gilbourne*, whoſe Son *Henry Gilbourne*, Eſq; was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

It appears by *Pat.* 17. of King *Edward* the IId, That a Commiſſion was granted to repair a great Breach, which the *Thames* had made into the Marſhes, between *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*.

I find by the *Tower Records*, that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt, *Iſabella de Veſcy* claimed the Privileges of a Manor at *Woolwich*; perhaps ſhe married *Gilbert de Mariſco*, abovementioned.

In another Place, I find *Woolwich* reckoned as Part of the Manor of *Wickham*, in the ſame Reign.

Here is a neat Alms-Houſe for poor Widows, with an high Brick Turret overlooking the *Thames*.

On the Warren, or as 'tis now called *Woolwich Green*, the Officers of the Ordnance uſually prove and try their new caſt Guns, Mortars, *&c.*

This Pariſh hath 500 Acres of Land, and ſome few Houſes (ſaith an old Manuſcript which I have ſeen) on the *Eſſex* Side of the *Thames*; and there was alſo a Chapel of Eaſe.

WOOTTON, *Wotton*, *Wodeton*, *Woditon*, lies towards the Middle of the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Three Miles *North Eaſtward* from *Eleham*, in the Hundred of *Kinghamford*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

Part of it is in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and Part in that of *Eaſtry*. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Eleham*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. The Church ſtands in the Bailiwick of *Bridge* and *Petham*, and is called St. *Martins*.

A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.*

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop and Dean of *Canterbury* both claim here.

A. D. 687. King *Cedwald*, with his Wife *Keneldritha*, gave this Place to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Theodorus*; and Archbiſhop *Ælpheg*, *A. D.* 1010. adjoined it to the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* there.

Places of Note here:

1. *Gedding*, which was given to *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, by King *Cedwald* and *Keneldrith* his Queen *A. D.* 687; and was appointed for the Maintenance of the *Sacriſt*; which was then ſo conſiderable an Office, that he had 11 others under him. *Vid. Philpot*, p 368.

On the General Suppreſſion King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to Mr. *Edward Foch* of *Hells-Court* in this Pariſh: And in that Name it ſtill continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

2. *Hells*, is a Place here, which had for its Owners till King *Henry* the IVth's Reign, the *Hells* of *Hells-Court* in *Aſhe* by *Sandwich*; but then it went into the Poſſeſſion of the *Merryweathers*; from whence about the latter End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, by a Daughter it went to the *Fochs*, and was in their Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Wickham Buſhes* is another Manor here, which was anciently the Inheritance of the *Guldfords*: *Henry de Guldford* paid Aid for it, at making the Black Prince Knight: But in a Deſcent or Two after this, it came into the Family of *Diggs* of *Diggs-Court* in *Berham*; and here it ſtaid till King *James* the Iſt's Reign, and then was ſold to *Coppen*, in whoſe Family it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

WORDE, *Worth*, lies at the *Eaſt* End of *Kent*, near the Sea, about a Mile *Southward* from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath: In the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*: The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*: 'Tis ſmall and mean; and hath no Monuments but an Altar-Tomb, over *John Philpot*, Yeoman. 'Tis reckoned only as a Chapel, and ſo not valued in the King's Books.

The Liberty of the Dean of *Canterbury* claims over that Part of the Pariſh, which is in the Manor of *Lyde-Court*: That Manor being given to *that Church*, by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the 33d Year of his Reign.

The Situation of this Place is low and unhealthy.

Places of Note here.

1. *Sandown* is a Manor in this Pariſh, which in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign belonged to the Family of *Perot*: And *Thomas de Perot* died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, and then it had the Privileges of *Infangtheff*, *Outfangtheff*, *Toll* and *Team*, *Sac* and *Soc*, *Tumbrell* and *Pillory*, &c. But it ſtaid here but a little while, and then by a Female Heir paſſed to *Langley* of *Warwickſhire*, who by marrying into the Family of *Peyton*, brought it to that Family, ſo that Sir *Robert Peyton* of *Peyton-Hall*, about the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, entred upon it as Heir at Law to *Edward Langley*, of *Knowlton*; and he aſſigned it to his Second Son Mr. *John Peyton*, whoſe Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Peyton* ſold it to Sir *John Narborough*, by whoſe only Daughter it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Daeth*, as *Knowlton* did; which ſee.

One Branch of this Family of *Peyton*, from a Manor in *Suſſex* of that Name, were called *Ufford*; and ſome of them were Earls of *Suffolk*, and bore that Name of *Ufford*; but with the ſame Arms as the other *Peytons*.

2. *Lyde-Court* (written *Hlyden* in old Records) is a Manor here, which at the Requeſt of *Janbert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was by King *Offa*, An. 874, given to the Church of *Canterbury*, as 3 *Sullings* or Plow-Lands: And here it ſtaid till the General Suppreſſion of the Abbeys; and then continued in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Beginning of her Reign granted it to *William Lovelace*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, whoſe Son Sir *William*, ſold it to Sir *John Smith*, Grandfather to *Philip* Viſcount *Strangford*, the Poſſeſſor of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

There is an eminent Farm here, called *Felderland*, which belongs to the *Harveys* of *Combe*.

WORMSELL, lies near the Middle of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *North Weſtward* from *Lenham*, in the Bailiwick and Hundred of *Eyehorne*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *Eaſt* Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath.

The Liberty of St. *Auſtin* claims here.

'Tis in the Deanery of *Sutton* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and the Church is dedicated to St. *Giles*. 'Tis a very ſmall Pariſh: A Rectory, and valued in the King's Books at 10 *l. per Ann.*

In the Church are Memorials of the Interment of ſome of the Family of *Tildens*; and in the Church-yard Two or Three Tombs of the *Thatchers*; and of the *Woods* of *Northwood* in this Pariſh.

Wormſell was always eſteemed as an Appendage to the Manor of *Boughton Malherbe*; and hath had the ſame Proprietaries; *viz. Gatton*, *Dene*, *Corbie*,

Corbie, and at laſt the *Wottons*; where it continued till about the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was ſold to *Dynely*; and thence it paſſed the ſame way to *Sydley*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Charles Sydley*, Baronet.

WROTHAM, *Wroteham*, from the Plenty of Worts or Plants hereabouts: In *Domeſday* Book, *Broteham*:

Lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, about Three Miles and an half *Weſtward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Hoo*, Hundred of *Wrotham*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and *South* one of Juſtices in that Lath. 'Tis in the Deanery of *Shoreham*, and ſo a Peculiar to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*. The Rectory with the Chapel of *Stanſted* annexed, is valued in the King's Books at 50 *l.* 8 *s. per Ann.* And the Vicarage at 22 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d. per Ann.* The Rectory was formerly impropriated and leaſed out, by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; but the late Excellent Prelate *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, among a great many other good Things which he was continually doing, let the Leaſe run entirely out, and then annexed the great Tithes to the Vicarage, by which means *Wrotham* is now become one of the beſt Livings in *Kent*.

The Church is large, with a good Tower. In the Chancel are 16 Stalls, like thoſe in a Collegiate Church; which perhaps were made for the Clergy attending on the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, when he reſided here. Here is a Veſtry with a Chimney in it. In the Churchyard near the Church Door, were formerly Two Monuments of *Martin Peckham*, Eſq;, and of his Wife *Margery*, Daughter of — *Yaldham*, Lord of the Manor of *Yaldham*, a great Heireſs: And in the Church are ſeveral Memorials of the Interment of others of that Name; ſome of them 200 Years ago. And of one *Richard James*, in 1501, a great Benefactor to the Church; and whom the People will have to have been a Blackſmith, becauſe of the Figure of a Pair of Pinchers upon his Tomb: As alſo of *Stratton Gawge* and *Burgony*, very ancient.

The Liberty of *Wrotham* claims here; and that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* over the Manor of *Wrotham*.

A Market is kept here on *Tueſdays*, which was obtained by *Walter Reynolds*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign. And a Fair on St. *George*'s Day, *viz. April* 23. to which Saint probably the Church was dedicated.

This Pariſh ought anciently to have contributed towards the Repair of the Fifth Arch or Pere of *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

Here was anciently a Manſion Houſe belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; but about 350 Years ago, *Simon Iſlip* pulled it down, and carried the Materials to *Maidſtone*, to finiſh the Palace there which his Predeceſſor *John Ufford* had begun; and towards which he obtained a Licenſe from the Pope, to levy the Tenths throughout his whole Province.

At this Houſe Archbiſhop *Richard*, *Becket*'s immediate Succeſſor, had ſuch a terrible Dream, that the Fright conſequential thereupon, coſt him his Life, as you will find at large in another Place.

Places of Note here:

1. *Wrotham* Manor: Of this there is the following Account in *Domeſday* Book.

Wrotebam eſt Manerium Archiepiſcopi & T. E. R. ſe defendebat pro viij. Sull. & eſt appretiatum xxiv. lib. & tamen ille qui tenet reddit inde de firmâ xxxv. lib.

And in the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* it continued till the 29th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was exchanged with the Crown by *Thomas Cranmer* for other Lands. And it continued there till the 6th Year of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, and then was granted to Sir *William Maſon*, who partly ſold it, and partly gave it in Dower with his Daughter, married to *Robert Bing*, Eſq;, whoſe Deſcendant, Mr. *John Bing* ſold all his Title and Intereſt here to *William James* of *Ightham*, Eſq;, deſcended from an ancient Family called *Halſtrecht*, near *Utrecht* in the Low Countries: And this Manor with all the Demeſnes thereof is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Worthy *William James*, Eſq; Grandſon of *William James*, Eſq; abovementioned.

As to whoſe *Arms*, *Philpot* ſhews that our great *Camden* made a Miſtake; for he repreſents them as *Argent a Chevron between* 3 *Mill Rinds Sable*: Whereas the true Arms of *Halſtrecht* and *James* he ſaith are, *Argent two Barrs crenelle Gules, in Chief* 3 *Pheons Sable*; but of late Years the *Pheons* have been omitted.

The Manor and Pariſh of *Wrotham* are very large, as comprehending almoſt the whole Hundred. There are 6 *Villa*'s or diſtinct Borſholderſhips within this Manor; *viz. Wrotham* Town, *Stanſtede*, *Nepane*, *Wingfield*, *Roughway*, and *Hale*. The Borſholders of which, as alſo the Conſtables for the Upper and Lower Diviſion of the Hundred are all of them Annually choſen at the Court-Leet of the ſaid Manor. Beſides which, the Borſholders for the Boroughs of *Ightham* and *Shepebourn* are bound to pay *Suit and Service* at the ſeveral Leets of the ſaid Manor. To which Manor belong all Royal Franchiſes, as being a Liberty within it ſelf; and the Lord hath all *Deodands*, *Fellons Goods*, *Waifs*, *Strays*, *Treaſure Trove*, &c.

Not many Years ſince, in the Time of Sir *Demetrius James*, by the Earth being caſt up by a Mole, and after by Digging, was diſcovered a conſiderable Quantity of *Britiſh* Silver Coins, of the ſame Sort with ſome of thoſe deſcribed by Mr. *Camden*, which were ſeized by the then Lord of the Manor.

And within this few Years, within the Time of this preſent Lord of the Manor, upon the grubbing up of a Tree, in the Place called the *Camps* in *Wrotham*, great Numbers of ſmall ſolid Pieces of Braſs were found; which were conjectured to be the Pieces of Weapons or Armour of ſome Principal Military Officer there buried, and broken in that Manner at his Interment: As Mr. *Puckle*, Bariſter at Law, of the *Middle Temple*, writes me word, who married the preſent Mr. *James*'s Siſter.

2. *Wingfield*, is a Manor here which anciently had Proprietors of the Name of *Quintin*: And *Gilbert Quintin* and *Joan* his Wife, did by Fine levied in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, alienate it to *Reginald Peckham*; and his Deſcendant *James Peckham*, about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, ſold it to *Nicholas Miller* of *Horſenells Crouch*, Eſq;, who dying without Iſſue, left it by Will to his Nephew Sir *Nicholas Miller*: And in *Philpot*'s Time it was in the Poſſeſſion of *Humphrey Miller*, Eſq;; but now is the Inheritance of a Female Heireſs of the Name of *Miller*.

3. *Barſted*, is another Manor here, which came to *Reginald Peckham*, by the ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Morant*: And in *Philpot*'s Time was in the ſame Name, being the Poſſeſſion of *Reginald Peckham* of *Yaldham*, Eſq;; But I hear 'tis lately ſold to one *St. Loe*.

4. *Yald-*

4. *Yaldham*, *Ealdham*, *Aldham*, is a Seat of conſiderable Note in this Pariſh; and had anciently Poſſeſſors of its own Name; of whom *Thomas de Aldham* was with King *Richard* the Iſt, at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*: His Deſcendant was Sir *Thomas de Aldham*, one of whoſe Daughters and Coheirs, *Margery*, carried it in Marriage to *Martin de Peckham*, Son of *John de Peckham*, who alſo was at the ſame Siege. And from him it deſcended in the ſame Name, till it came down to *Reginald Peckham*, Eſq; the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time: But I hear it is now alſo ſold to *St. Loe*.

5. *Ford*, is a Place here, which was a good while the Inheritance of *Clerk*, written in old Deeds *le Clerk*: *John* Son of *John Clerk* was ſecond Baron of the *Exchequer* in the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign; from him deſcended to Sir *William Clerk*, who was killed in the late Civil Wars on the King's Side, at the Battel of *Cropready-Bridge*: His Lady had it in Poſſeſſion in *Philpot*'s Time, but ſince 'tis ſold to *John Know*, Gent.

6. *Sore* Manor in *Plaxtoole*, which was formerly a Burgh belonging to *Wrotham*, but is now a Pariſh by it ſelf, (ſee *Plaxtoole*) and is ſpoken of there, though wrong placed here by *Philpot*.

7. *Horſenells Crouch* is mentioned by *Philpot*, as the Seat of *Nicholas Miller*, Eſq;; and as being in this Pariſh.

In *Blackſole* Field in this Pariſh, the Lord *Bergavenny* and Sir *Robert Southwell* the Sheriff of *Kent*, with about 500 Gentlemen and Yeomen, routed the *Iſleys* and their Party (who were engaged in Sir *Thomas Wyat*'s Rebellion) entirely; ſo that Sir *Henry Iſley* fled into *Hantſhire*; and they purſued them near Four Miles, as far as *Hartley* Wood: About 60 were taken Priſoners, and a great many killed.

WYE, lies towards the *South Eaſt* Part of *Kent* by the River *Stoure*, about Three Miles and an half *North Eaſtward* from *Aſhford*, in the Bailiwick of *Chart* and *Longbridge*, Hundred of *Wye*, Lath of *Scray*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in the Lath of *Shipway*.

The Liberty of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* claimeth here; but the Liberty of *Wye* claims alſo over the ſame: And in it there is a Court of Record held on every *Monday* Three Weeks, for determining all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mixt.

Wye hath a Market on *Thurſdays*; and a Fair on *March* 12. being St. *Gregory*'s Day.

It is in the Deanery of *Bridge* and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; and the Church was dedicated to St. *Gregory* and St. *Martin*. Which is accounted as a Chapel, and ſo not rated in the King's Books.

The Pariſh Church, according to Tradition, ſtood anciently on a little Hill, juſt at the Entrance into the Town from the River, and which is now called *Boltſhill*; but was removed to the Place where it now ſtands by Cardinal *Kemp*. It was originally a Rectory; but the Convent of *Battle* in *Suſſex*, who had the Patronage of it, no doubt ſoon appropriated it to their own Abbey; though when the Vicarage was made Dr. *Brett* writes me word, he can't diſcover; but it muſt be before the Year 1384; for then the Vicarage was taxed at 6 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* The new Church built by the Cardinal, was a very handſome large Building, with Three Iſles, and as many Chancels; and a Tower and Steeple in the Middle, which ſtood on Four lofty Arches, ſupported by a like Number of large Pillars. The great Chancel was made Choir-Faſhion, well Wainſcoted, and Seated round. The *North* Chancel was appointed for the Burying-Place of the *Kemps*, who reſided at *Ollantigh* in this Pariſh: And in the *South* Chancel the better Sort of the Pariſhioners were uſually interred.

A. D. 1685. The Steeple fell down, (*Kilburn* and *Lambard* ſay, it had been before fired by Lightning) and beat down the greateſt Part of the Middle Chancel, and almoſt all the Two Side ones, and one Part of the Body of the Church. It defaced utterly all the Monuments in the *North* Chancel, belonging to the *Kemp* and *Thornhill* Families; and broke the Tombſtone which covered the Bodies of the Father and Mother of the Cardinal.

On this, the Pariſh put up Boards at the *Eaſt* End of the Body of the Church, but let the reſt lie in Ruins, till about the Year 1706; and then at laſt cleaning away the Rubbiſh, they took down the Remainder of the old Chancels, and built up a ſmall one in their Room: They made alſo a low flat Tower; and ſo it ſtill continues. The preſent Building is neat but ſmall: And when I was there, I ſaw Fragments of ſeveral old Tombſtones lying open in the Church-yard, which formerly lay in the Iſles and Chancels; and ſome Statues and Fragments of Monuments lay in Heaps at the lower End of the Church.

This Church was made Collegiate by Cardinal *Kemp*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was born here, and who founded here a College of Secular Prieſts; of which I ſhall ſay more in its proper Place. In the Church were Memorials of the Interment of one *John Andrew*, in the Year 1481: Several of the *Kemps* and *Thornhills*; and another of *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Thomas Godfrey* of *Lyd*.

The Reverend Dr. *Brett* informs me, there is a Tradition, That anciently the Town of *Wye*, which now ſtands between the greater *Stoure*, and the Foot of the high Hill called *Wye Down*; which *Wye Down* is Part of a Ridge of Hills, that beginning at *Chartham* are continued to the Sea, between *Folkſtone* and *Hythe*; and they afford a moſt lovely Proſpect all the Way as you ride over them. The Tradition is, he ſaith, That the Town of *Wye* was anciently placed in the Bottom or Valley, which lies between *Wye Down* and *Crundale*, and is now called *Pett-ſtreet*. And there are indeed ſeveral deep Wells, which no doubt were dug for the Benefit of ſome Inhabitants. This Place alſo is ſtill called the *Town Borough*; whereas that on which *Wye* now ſtands is called *Bewbridge Borough*.

Formerly there was a Wooden Bridge at *Wye*: But the preſent one is finely built of Stone, with Five Arches; It was done at the County Charge *A. D.* 1630: Sir *John Honywood*, and *Robert Moyle*, Eſq; being Treaſurers.

Wye was once famous for a pretended *Miraculous Well*, at a Place called *Witherton* here. 'Tis a ſmall Spring called St. *Euſtace*'s Well; and very probably took its Name from that *Euſtachius* Abbot of *Fai*, who is mentioned by *Mat. Paris*, *An.* 1200, (p. 201.) to have been a Man of Learning and Sanctity, and to have come and preached at *Wye*; and to have bleſſed a certain Fountain there; ſo that afterwards its Water was endowed with ſuch miraculous Virtue, that it would cure all Diſeaſes, and even reſtore loſt Habits; if, as *Camden* ſaith, you will believe *Roger Hovenden*; and withal, have a general Inclination to credit ſtrange Stories.

Dr. *Brett* alſo ſuggeſts to me, that before the Building of *Rocheſter-Bridge*, the High or Common Way from *Dover* to *London*, was through this Town: Which for other Reaſons I judge not to be improbable. And this Place was formerly very full of Inns, there being ſeveral private Houſes, which are ſtill in Conveyances and Leaſes, called by the Names of the *Bull*, the *Chequer*, the *Vine*, &c. And the Gate-Houſes of

ſome

ſome of thoſe Inns were ſtanding within Memory. This Road went on to *Lenham*, and ſo to *Aylesford*; and pretty direct and ſtrait. And I gueſs it was uſed by the *Romans*, towards the latter End of their Stay here, ſometime before they left *Dubris*, and made *Lemanis* their Port. And this Conjecture will, I think, receive ſome Confirmation from the Account I have given you before in *Crundale*, of a *Roman* Burying-Place being found there; for they uſed to bury near the Sides of their Publick Ways; and that Place is ſituated pretty near to this Way.

From the Top of that Hill above-mentioned, called *Wye Down*; as well as from one oppoſite to it in *Eaſtwell* Park, which I have before taken notice of, may *both the Seas* be plainly ſeen; *viz.* That at the *Buoy of the Nore*, at the Joint-Mouth of the *Thames*, and *Medway* towards the *North*: And the *Other*, to the *South* over *Romney Marſh*, towards the Coaſt of *France*.

At this Place Major *George Somner*, Brother to the famous Antiquary, was killed in an Engagement againſt the Rebels, *A. D.* 1648.

Places of Note here:

1. *Wye* Manor. This which is called the *Royal Manor* of *Wye*, contained 7 Hides or Plow-Lands, and was given by King *William* Iſt, (being Part of the Demeſnes of the Crown) to the Abbey of *Battle* in *Suſſex*: The Chronicles of which Place ſay, that there were of old Twenty Two Hundreds and an half ſubject to it: If ſo, *Lambard* judges that *Wye* was anciently of the ſame Extent, as the whole Lath of *Scray* or *Sherwinhope*: And this is, I ſuppoſe, what *Philpot* means, when he ſaith that Twenty Two Towns lying from hence in the Way to *Battle*, did anciently belong to this Manor. He ſaith alſo, that the Sheriffs Deniers or *Tertium Denarium*, was reſerved in this Grant. (*a*)

The ſame King granted alſo to *Battle*-Abbey all *Wreck* (a *Norman* Word from *Varech* in that Language) of the Sea, falling on *Denge Merſh*, which was a Portion of *Wye*; and all *Craſpeis*, i. e. *Craſſpiſſe*, great or Royal Fiſhes, which ſhould be taken on that Coaſt.

Here King *Edward* the IId, after the Burial of his Father, and before his own Coronation, kept his *Chriſtmas* in the Houſe of the Manor of *Wye*.

His Father brought a Writ of Right to claim this Manor in the 21ſt Year of his Reign; but the Abbot appeared, and the King deſiſted.

This Manor with 2. *Aldons*, 3. *Dods*, 4. *Weſture*, 5. *Bromsford*, 6. *Shotenton*, and the Manor of the Vicarage, on the Suppreſſion of the Monaſtery, came to the Crown, and ſtaid there, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to her Kinſman *Henry Cary*, Baron of *Hunſdon*; whoſe Grandſon *Henry* Earl of *Dover*, ſold them to Sir *Thomas Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*; and his Son *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelſea* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

7. *Ollantigh*, is a Seat where Cardinal *Kemp* built an Oratory or Chapel: The Houſe was erected by Sir *Thomas Kemp*, who was made Knight of the *Bath*, at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, Eldeſt Son to King *Henry* the VIIth: And in this Name it continued till his Deſcendant Sir *Thomas Kemp* having no Iſſue-Male, left his Eſtate to Four Daughters, which were married to *Diggs*, *Cutts*, *Chichley*, and *Skippeth*; who all joined in a Sale of it to Sir *Timothy Thornhill*, whoſe Grandſon Mr. *Henry Thornhill* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time. And ſince I hear it is ſold to Colonel *Denew*.

At this Place near the Houſe is a very high Mount, artificially, I believe, made in a Conical Form, and is called *Barrow-Hill*; which may induce one to think, as it did Dr. *Plott*, That it was a *Tumulus*, Low, or Barrow caſt up over ſome eminent *Roman* Officer.

Dr. *Brett* tells me, he hath heard ſome old Men ſay, That they remember it much more Conical than 'tis now; for *Richard Thornhill*, Eſq; the Grandfather of the preſent Mr. *Thornhill*, took off the Top to make a Bowling-Green on it: And Mr. *Forſter* Miniſter of *Crundale* aſſures me, That he hath been credibly informed, that when the Top was taken off, Bones, *&c.* were found within it. But he well obſerves the *Baſis* is ſo very large, and no hollow Place being found near it, from whence ſo great a Quantity of Earth ſhould come, as would rather incline one to belive it *Natural*, at leaſt in Part.

It is indeed a very large Barrow, if it be one; as the Fact of finding Bones there muſt determine it to be, if that be true.

8. *Bilting* is a Place which lies partly in *Wye*, and Part in *Godmerſham*. The Manſion Houſe here called *Deal-Place*, is in *Wye*; and it hath a Manor belonging to it, which is called *Hinxhill*. It was anciently, and for many Generations, in the Poſſeſſion of a Family of the Name of *Bilting*, and which continued here till about the 9th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, when *William Bilting* dying without Iſſue, *Arthur Franklin* and *Richard Vidian* were found to be his Heirs: And this Part fell to *Franklin*'s Share; where it continued till King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign; and then partly by Marriage, partly by Sale, it went to Mr. *William Cowper* of *Maidſtone*: From that Name it went by Purchaſe into that of *Farnaby*: And *James* Grandſon of *John Farnaby*, ſold it to *Edward Filmer*, Eſq; Son to Sir *Edward Filmer*, Baronet.

9. *Raymonds* is a Place in *Wye*, which gave the Sirname to a Family, which for many Hundreds of Years were Stewards of *Battle*-Abbey: But at length it got ſome-how into the Name of *Beck*; where it had continued in *Philpot*'s Time for ſeveral Deſcents.

And he ſaith, that the *Raymonds* of *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, and ſeveral other Counties in *England*, are all Branches from this Stock.

10. *Perry-Court*. This was anciently the Inheritance of the *Aldons*, but was purchaſed of one of that Name by Cardinal *Kemp*, in the 28th Year of King *Henry* the VIth's Reign, and ſettled on his College of *Wye*, where it ſtaid till the general Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, and then was granted to Mr. *John Buckler*; who about the Beginning of King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, ſold it to Sir *William Damſell*: By one of his Four Daughters and Coheirs, it went in Marriage to *Burſton*; and thence by Sale, about the Beginning of King *James* the Iſt's Reign, to *Moile* of *Buckwell*: *Robert Moile*, Eſq; ſold it to Sir *Thomas Finch*, who was created Earl of *Winchelſea*; and his Son *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelſea* was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

11. *Neckbolt*: This Place, though no Notice be taken of it by our *Kentiſh* Writers, is yet very famous for *Tile-Lodges*: And the very beſt Tiles in *Kent* are here made, and ſent into all the *Eaſtern* Parts of this County.

(*a*) M. S. de Situ Belli; *a Book written in King* Stephen's *Time*. —— Ut cum ſuo Hundredo 22 Hundredis & dimidio ad Socnam illius pertinentibus præeſſet: De quibus omnibus quoties ad Comitatus vel ad alias Conſuetudinales Collectiones, convenire debent, vice-Comes de Chent Præpoſito de Wye vel Miniſtro ejus, loco & termino deſignato literis ſuis ſigillatis mandari debet; & ipſum deinde conſuetudinaliter ſummonere. Quibus collectis de omnibus Placitis & Forisfacturis prædictorum Hundredorum Præpoſitus de Wye vel miniſter ejus Uadomonia acciperit & duos denarios ſimiliter.

It

It appears by the *Conſuetudines ex Domeſday*, as publiſhed by Dr. *Gale* in his *Hiſt. Britan.* Vol. I. p. 790. That there were ſome Lands in *Wye*, which anciently held by the Tenure of Guarding the King's Perſon for Three Days, whenever he ſhould come to *Sandwich* or *Canterbury*.

12. *Pickarſdane* is a fine Valley in this Pariſh, which is famous for a Spring of Water, which comes down from the Hills; And near this was formerly a Building called,

13. *Fanſcomb-Barn*: Both which Places a Noble *Kentiſh* Poeteſs hath dignified by the following Poem, in Imitation of the famous *Milton*.

FANSCOMB-BARN.

In Imitation of *Milton*.

IN Fanſcomb-Barn (*Who knows not* Fanſcomb-[Barn?)
Seated between the Sides of riſing Hills,
Whoſe Airy Tops o'er-look the Gallick *Seas,*
Whil'ſt Gentle Stoure *thy Waters near them flow,*
To beautify the Seats that crown thy Banks.
——— *In this Retreat*
(a) *Through Ages paſt conſigned for Harbour meet,*
And Place of ſweet Repoſe to Wand'rers Poor,
The weary Strolepedon *felt that Eaſe,*
Which many a dangerous Borough had deny'd
To him, and his Budgeta, *lov'd Compeer;*
Nor Food was wanting to the happy Pair;
Who with meek Aſpect, and precarious Tone,
Well-ſuited to their Hunger and Degree,
Had mov'd the Hearts of Hoſpitable Dames,
To furniſh ſuch Repaſt as Nature crav'd.
Whilſt more to pleaſe, the ſwarthy Bowl appears,
Replete with Liquor, globulous to ſight,
And threatning Inundation o'er the Brim:
Yet, e're it to the longing Lips was rais'd,
Of him who held it at its due Deſert;
And more than all intreated Bounty priz'd;
Into the ſtrong Profundity he throws
The floating Healths of Females blith and young,
Who there had rendevous'd in paſt Delight,
And to ſtol'n Plenty added clamorous Mirth:
With Song and Dance, and every jovial Prank,
Befitting buxom Crew, untied by Forms.
Whilſt kind Budgeta *nam'd ſuch ſturdy Youths,*
As next into her tender Thoughts revolv'd:
And now were ſtraggling Eaſt, *and* Weſt, *and* [South;
Hoof-beating, and at large, as Chance directs,
Still ſhifting Paths, leſt Men (though ſtil'd of [Peace)
Should urge their calmer Thoughts to Iron War,
Or force them to promote coercive Laws;
Beating that Hemp, which oft entraps their Lives:
Or into Cordage pleated and amaſs'd,
Deprives unruly Fleſh of tempting Skin.
Thus kind Remembrance brought the Abſent near,
And haſten'd the Return of either's Pledge.
Brown were the Toaſts, but not unſav'ry found,
To Fancies clear'd by Exerciſe and Air;
Which the ſpirituous Nectar ſtill improves:
And gliding now through ev'ry cheriſh'd Vein,
New Warmth diffus'd, new Cogitations bred,
With Self-conceit of Perſon, and of Parts.
When Strolepedon (*late diſtorted Wight,*
Limb-wanting to the View, and all miſnap'd)
Permits a pinion'd Arm to fill the Sleeve,
E'rſt pendant, void, and waving with the Wind:
The Timber-Leg obſequiouſly withdraws,
And gives to that of Bone Precedence due.
Thus undiſguis'd that Form again he wears,
Which Damſel fond had drawn from Houſhold Toils,
And ſtrict beheſt of Parents, old and ſcorn'd:
Whilſt farther yet his Intellects confeſs
The bouzy Spell dilated and inhanc'd,
Ripe for Deſcription, and ſet Turns of Speech,
Which to Conjugal Spouſe were thus addreſs'd.
My Wife, (acknowledg'd ſuch through maunding [Tribes,
As long as mutual Love, the only Law,
Of Hedge or Barn, can bind our eaſy Faiths)
Be thou obſervant of thy Husband's Voice,
Sole Auditor of Flights and Figures bold;
Know, that the Valley which we hence deſcry
Richly adorn'd, is Fanſcomb-Bottom *call'd:*
But whether from theſe Walls it takes the Name,
Or they from that, let Antiquaries tell,
And Men, well-read in Stories obſolete,
Whilſt ſuch Denomination either claims,
As ſpeaks Affinity contiguous ——— ———
Thence let thy ſcatter'd Sight, and oft griev'd Smell
Engulf the Sweets, and Colours free diſpos'd
To Flowers promiſcuous, and redundant Plants.
And (if the drowzy Vapour will admit,
Which from the Bowl ſoon triumphs o'er thy Lids
And thee the weaker Veſſel ſtill denotes)
With Looks erect obſerve the verdant Slope
Of graceful Hills, fertile in Buſh and Brake,
Whoſe Height attain'd, th' expatiated Downs
Shall wider Scenes diſplay of rural Glee;
Where banner'd Lords, and fair eſcutcheon'd Knights,
With gentle Squires, and the Staff-griping Clown,
Purſue the trembling Prey impetuous:
Which yet eſcaping, when the Night returns,
And downy Beds enfold their careleſs Limbs,
More wakeful Trundle (*Knapſack-bearing Cur*)
Follows the Scent untrac'd by nobler Hounds,
And brings to us the Fruit of all their Toil.

Thus ſung the Bard, whom potent Liquor raiſ'd,
Nor ſo contented, wiſh'd ſublimer Aid.
Ye Wits! (he cry'd) ye Poets! (Loiterers vain,
Who like to us, in Idleneſs and Want
Conſume fantaſtick Hours) hither repair,
And tell to liſt'ning Mendicants the Cauſe
Of Wonders, here obſerv'd but not diſcuſs'd:
(b) *Where, the* White Sparrow *never ſoil'd her* [Plumes,
Nor the dull Ruſſet Cloaths the Snowy [Mouſe.
To Helicon *you might the Spring compare,*
(c) *That flows near* Pickerſdane *renowned Stream,*
Which, for Diſport and Play, the Youths frequent,
Who train'd in Learned School of ancient Wye;
Firſt at this Fount ſuck in the Muſes Lore,
Whence mix'd with Product of the Indian Cane,
They drink delicious Draughts, and part inſpir'd
Fit for the Banks of Iſis, *or of* Cham;
(*For* Cham *and* Iſis *to this Bard were known*;
A Servitor, when young in College-Hall;
Though vagrant Liberty he early choſe,
And yet, when Drunk, retain'd Poetick Phraſe)
(d) *Nor ſhou'd, quoth he, that* Well, *o'er-hung with* [Shade,
Amidſt thoſe Neighbouring Trees of dateleſs Growth,
Be left unfathom'd by your nicer Skill,
Who thence cou'd extricate a Thouſand Charms:
Or to oblivious Lethe *might convert*
The ſtagnant Waters of the Sleepy Pool.

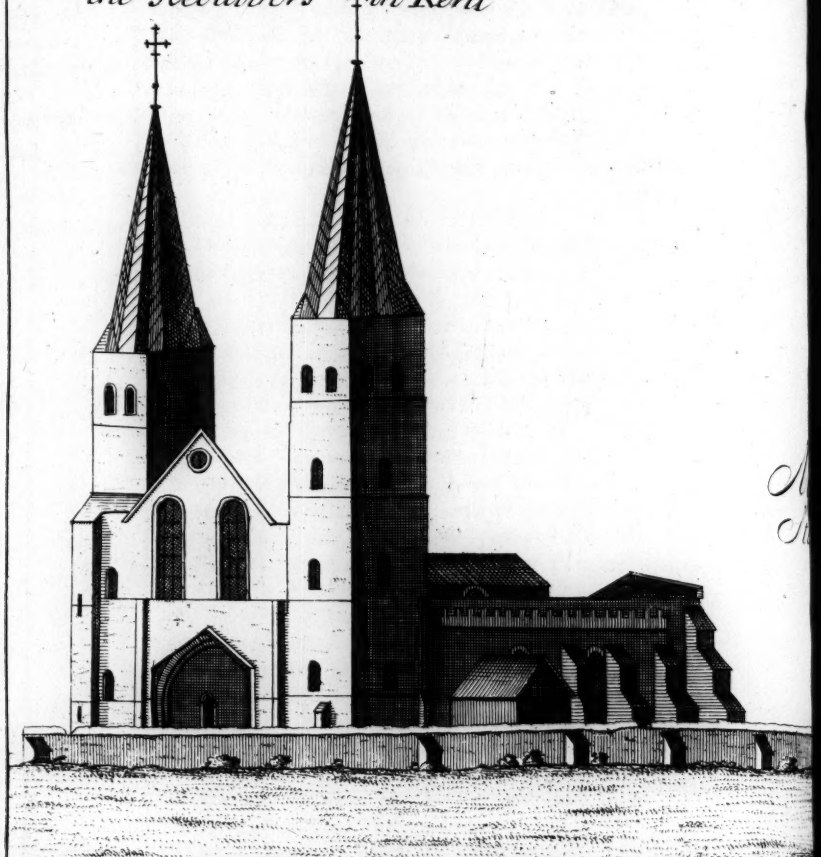
(a) This *Fanſcomb-Barn* is now down, but formerly by Cuſtom, was a Kind of privileged Retreat for Beggars.

(b) This Barn was alſo deſervedly Famous for Breeding White Sparrows, and White Mice.

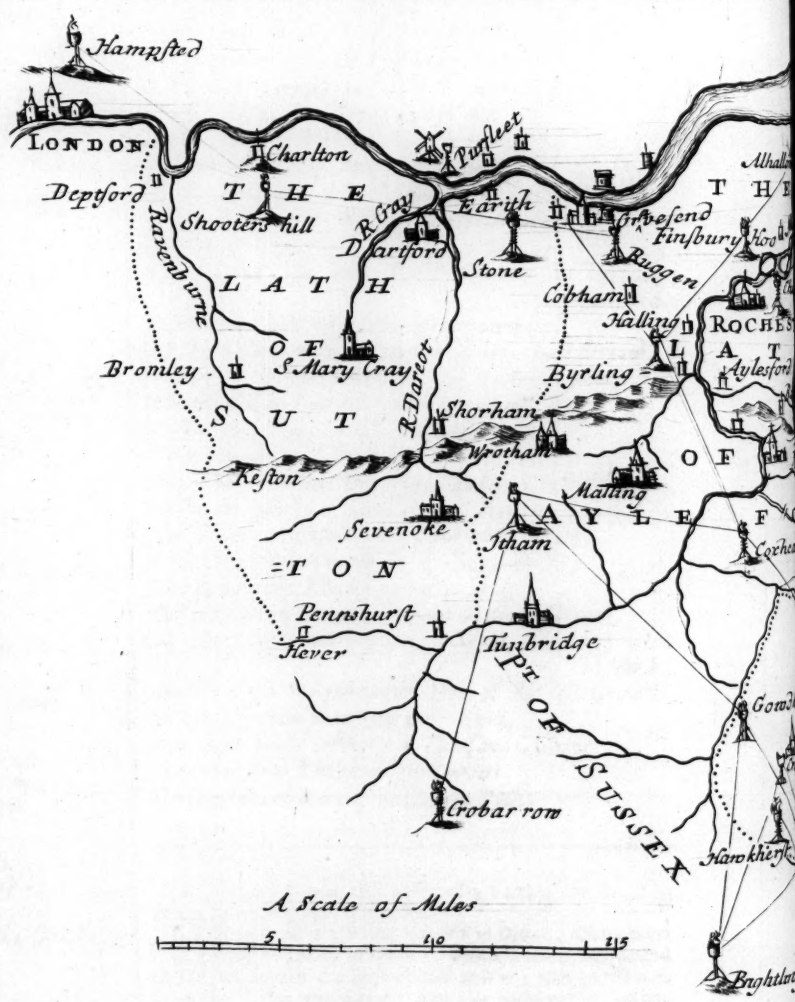
(c) *Pickerſdane* is a Valley below *Wye Downs*, where there is an Excellent Spring of Water, which is much frequented by the Scholars of the Free-School at *Wye*; who go there to drink the Water with Sugar: And this hath been an Ancient Cuſtom, and is counted a great Diverſion.

(d) A verp deep Well within a little Wood near the Place, where *Fanſcomb-Barn* ſtood.

A Prospect of the Church called the Reculvers in Kent



A MAP of the BEACONS *in* KENT
LD. COBHAM. Ld. Chamberlain to QUEEN ELIZ



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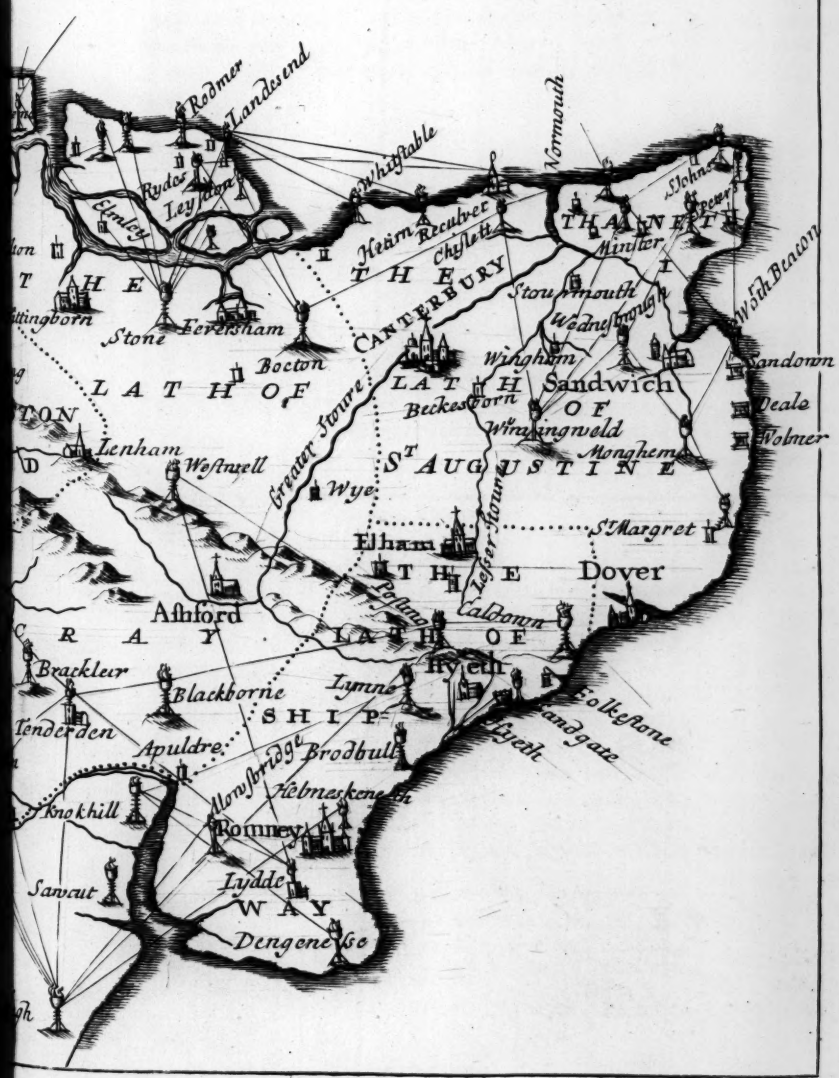
…hard Mount Citizen and
…r of London Native of Kent
Gave this Plate

…were appointed by Sr WILLIAM BROOKE
…H Ld Lieut.t of KENT. From Lombards Perambulation of Kent.



But moſt unhappy was that Morphean *Sound*;
For lull'd Budgeta, *who had long deſir'd*
Diſmiſſion fair from Tales, not throughly ſcann'd,
Thinking her Love a Sympathy confeſt,
When the Word Sleepy parted from his Lips,
Sunk affable and eaſy to that Reſt,
Which Straw affords to Minds unvex'd with Cares.

YALDING, *Ealding, i. e.* the old watry Place, lies towards the Middle of the *Weſt* Part of *Kent*, by the River *Medway*, about Four Miles *Southward* from *Weſt Malling*, in the Bailiwick of *Twiford*, Lath of *Aylesford*, *Weſt* Diviſion of the County, and the *South* one of the Juſtices in that Lath. Moſt of it is in the Hundred of *Twiford*; but the reſt, being the Burgh of *Ragmerhill*, is in the Ancient Demeſn of *Aylesford*. That Part of the Pariſh which holds of the Manor of *Weſt Farley*, is in the Burgh of that Name: And the *Borſholder* thereof is choſen at the Court-Leet there: And that which holds of the Manor of *Hunton*, is in the Burgh of *Hunton*; the *Borſholder* being choſen at the Court-Leet there: And the Inhabitants of neither of theſe Burghs owe Service to the Court-Leet for the Hundred of *Twiford*, though they are both within that Hundred; but at that Court a Conſtable may be choſen for that Hundred, out of either of thoſe Burghs.

The Pariſh is in the Deanery of *Malling*, and Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

A Vicarage, and rated in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

The Church is in the Hundred of *Twiford*, and dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

A Fair on *Eaſter Tueſday*, procured by *Hugh de Audley*. And a Fair for Three Days; the Middlemoſt of which is the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. Pat. 12. Ed. 2. N. 57.

Here is a fair Stone-Bridge over the *Medway*.

The Steeple was burnt down.

In the Chancel is a fair Marble Monument of *Ambroſe Ward*, Eſq;, who died in the Year 1637. His Wife was Daughter of Mr. *Thomas Moris* of *Horton*; where lie alſo ſeveral others of this Name.

And there is a very old Tomb of ſome one whoſe Arms are *Ermin a Bend Gules*.

Places of Note here:

1. *Yalding*, was anciently Part of the Eſtate of the *de Clares*, Earls of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford* (*a*), in whoſe Family it continued till *Margaret* Daughter and ſole Heir of *Gilbert de Clare*, who died in the 8th Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, carried it by Marriage to *Hugh de Audley*, who in Right of his Wife, was alſo Earl of *Glouceſter*: His Daughter *Margaret* marrying *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, brought it into that Family; where it continued till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, when coming to the Crown on the Attainder of *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, that King granted it to *Henry Somerſet* Earl of *Worceſter*; from whom it went to the Family of *Abergavenny*; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable *John Nevil* Baron of *Bergavenny*: And in that Family I ſuppoſe it ſtill continues.

2. *Woodfold*, in the 20th Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, was held by *Anſelmus de Quintin*, who paid Aid for it then at making the Black Prince Knight; from whoſe Family it went to that of *Burton*; where it continued for ſome Generations, and then was ſold to the *Vanes*, a Younger Branch of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*'s Family; and in their Poſſeſſion it was in *Philpot*'s Time.

3. *Lodingford*, a Manor once belonging to that mighty Priory of *Bermondſey*; but on the Suppreſſion of all the Religious Houſes, after having ſtaid a ſmall Time in the Crown, it was granted to *Thomas Wood*, Eſq; who alienated it by Sale to *George Fane*, Eſq; Anceſtor to the Earls of *Weſtmorland*; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it now is.

(*a*) *And in the 21ſt Year of King* Edward *the* Iſt's *Reign, I find them claiming all the Privileges of a Manor here, before the Juſtices Itinerant, and it was allowed.*

BOOK I. PART III.

Of the Weald of Kent. Romney Marsh. *The Rise and Course of the Rivers.* The Roman *Ways, Stations, Camps, Castles, Ports, and Forts of* Kent. *And other Monuments of Antiquity.*

Of the WEALD.

HAVING thus largely gone through the Description of the County of *Kent*, as to its *Cities*, *Towns*, and *Parishes*; and taken notice of every Thing which I thought worthy remarking therein: As also having given the best Account I could get of the *Manors* and *Seats*, and of the Descents of the Estates of the most Eminent Families in the County; I come next to say something, according to the Method I proposed, of that large Tract of Land called the *Weald*, or most commonly the *Wild* of *Kent*. The Word *Weald* is *Saxon*, and signifies a Woody Tract: As *Wold* in the same Language is used for a hilly Place, with no Wood upon it; and hath much the same Sense as *Downs*, so signifies *Cotswold* in *Gloucestershire*: And the *Alps* of *Italy*, *Camden* saith, in an old Glossary, are called the *Wolds* of *Italy*. And because great Woods and Forests have been often Receptacles for Robbers, such Persons the *Saxons* called *Weald genga*; and *Weald Hlothas*, if they robbed in Troops or Companies. And from *Walda* came the old barbarous *Latin* word *Gualda* for a Wood or Grave.

The *Britains* called this Place *Coit-Andred*; that is, the *great* or *large* Wood. And doubtless this was anciently a Place of very large Extent (*a*); for it appears from the *Saxon Chronicles*, from *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, *Asserus Menevensis*, &c. that accounting from Old *Winchelsea Westward*, it reached 120 Miles in Length, and 30 in Breadth, towards the *North*. Some begin the Account of this Distance from the *Portus Lemanis*; which latterly was pretty near the Place where the *Old Town of Winchelsea* stood; which was swallowed up and destroyed by the Sea in King *Edward* the Ist's Reign. *Leland* saith, it stood at the Mouth of the *Limen*, which is very true, I believe, if meant of that last Mouth which it had in *Kent*, before it took to its present Course by *Rye*. This Town began to be hurt by the Sea, *A. D.* 1280. when 300 Houses were lost: And it was quite lost and destroyed in about Seven or Eight Years after.

(*a*) Immanis sylva quæ vulgò Andredsiwoldanuncupatur Ethelwood, Lib. 4. c. 3.

And that this Tract of the *Weald* reached into the *Western* Parts of *Sussex*, is plain from the Descent of those *Saxons*, which about *A. D.* 477. landed at *Cymenes Ora* (a Place so called from *Cimenius* one of *Ella*'s Sons) and beating them back, drove them, 'tis said, into the adjoining Wood *Andredslege*; or the Place or Tract, of the Wood *Andred*; which sometimes also was called *Andredswald* and *Andredsbergh*.

Sir *Edward Dering* in a Manuscript of his which I had the Favour to see in the *Dering* Library at *Surenden*, thinks it probable, that the *Weald* extended *Eastward* from *Winchelsea* into *Kent* much after this Manner; and to have had in our County these Boundaries; *viz.* from *Kent-Hatch* over-against *Limesfield* in *Surry*, to *Idehill*, *Riverhill*, *Molehill*, *Peckhambill*, *Taldinghill*, *Cocks-Heath*, *Bocton Monchensie*, *Sutton*, *Ulcomb*, *Bocton Malherbe*, *Egerton*, *Pevington*, *Pluckley*, *great Chart*, *King's Noth*, *Munford*, and so to the Side of the Hill of the Mersh, *Aldington*, *Bonington*, *Bilsington*, *Orlaston*, *Ham*, *Werehorne*, *Kenardington*, and *Appledore*, and thence to the Place where the River *Rother* opened into the Sea at *Old Winchelsea*; and he thinks that within these Bounds towards *Sussex*, all is to be accounted the *Weald*, from the Top of those Hills, including their Sides and Descents. (*b*)

He judges also another Opinion probable, which extends the *Weald* even as far as the next Ridge of Hills, beginning at *Brasted*, and so to *Morants-Court*, *Otford*, *Wrotesham*, *Byrling*, *Burham*, *Boxley*, *Detling*, *Harrietsham*, *Lenham*, *Charing*, *East-well*, *Wye Downs*, and so away to *Folkstone*: And he thinks, that one of these two Rows of Hills must unexceptionably be the *Northern* Bounds of the *Weald* of *Kent*.

That *these latter* are the true Bounds, he infers from what *Lambard* saith, *p.* 212. of his *Perambulation*; whose Words are these:

If a Man minding to pass through Kent *towards* London, *should arrive and make his first Step on Land in* Romney Marsh; *he shall rather find good Grass under Foot, than wholsome Air above his Head.* Again, *If he step over the Hills, and come into the* Weald, *&c.* But this really proves against his Opinion; because the Hills, which a Traveller bound from *Romney Marsh* towards *London* must go over, can't be *Folkstone*, *Wye Downs*, &c. unless he will go backwards; but they must be those about *Aldington*, *Bilsington*, &c. in his direct Way thither, which are the *former*, and much more probable *Bounds of the* Weald *of* Kent. But as Mr. *Lambard* saith in the same Book, *p.* 225. *There can be no other certain Bounds of the* Weald *assigned, than such as have been above-recited, out of the Ancient Historians: For though in old Time when it was a meer Solitude, and no where inhabited, it might easily be circumscribed*; so being continually since that made less by Industry, *it could not long have any permanent or standing Bounds.* And therefore I shall not venture to give you any Opinion of my own about it.

Sir *Edward Dering*, in the Manuscript Tract above-mentioned, argues well in general for the *Extent and Bounds of the* Weald; *viz.* That within *those* he assigns, there have been no Remains of Antiquity found hardly at all, at least not in Comparison of what have been discovered in other Places; which will agree much better with his *former* than his *latter* Boundaries: For I have and shall shew, that within the *latter* several *Roman* Remains have been found. But indeed when you come within the former Boundaries, the Soil usually changes from a Sand to a Clay: And the old *Names*, *or the Terminations of the Names of most Places* within *them*, relate to *Woods* and low *Situations*; such as *Den*, *Hyrst*, *Ford*, *Well*, &c. but scarce any expres the Habitation of Men there, or the Situation of Towns, *&c.* Such as *Chester*, *Burgh*, *Don* or *Dun*, *Thorp*, *Ton*,

(*b*) Markham *in his Enrichment of the* Weald *of* Kent, *p.* 2. *saith, It hath been found by divers late Verdicts, that the* Weald *reaches from* Winchelsea, *and that Hill there, unto the Top of* Riverhill: *And neither farther towards* London, *nor shorter towards* Tunbridge.

Wic,

Wic, *Hall*, or *Ham*. And to this Rule of judging there are but few Exceptions, tho' ſome there are.

By a Grant of King *Ethelbert Pren*, *A. D.* 774. it appears that much Salt was made about *Limne*; and 'tis ſaid, that in the Wood *Andred*, near that Place, there were then 121 *Clauſtra* for making Salt. The *Weald* therefore did then extend thus far *Eaſterly* in this County.

But let this great Foreſt extend as far as it will, it was certainly of old, a Deſart, and a Waſte, and neither planted nor peopled; but filled only with Herds of Deer, and Droves of Swine: And anciently, no doubt, was ſuppoſed to belong only to the King: For there is no mention of it but in Royal *Landbocs* or Donations, ſaith *Somner*. Hence it had the Name of *Saltus Regalis*, *Sylva Communis*, *&c.* And it ſeems not to have been parcelled out into Pariſhes or Manors, till after the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt. There being no mention in *Domeſday* Book of any independent Manors in the *Wild*; much leſs was it made any uſe of, or improved in the *Romans* Time, who were kept out of it probably by the Thickneſs of its Woods, and the Badneſs of its Ways.

See *Drayton* in his *Polyalbion*, Song 18.

Old Andredſweald *at length doth take her Time to* [*tell*,
The Changes of the World that ſince her Youth befell.
When yet upon her Soil ſcarce human Foot had trode;
A Place where only then the Sylvans *made abode*:
Where fearleſs of the Hunt, the Hart ſecurely ſtood,
And every where walk'd free, a Burger of the Wood;
Until thoſe Daniſh *Routs, whom Hunger ſtarv'd at* [*Home*,
Like Wolves purſuing Prey, about the World did [*Roam*:
And ſtemming the rude Stream, dividing us from [France,
Into the ſpacious Mouth of Rother *fell by Chance.*
Which Lymen *then was called*; *when with moſt irk-* [*ſome Care*,
The heavy Daniſh *Yoke the Servile* Engliſh *bare.*
And when at laſt ſhe found, there was no way to [*leave*
Thoſe whom ſhe had at firſt been forced to receive;
And by her great Reſort ſhe was, through very Need,
Conſtrained to provide her Peopled Towns to feed;
She learn'd the Churliſh Axe, and Twybill to prepare,
To feel the Coulters Edge, and ſharp the furrowing [*Share.*

And in Song 17.

Jove's *Oak, the warlike Aſh, vein'd Elm, the ſof-* [*ter Beech*,
Short Hazel, Maple plain, light Aſp, the bending [*Wyche*,
Tough Holly, and ſmooth Birch, muſt altogether burn;
What ſhould the Builder ſerve, ſupplies the Forges [*Turn*:
When under publick Good, baſe private Gain takes [*hold*,
And the poor woful Wood, is laſt to Ruin ſold.

But in the Donations of Lands lying out of the *Weald*, to the Convents of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, and other Religious Houſes, there is frequent mention made of Pannage for Hogs in *Andred*. If a *Prædium* or a Poſſeſſion were given to any one out of the *Weald*, in the Nature of what we call now a Manor, or a Lordſhip, it was uſually the way to accommodate it by an additional Grant of a *Common of Pannage*, which was mentioned in the Deed; and after, it had a Limitation to one or more *Dens* or *Denberæ*, as the word then was; and ſometimes *Wealdbera*. Thus in the Grant of *King Offa*, of *Frindſbury* and *Æſtlingham* to the Priory of *Rocheſter*, dated in the Year 764, there is added towards the End: *Adjectis iv. Denberis* in *Communi ſaltu, hoc eſt Weald ſe weſtra*; *viz. Billingden*, *Cealcbyras*, *Meoſden*, and *Rindigſell*. (*a*)

(*a*) Text. Roffenſ. f. 126.

And the ſame kind of Gift is made by King *Ecbert* to the ſame Convent, in his Grant of *Halling*. (*b*).

(*b*) Ibid. fol. 128.

And as the Learned *Spelman* ſhews from *Domeſday* Book (*c*); Theſe *Dens* were of no determinate Bigneſs nor Extent: *In Tarentforde viij. Denæ Parvæ*, *&* *iij. Magnæ*. *Epiſcopus Baiocenſis in Manerio de Ow habet tres Denas quæ valint xx ſol.* And in another Place cited by him are theſe Words: *Et Tres Denæ de Sylva reddunt* 30 *Porcos.* The Word *Dena* comes from the *Saxon Dene*, which ſignifies a Valley, low encloſed Place, or *Den*. And doubtleſs they were ſometimes Encloſures taken out of the great Royal Wood or *Weald*, and granted by the Sovereign to particular Convents, Places, or Perſons. For perhaps at firſt the Liberty of *Pannage* was granted in common; but very great Trouble and Difficulty ariſing, in finding out their own Hogs, 'tis likely they got leave by Degrees to incloſe and divide it into Partitions within a Hedge: And theſe Partitions or Encloſures doubtleſs were what is abovementioned under the Name of *Dens*, *Denberies*, or *Wealdberies*; which had alſo particular Names aſſigned them, to diſtinguiſh them one from another, as appears by very numerous Inſtances in our old Charters. And no doubt but in Proceſs of Time alſo, they cultivated and tilled ſome Part of the Land within the Diſtricts of their *Denberies*: And theſe being dependant on Manors elſewhere ſituated, did not, when let out to Tenants, exempt them from paying Services and Cuſtoms, in Proportion to their Tenancies; as Mr. *Somner* in his *Royal Ports and Forts*, *p.* 107. hath ſhewn, againſt *Lambard*'s Opinion, *Perambulation*, *p.* 225. who judges, "That "though the Property of the *Weald* did become "by Degrees to belong to certain *known Owners*, "as well as the reſt of the Countrey; yet was "it not then (ſaith he) allotted into Tenancies, "nor manured like the reſt; but that even as "Men were contented to inhabit, and by Piece-"Meal to rid it of its Wood, and to break it "up by the Ploughs: So this latter Rent differ-"ing from the former of the Tenants without "the Bounds of the *Weald*, both in Quantity "and Quality, (as being greater than it, and "yielded rather as a Recompence for *Term*, "than as a *Quit-Rent* for any Service) did long "after by little and little take its Beginning". But that the *Weald* did yield *Quit-Rents*, *Cuſtoms*, and other *uſual Services*; beſides *Fealty*, *Suit of Court*, *Reliefs*, &c. Mr. *Somner*, as is above-ſaid, ſhews; and in Particular he mentions theſe following:

(*c*) In Verbo Dena, in Gloſſar.

1. *Gavel Swine*, a Cuſtom ſo called when they paid Swine in Kind; but if redeemed with Money, then it was called,

Swine Peny, and *Swine Money*; and was a Rent for the Lord's Leave and Sufferance to his Tenant, that he might keep and feed Swine of his own, or take in other Men's to feed within his *Denbery*.

And thus alſo there was *Gavel Bord*, *Gavel Timber*, and *Gavel Refter*; in order to repair the Lord's Houſe, charged upon the Wood-Lands, after the Agreement below-mentioned, to take a Rent of Aſſize in Money for the Wood.

2. *Scottale*, which was a *Shott* or Contribution from the Tenants, to make a Proviſion of Ale, to entertain the Lord or his Bayliff or Beadle, whenever he held a *Parrock*; *i. e.* a Court which

was anciently held in the *Weald*; and was ſomething like the *Swainmote* in the Foreſt: Here an Account was taken of the Swine Gavels, and Swine Money, due from the Tenants; and of other Cuſtomary Services. And our Author judges probably enough (*a*), That the Word *Paddock* is but a Corruption from *Paroc*; which word *Paddock* not only ſignifies a particular Place in the *Blean* Wood in *Eaſt Kent*, but is often uſed for a ſmall Park about a Gentleman's Houſe. This *Scottale* ſeems to be the ſame with what *Bracton* calls *Filetale*, perhaps for *Fieldale*, or *Gildale*.

(*a*) Gavelkind, p. 23.

3. *Pannage*, in *Latin Peſſona*; this was the Profit ariſing from taking in Hogs, to be fed and fatted with the *Maſt* of the Place. And out of this Pannage Tithe was in thoſe Days uſually paid.

4. *Gate-Penny*. This was a Rent which the Tenant paid for the Liberty of one or more Gates for his Ingreſs and Egreſs to and from his own, by the Lord's Land.

5. *Summerhus-Silver*. This he proves from a Paſſage in the old *Cuſtumale* of *Newington* near *Sittingbourn*; where are theſe Words —— *Homines quoque de Walda debent unam* Domum Æſtivalem, *quod Anglicè dicitur* Sumerhus, *aut* 20 *ſol. dare*.

For it was the Cuſtom then it ſeems, for the Lords or Proprietors of theſe *Dens* in the *Weald*, to go thither in the Summer-Time, to take care of, and to diſpoſe of their Pannage; and in order to their better Accommodation, ſome kind of *Houſe* or Habitation was to be provided for them, by their Tenants, or elſe a Rent was to be paid in lieu of it, in Money: Which was the *Summerhus-Silver*.

6. *Corredy*. This was a Proviſion of Diet, as the other was of Lodging; for their Lords coming on ſuch an Occaſion; as is now the Cuſtom when Fellows of Colleges, or Prebendaries of Churches, viſit their Manors and keep their Courts ——— Thus in an old Cuſtumal formerly belonging to *Ickham* Manor in *Kent*. *Et in quolibet Anno debet invenire Corredium, & omnia neceſſarie Domino cum veniret videre Peſſonam; vel Famulo ejus.*

7. *Danger*. This is thus explained in an Accompt-Roll of *Charing* Manor in this County, *A. D.* 1230 —— *Et de xxvj. ſol. & viij. den. de Waldis ut poſſint arrare & ſeminare Tempore Peſſonæ ſine dampno Archiepiſcopi*. For the Tenant in the *Weald* could not Plow or Sow his Land in Pannage-Time without the Lord's Leave, for fear of endangering the Lord in his Pannage: And therefore it was alſo called *Lef-Gavel*, *Lefe-Rent*, *Lefe-Service*, and *Lef-Silver*. (*b*).

Theſe *Dens* which were thus ſet out in the *Weald*, for the Agiſtment and Feeding of Hogs, (and in Proceſs of Time of other *Droves* of Cattle,) were at laſt called *Drove Denns*: As he that had the Care of Driving the Cattle to and fro as there was Occaſion; *viz.* the Hog-Herd, Neat-Herd, *&c.* was called *Drof-Mannus* the *Drover*, as the uſual Word is now.

And Land held by the Service of Driving the Lord's Cattle to and from their Pannage, was called *Drof-Land*.

The *Weald* then 'tis plain, ſaith *Somner*, like as other Places, yielded Quit-Rents, Cuſtoms and Services, of old, as well as at preſent; and if the Particulars above-mentioned be not Evidence enough, he adds this further to put it out of all Diſpute; *viz.*

In King *Edward* the IIId's, and King *Richard* the IId's Reigns, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, among other ſuch like Lords or Owners of the *Wealdiſh Denns*; finding themſelves aggrieved by their Tenants there; as alſo by others, in waſting and making Havock of their Woods; which in and by former Feofments they had expreſly reſerved from their Tenants to themſelves, beſides Fealty, Suit of Court, *&c.* They, I ſay, in order to quit and rid themſelves of further Care and Trouble about their Woods, entred into a Compoſition with their Tenants; and for a *new Annual Rent* of Aſſize (generally the ſame with what was paid before) made the Wood over to them by Indenture of Feofment in Perpetuity, either to be cut down, or left ſtanding at the Tenants Choice: Reſerving ſtill their old or wonted Rent, and all their former Services, except *Pannage* and *Danger*; which now upon parting with the Wood, there was no longer any Reaſon to require. And ever ſince that Time, the Intereſt of the Lords ſo compounding hath been taken off, as to the Wood it ſelf; and nothing left remaining but ſo much Rent of Aſſize, the new and the old, with the former Services.

And many ſuch Compoſitions between the Archbiſhop and Convent aforeſaid, and their reſpective Tenants, Mr. *Somner* ſaith, he had ſeen.

This large Tract of the *Weald* is by no means, generally ſpeaking, unhealthy, except where the Ground is Marſhy and Swampy, as it is in the Low-Lands near the Sea and River every where. The Ways indeed are very bad in it, in Winter or wet Weather; becauſe the Soil is generally upon a Clay. But in the Summer 'tis all a Garden, and in a dry Seaſon the Ways are rather better for a Coach, than they are any where elſe, being without deep Roots. And from the Tops of the adjacent Hills, it is the fineſt Proſpect imaginable to look down into the *Weald* in Summer-Time; for the whole being in a manner compoſed of Incloſures, the Corn Fields and Meadows of different Colours, adorned with all manner of Flowers, the Green Woods and Hedge-Rows, and the Towns and Villages here and there interſperſed, do afford ſo very great and agreeable a Variety of View, that I never ſaw any Thing any where more delightful and charming. And this large and extenſive Proſpect renders the Seats of thoſe Gentlemen which are ſituated on the Edge of the Hills from *Riverhill*, *Burſton* Park in *Hunton*, *Boctton*, *Monchenſie*, *Boctton Malherbe*, &c. exceedingly pleaſant, in all good and clear Weather.

ROMNEY MARSH.

Romney Marſh is a large Tract of Land in *Kent*, in *Lambard*'s Time containing, if you confine it ſtrictly to *Romney Marſh* properly ſo called, about 24000 Acres; but if you will include *Walland* and *Guildford* Merſhes, in *Kilburn*'s Time, it contained above 44200 Acres; and now doubtleſs much more, there having been Abundance of Land gained from the Sea, and *Inned* ſince *Kilburn*'s Time.

This Place is deſervedly eminent throughout all the Realm, ſaith *Lambard*, as well for the Fortility and Quantity of the Soil and Level; as alſo for the Ancient and Wholeſome Ordinances there uſed for the Preſervation of the Banks and Walls againſt the Rage and Inundation of the Sea.

In the Summer-Time, when 'tis all green and filled with Cattle, it affords a very beautiful Proſpect to the Eye from any of the Adjacent Hills: So that *Drayton* might very juſtly dreſs it out

(*b*) *In the Cuſtumal of* Tenham *Manor 'tis ſaid*, Tenentes de Waldis non poſſunt arrare terras ſuas ab Equinoctio Autumnali uſque ad Feſtum St. Martinis ſine Licentia; ſive fuerit Peſſona ſive non; & vocatur *Lyefyeld*.

Dr Harris's History of Kent
Vol. I. p. 348.

Tenterden
Shirley Hill
Shirley Moore
Rolvenden
Benenden
Small Hithe
Reading
The New Cut
Channel
Ebony
Pinnings
THE ISLE
Appledore
Newenden
Sandhurst
Witterſham
OF OXNEY
Stone
Knells
The Knock
Witterſham Level
Bodiham
Bodiham Castle
Northiam
Beckley
Iden
Uhurst
Pease Marsh
Pleaden
Rye
Guldford
Guldford Mar
Selfcombe
Black Moor
Iddimore
Winchelsey Harbour
Breade
Winchelsey
Icklesham
Old Winchelsey
Gestling
Westfield
Pett
A Scale of Miles
2

ROMNEY MARSH

Orlaston
Warehorn
Kenardington
The Priory
Allington
Smeed
Rucking
Little
Bilsington
Bonnington
Sidebrook head
The head of Marshland Course
Bilsington head
Bilsington Watering
Hamme Mill
Sidbrook Watering
Stock
Bridge
Wals foot Water
East bridg
Hornes
Watering
Abbots Court
E. bridg Water
Burmarsh
Abbots bridg
Snave
Snargate
New Church
Abatheridge Watering
Badwell pitt
Brenset
Brenset Course
Brenset Courshead
Shetye Watering
Blackman Stone
Dunchurch
Ivy Church
Yoaks Water
Yoaks Course head
Marshland Gutt
Clotsden Gutt
Court of Moore
Thomas Springs Watering
Hope
Paternostery ford Watering
The Head of Paternoster
End of High Knock Wall
Old Romney
Wallingham head Watering
Ford Course
Gulfferstone Watering
North Walland
Egony Court
Cold Harbour
Baynam Barne
New Romney
Linck hook gate
Midley
Belger
North Laid Gutt
South Walland
Gare wall
Stonar end
Iried
North Laid
Scotney Court
Pigwell
Holmstone
Denge Marsh
Denge marsh Court
Whickman Hole
The Beacon
The Cabin
Denge Marsh Gutt
Hammé Mill
Gutt
Beldwg
Snodland
Backer Barn
Penn
Kite fleet
Deng Court
White Kemp Sewer
White Kemp Watering
Ferny Creek
Abbots Marsh
White Kemp Waterings
New Cheyney Court
Cheyne
Rumney marsh
Guldford Marsh
Wenway
Bromehill
Old Romney
Chaunte Gutt Watering
Yoaks Water
Thomas Springs Watering
Court of Moore
Holland
North Walland
Egony Court
Cold Harbour
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Dunchurch
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End of High Knock Wall
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Denge Marsh Gutt
Stonar end

To the Wo
Proprietors
and the Ad

The description of ROMNE
MARSH, Denge Marsh & G
Divisions of their Waterings,
cipall Sewers, & their Gutts fo
Waters that fall into the same,
Wittersham, Shirley Moore, & the
from Appledoor Channel lyin
Rothersbridge, up to Newender
together with the Harbours
with the Marshes

From Dugdales History of Imban

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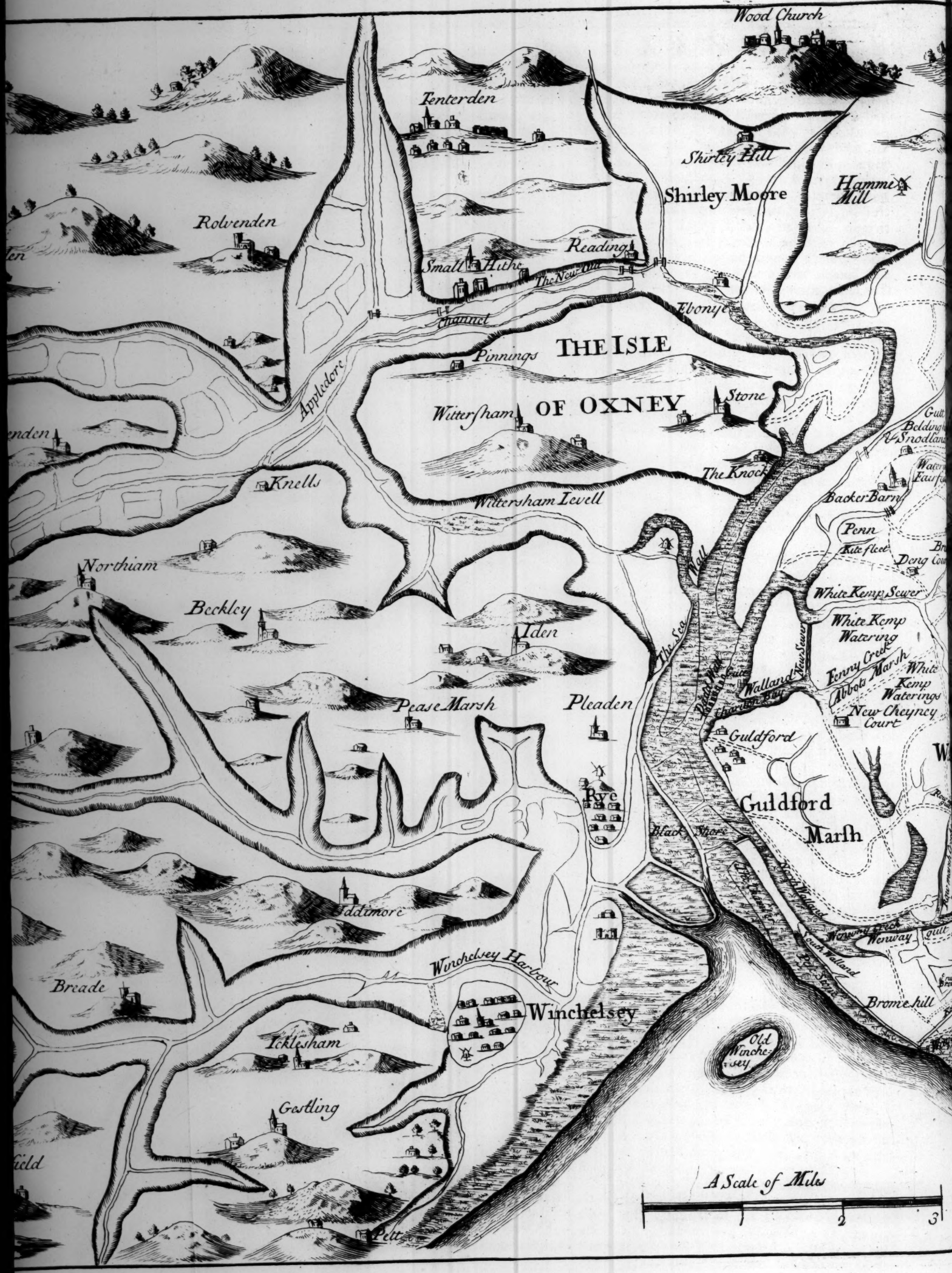
2
3


Wood Church
Tenterden
Shirley Hill
Shirley Moore
Hammer Mill
Rolvenden
Reading
Small Hithe
The New Cut
Channel
Ebony
THE ISLE
OF OXNEY
Pinnings
Appledore
Stone
Wittersham
The Knock
Knells
Wittersham Levell
Northiam
Beckley
Iden
Pease Marsh
Pleaden
The Sea
Wall
Backer Barn
Penn
Kite fleet
Deng
White Kemp Sewer
White Kemp Watering
Fenny Creek
Abbots Marsh
White Kemp Waterings
New Cheyney Court
Walland New Sewer
Guldford
Guldford Marsh
Rye
Black Shore
Iddimore
Winchelsey Harbour
Winchelsey
Breade
Icklesham
Gestling
Old Winchelsey
Bromehill
Wenway
A Scale of Miles
1
2
3
Kenardington
Badwell
Court of Moore
Cold Harbour
Baynam Barne
Cheyne
Rumney marsh
North Walland
South Walland
Scotney Court
Holmstone

To the Worshipfull the Lords Proprietors of **ROMNEY MARSH** *and the Adjacent Levells*

The description of **ROMNEY MARSH, WALLAND MARSH, Denge Marsh & Guildford Marsh** *with the Divisions of their Waterings, their Heads Arms, principall Sewers, & their Gutts for Sewing of the Fresh-Waters that fall into the same; and also the Levells of Wittersham, Shirley Moore, & the surrounded Marshes, from Appledoor Channel lying to the River of Rothersbridge, up to Nevenden, Sandhurst & Bodiam; together with the Harbours of* **Rye & Winchelsey,** *with the Marshes adjoyning.*

From Dugdales History of Imbanking and Draining

S Parker Sculp.

out as he doth, in order to make the River *Rother* fall in Love with her. (*a*).

Appearing to the Flood moſt bravely like a Queen,
Clad all from Head to Foot in gaudy Summers-
[*Green*;
Her Mantle richly wrought with ſundry Flowers and
[*Weeds*,
Her moiſtful Temples bound with Wreaths of quiver-
[*ing Reeds*:
Upon her Loins a Frock, with many a ſwelling Pleat,
Emboſs'd will well-ſpread Horſe, large Sheep, and
[*full-fed Neat*;
Some wallowing in the Graſs, there lye a while to bat-
[*ten*,
Some ſent away to kill, ſome thither brought to fatten.
With Villages amongſt, oft powdred here and there:
And that the ſame more like to Landskip ſhould appear,
With Lakes and leſſer Fords to mitigate the Heat
In Summer, where the Fly doth prick the gadding Neat
Forc'd from the Brakes, where late they brouz'd the
[*Velvet Buds*,
In which they lick their Hides, and chew their ſavoury
[*Cuds*.

As to the Antiquity of this *Marſh*; ſome are of Opinion, that the very Name ſhews it *Roman*, and this is not improbable. But I think *Lambard*'s Etymology more juſt, that 'tis from the *Saxon Rumen-ea*; *i. e.* the large or roomy Place by the Water: For ſo it was certainly written during ſome Part of the Heptarchy; though afterwards corrupted into *Rumenal* and *Romenale*: And 'tis called expreſly *Rumenea* in a Grant of *Plegmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* there, in the Year 900.

But as this Marſh was certainly the firſt that was *Inn'd* or gained from the Sea in *England*; as appears by the Laws and Conſtitutions of it, which are the Rule and Standard in all other Places; and as the Time of its Inning is not mentioned in any of our Hiſtorians; ſo I incline to the Opinion of Sir *William Dugdale* (*b*), that it was certainly either inned by the *Romans* themſelves, or by the *Britains*, from their Direction and Inſtruction. For certain it is, that neither the *Britains* nor *Saxons* had Skill enough to effect ſo great a Work, without the Help and Aſſiſtance of a Politer People. But the *Romans* had enured themſelves to ſuch Works as theſe, before ever they came hither, or at leaſt ſettled here; as appears by their Recovery of the *Pompeine* Merſhes (*c*). The making of the *Foſſa Mariana* (*d*): Their Drayning the Fenns about *Placentia* (*e*), which was done by *Scaurus* that made the *Æmilian Way*: And thoſe alſo in *Gallia Cis-Alpina*: Their Care of the Lands on the Banks of the *Tiber* in *Auguſtus*'s Reign; and their draining the *Fuſcine* Lake, which *Pliny* propoſed to the Emperor *Trajan* to attempt; and which was throughly effected by *Adrian* (*f*).

And that the *Romans* when they were in *Britain* did employ their Soldiers this Way, appears plainly from what *Tacitus* tells us (*g*) of the *Britains* Complaints: That the *Romans* had worn out their Strength, and waſted their Bodies. *In ſylvis & Paludibus* emuniendis; *i.e.* as I think it may well be rendred in cutting down Woods, *and Draining and Imbanking of Fenns.*

And that *Holland* and *Marſh-Land* in the great Level were thus gained from the Sea, or other Waters, and *drained and Inned* by the *Romans*; though probably not till after *Romney Marſh*, which being in *Kent* the Place of their *firſt* and *uſual* Landing in *Britain*, would firſt offer it ſelf to their Care; is plain both from their Coins, ancient Urns, and other Antiquities plentifully found there; and alſo from thoſe great Barrows or Heaps of Earth, ſtill ſtanding near that Level; which as *Tacitus* ſhews in the Place laſt mentioned, they did uſe to caſt up over the Bodies of their Generals; and even over great Numbers of common Soldiers,

——— *Et Regum Cineres excelſo monte quieſcunt.*
Lucan.

'Tis highly probable therefore that the *Romans* taught the *Britains* how to do it, and employed them in the Works of Draining and Inbanking in this very Place of *Romney Marſh*: Which tho' anciently it were all Sea, eſpecially at high Water, and Spring Tides; yet we find in a few Hundreds of Years, after the *Romans* Departure from *Britain*, it was cultivated and inhabited in ſome Meaſure. For *An. Dom.* 796. we have an Account (*h*), That *Kenulf* King of *Mercia* waſted *Kent*, *& Provinciam quæ dicitur Merſcware*: Which muſt be *Romney Marſh*; becauſe as *Camden* hath obſerved, and every one but moderately acquainted with the *Saxon* Hiſtories knows, that the People of *Romney Marſh* were uſually called *Merſcware*; that is, The *Marſh Men*, as they are to this Day.

And that *Romney Marſh* was the firſt Land which was *inned* or gained from the Sea in *Britain*; receives a further Confirmation from hence. That we find the Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the Conſervation of the *Marſh*, to be (like our common Laws) without any known Original; being at firſt, Conſtitutions probably made by ſome even of the Old *Britiſh* Kings or Rulers in *Kent*, as well as by the *Saxons* during the Time of the Heptarchy. For in the 35th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, they are called *Ancient and Approved Cuſtoms* (*i*). And within the Diſtrict of the *Marſh* the King had anciently neither *Waſte* nor *Wrecks*; but they were appropriated to ſuch Manors as border'd upon the Sea, upon the Account of their great Charges in Fencing and Banking againſt the Invaſion of the Sea Water. At this Time it appears that there were 24 *Jurors* or *Jurats*, as they are now called, who were Time out of Mind elected by the Commonalty, and ſworn to do the beſt they could, to preſerve the Marſh from the Overflowings of the Sea; and they had by Cuſtom and Preſcription Power to raiſe a *Tax* for that Purpoſe; which was confirmed by the King's Letters-Patents at *Romney*, *Sept.* 20. in the 36th Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign.

And in the ſame Reign ſeveral Complaints being made by thoſe 24 Jurors, that ſome Perſons having Land in the Marſh, did not pay their due Proportions towards the Walls and Banks againſt the Sea; the King directed a Precept to *Henry de Bathe*, a famous Juſtice Itinerant about that Time, to enquire into, and to regulate this Matter; who calling to his Aſſiſtance *Nicholas de Handlo*, and *Alured de Dene*, held a Seſſions at *Romenhalle*, in the 42d Year of King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, the Sheriff of *Kent* being by Order preſent; and having ſummoned in ſeveral lawful Men out of the adjacent Bailiwicks, they made thoſe *Laws* and *Conſtitutions*, which are called the *Ordinances of Henry de Bathe* (*k*): From which Laws all *England* take Directions about *Sewers*. And then alſo the Meaſurement of the Marſh was taken by a Rod or Perch, not of 16 Feet and a half, which is the common one now, but of 20 Feet in length.

Now alſo the King having Notice that the Haven of *Rumenale* was in Danger of being ſpoiled, to the no ſmall Damage of the Publick, and the exceſſive Annoyance of the Town, unleſs the Courſe of the River of *Newenden*, whereon the Haven was founded, and being then diverted by the Overflowings of the Sea, were re-

(*a*) Poly-on, l. 18. p. 284.

(*b*) Hiſto-of Im-ing Drain-

(*c*) ivy l. 3,

(*d*) Plu-in Ma-

(*e*) Stra-lib. 5.

(*f*) Plin. l. Æli. ſtian. drian. in Vi-grico-

(*g*) Tacitus

(*h*) Ethelwood, Chron. L. 3. c. §78.

(*i*) Vid. Clauſ. 35. K. *H.* 3. D. inter M. 6 & 7. *in the* Tower Records.

(*k*) Dugdale's *Hiſtory of Inbanking*, p. 19.

reduced to that Port; which could not be done but by making a new Channel, near the old Courſe, which ſhould go from a certain *Croſs* belonging to the Hoſpital of infirm People at *Rumenale* (and ſtanding by *Aghenepend*) unto *Effetone*, thence to *Malepend*, and thence deſcending unto the ſaid Port: So that a Sluice be made under the Town of *Apultre* to receive the Sea Water, entring the ſaid River by an Inundation from the Parts about (old) *Winchelſea*; another Sluice to be made at *Snergate*; and a third near the ſaid Port, to let the Water into the Sea there, and to prevent its Return.

In the 16th Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, another Commiſſion was granted to *John de Lovetot*, and to *Henry de Apuldreſield*, to view the Banks and Ditches in *Romney Marſh*, and other Places on the Sea Coaſts in *Kent*; and to enquire into the Matter, and to report by whoſe Default, the Damage, which was great, had happened. Theſe Commiſſioners of Sewers proceeded, as *Henry de Bathe* had done, and made ſeveral new Ordinances.

They ſate alſo on the 5th of *December* following as Juſtices of *Sewers*; but in that were oppoſed by the 24 Jurors of the *Marſh*: The Oppoſition was allowed as good; and a common Bailiff agreed on.

And Two Years after, the King iſſued out another Commiſſion to *Henry de Apuldreſield* and *Bertram de Tancrey*, to enquire into, and to Remedy all Damages done by the Sea, to the Walls and Banks of the Marſh; as alſo to the Lands lying by the Sides of the River of *Thames*, who likewiſe made ſeveral new Ordinances.

And ſeveral of our Kings did afterwards confirm theſe *Ordinances* by their Letters Patents.

In the 2d Year of King *Edward* the IId's Reign, *William de Walleins*, and others, being made Commiſſioners of Sewers, did by the common Conſent of the Lords of the Marſhes of *Lyd* and *Oxney*, and by Appointment from them, ordain, that from henceforth, the Bailiff of *Romney Marſh* ſhould over-ſee the Bailiffs and Jurats of the ſaid *Lyd* and *Oxney*: And on Occaſion ſummon them together, with the 24 Jurats of the Marſh, to fit Places, to conſult about making Laws and Ordinances for the Defence of the Lands in the ſaid Marſhes, *&c.*

Saving the Tenor of the Charter granted by the King to the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh: And the Ordinances of *Henry de Bathe*, *John de Lovetot*, and their Aſſociates, ſtill to remain in full Power.

But however, on a Complaint made by *Simon de Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the 33d Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, a new Commiſſion was granted to *Thomas Lodelow*, *Robert Belknap*, and *Thomas Colepeper*, in the 35th Year of that Prince, to over-ſee the Banks and Ditches of the Marſh, and to order them to be repaired; and Theſe alſo made divers new Ordinances; which you will find in *Dugdale*, *p.* 31.

And the Subſtance of all which above-mentioned Ordinances, I ſhall give you below in the Charter of *Romney Marſh*.

King *Richard* the IId granted by Patent, in his 14th Year, at the Requeſt of the Inhabitants of *Romney Marſh*, to the preſent Bailiff and Jurats, and to their Succeſſors for ever; That they ſhould be exempt from ſerving at any Aſſizes or Juries, or Inquiſitions, or any Recognitions, as well within *Kent* as without it, except in what ſhould relate to the King or his Heirs. Which Exemption was afterwards confirmed by King *Henry* the IVth, and King *Henry* the VIth.

And King *Edward* the IVth in his firſt Year *Incorporated* the Bailiff and the 24 Jurats, and Commonalty of *Romney Marſh*; impowering them to purchaſe Lands and Tenements, to have a common Seal, to hold a Court every Three Weeks, and to hold all Pleas of Action, Real and Perſonal, Civil and Criminal; and to chuſe Four Juſtices of the Peace of their own yearly, beſides their Bailiff, who hath the ſame Authority; and to have alſo the Return of all Writs, the Benefit of all Fines, Forfeits, and Amerciaments, the Privileges of Leet, Law-day, and Turn; and Exemption from Toll and Tare, Scot and Lot, Fifteen and Subſidy, and from ſo many Charges, that *Lambard* thinks, no other Place in *England* hath the like.

And this was done to invite Men to inhabit the Marſh; which was before pretty much deſerted on the Account of the Invaſions of Foreign Enemies, and the Unwholſomeneſs of their own Soil and Situation.

The Court for this Corporation and Liberty is kept at *Dimchurch*, in a Place built on Purpoſe for it; which is called the *New-Hall*.

Within this Liberty of the Marſh are Nine Pariſhes; *viz. Dimchurch*, *Newchurch*, *Burmerſh*, *St. Mary's*, *Hope*, *Ivy-Church*, *Snave*, *Brenſet*, and *Snergate*. Beſides Three others, which are long ſince decayed and demoliſhed; *viz. Eaſtbridge*, *Orgareſwick*, and *Blackmanſtone*.

In the 14th Year of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, the King having Information of the great Danger of the Marſh, by the Decay of the Walls, *&c.* and the Force of the Sea; He appointed by Commiſſion Sir *John Fogge*, and others, to enquire into it, and to remedy it. And thoſe Gentlemen made ſome new Statutes and Ordinances; which you may ſee in *Dugdale*, p. 52.

In the Ordinations of *Romney Marſh*, the word *Inſtneys* is ſometimes uſed: Thus, *Quælibet Acra pro Wallis*, *Inſtneys*, &c. which an ancient Interpreter renders, for *Walls and Water-Gangs*.

But *Spelman* ſeems to render it more naturally; from the *Saxon* Inſetena; which is a ſecond Wall or Ditch, ſet within a Former; an *Inſet* Wall or Ditch, to defend and keep out, in caſe the former ſhould be broken or damaged.

The Charters of *Romney Marſh*.

Printed by John Wolfe. 1597. *London.*

The Charter of Henry *King of* England, *concerning the Ordinance of* Romney Marſh.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy*, &c. To all his Bayliffs, and Faithful Subjects, to whom the preſent Letters ſhall come Greeting.

Becauſe by 24 Lawful Men of *Romney Marſh* (Time out of Mind) hereunto choſen and ſworn, Diſtreſſes ought to be made upon all thoſe, which have Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Marſh, to repair the *Walls* and *Waterganges* of the ſame Marſh, againſt the Dangers of the Sea: And alſo upon all thoſe, which are bound and charged for the Reparation of the ſaid Walls and *Waterganges*: We have granted to the ſame 24 Men, that for the Safety of the ſaid Marſh, they cauſe thoſe Diſtreſſes to be done; ſo that they be made equal according to the Portions, greater and leſſer, which Men have in the ſame Marſh, and according to that which ſome are bound and charged. And therefore we will and grant, that none of our Sheriffs of *Kent*, or any of their Bailiffs, do in any wiſe intermeddle touching thoſe Diſtreſſes made by Conſideration of the ſaid 24 Jurats, to avoid the ſame Danger. For whoſoever ſhall bring Complaint

unto us, of the Conſideration of theſe Diſtreſſes, we will cauſe Juſtice to be done unto him in our Court; and that Juſtice we reſerve ſpecially to our ſelf, or our ſpecial Commandment.

In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe Letters to be made Patents. Witneſs my ſelf at *St. Edmond's*, the 2d Day of *September*, in the 36th Year of our Reign.

The Ordinance of Henry *of* Bathonia, *Juſtice of our Lord King* Henry, *Son of King* John, *made by Precept of the ſame Lord the King, upon Contention ariſen between the* 24 *Jurors, and the Men of* Romney Marſh, *touching Reparation of the Walls and Waterganges there; being at* Romney *on* Saturday *next after the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *in the* 42d *Year of the ſaid King* Henry, *adjoining to him* Nicholas *of* Handlo, *and* Alured *of* Dene, *&c.*

OUR Lord the King hath given in Charge to *Henry* of *Bathonia*, That whereas Judgment ought to be done by 24 Lawful Men of *Romney Marſh*, to diſtrain upon all thoſe which have Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Marſh, to repair the Walls and Waterganges of the ſame Marſh, againſt the Force of the Sea, and Inundation of other Waters; and alſo upon all thoſe which are bound and charged with the Reparation of the ſame Walls and Waterganges. And to the ſame 24 Jurors, our Lord the King, by his Letters-Patents, hath lately granted, that for Safety of the ſaid Marſh they ſhould cauſe Diſtreſſes to be made, ſo that they may be duly done, according to the Portions greater or leſs, which Men have in the ſame Marſh; and according as ſome are bound and holden hereunto. So that no Sheriff of *Kent* of our Lord the King, or any of his Bailiffs, do in any wiſe intermeddle with thoſe Diſtreſſes, made by Conſideration of the fore-ſaid 24 Jurors, for avoiding the Danger afore-ſaid. But if any ſhould think himſelf grieved unjuſtly, touching the Conſideration of thoſe Diſtreſſes, and would complain thereof, he ſhall bring his Complaint unto him our Lord the King, and he would cauſe Juſtice to be done to him in his Court; and that Juſtice had ſpecially reſerved to him our Lord the King, or to his ſpecial Mandate. The ſaid 24 Jurors (for the Conſideration and Reſiſtance of certain Men of the ſame Marſh, which are bound to repair the ſame Walls and Waterganges, according to the Quantity of the Lands and Tenements, which they have in the ſame Marſh) cannot make the ſame Diſtreſſes whereby the Walls and Waterganges lye ruinated; by reaſon whereof the Inundations of the Sea, and other Waters, do over-flow a great Part thereof, to the great Detriment of our ſaid Lord the King, and the Men of the ſame Marſh: He our Lord the King, hath appointed the ſaid *Henry*, his Juſticer, to hear and determine the Contentions ariſen, touching the ſame Reparation, between the ſame 24 Jurors, and Men of the ſaid Marſh. And to provide for Security and Defence of the ſaid Marſh, againſt the Inundation and Peril of the Sea, and other Waters, by Reparation of the ſaid Walls and Waterganges, to be made by them which are bound to repair it, according to the Quantity of the Lands and Tenements, which they have in the ſame Marſh, and according to that which ſome are other ways bound and holden here-unto.

Our ſaid Lord the King commanding the ſaid *Henry*, that at the Day and Place which he ſhould limit, he ſhould provide to diſpatch the ſame as is afore-ſaid: And what he ſhall do therein, that to him the ſaid Lord the King he make known diſtinctly and plainly in Writing, that the ſaid Lord the King might cauſe it to be enroll'd, *&c.*

By which Mandate, the ſaid *Henry*, in the Day afore ſaid being at *Romney*, joining to him the ſame *Nicholas de Handlo*, and *Alured* of *Dene*, and the Sheriff of *Kent* aſſiſting him, which by Precept of our Lord the King, at the ſame Day, cauſed to come before him ſo many and ſuch honeſt and lawful Men of this Bailiwick, by which the ſame Strifes may be ended, and the ſame Proviſion may the better be effected, none of the ſame Marſh then withſtanding it; the ſaid *Henry*, in the Preſence of the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh, then being there, with their Council pleading, ordained as followeth.

THAT is to ſay, That by the whole Commonalty of the ſame Marſh, 12 lawful Men may be choſen; to wit, Six of the Fee of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Six of the Barony; which being ſworn, ſhall meaſure the Walls new and old, and thoſe which ought to be new erected. And the ſame Meaſuring ſhould be done by one and the ſame Perch; to wit, of 20 Feet; and afterwards the ſame Jurors upon their Oaths, alſo by the ſame Perch, ſhall meaſure by all the Acres, Lands, and Tenements, which are ſubject to Danger within the ſame Marſh: Which Meaſuring being done, the 24 Jurors by the Commonalty being firſt elected and ſworn, having no Reſpect to the Quantity of the Walls, Lands, and Tenements, which are ſubject to Peril, by their Oath ſhall ordain how much appertaineth to every one to uphold and repair the ſame Walls. So that for the Portion of Acres of Lands, lying ſubject to Danger, there be aſſigned to every one his Portion of Perches by certain Bounds; ſo as it may be known where and by what Places every one ought to make defenſible, and when need ſhall be, by whoſe Occaſion the Force and Peril of the Sea ought to be withſtood, by repairing the ſaid Walls: And there ought to come the 24 Jurors, to ſee through which of the ſaid Places ſuch Need chanceth, and to whom the ſame Places were aſſigned to be defended, and ought at the ſame Time to be repaired: Which the common Bailiff ſhall give notice to them, to whom the ſame Places were appointed to be kept, that they repair and mend the ſame Places, within the Time by the ſame 24 Jurors appointed: Within which Time if they neglect to do it, the ſaid common Bailiff, of his own Charge, ſhall repair ſuch Defaults, by the View of the 24 Jurors; and the ſame Party neglecting, ſhall be compelled to pay double Coſts to the ſame Bailiff, for his Charges laid out on the ſame Reparations; which double Coſts muſt be reſerved for the Benefit of the ſame Reparations.

And moreover the Negligent herein may be diſtrained by his Lands within the ſame Marſh. And if any Perches of Lands be holden in common of Partners, ſo that to every Partner, a certain Place for the Portion of his Part cannot be appointed; to wit, all or half a Perch, by reaſon of the Smallneſs of the ſame Perch; then by the Oath of the 24 Jurors, it ſhall be ordained and ſeen, how much the ſame Land, which is ſo holden in common, ought to defend; and there ſhall be a certain Portion of Defence aſſigned to the ſame Partners in common, for the Portion of their common Land.

And if any of the Partners ſhall be remiſs in defending his Part, when the ſame Partners ſhall be warned by the ſaid Bailiff, the Part of the Partner ſo remiſs, may be aſſigned to the other Partner, which ſhall make the Defence. And they which hold in their own Hand the Part of the Partner neglecting, ſhall keep it until he neglecting ſhall pay double the Coſts beſtowed about

about the ſame Defence, containing his Part by the View of the 24 Jurors for the Benefit of the ſame Reparations, as is aforeſaid. And if all the ſame Partners ſhall be negligent about the ſame, then the ſaid common Bailiff ſhall make the ſame Defence of his own Coſt, and may diſtrain the ſame Partners afterwards for double the Coſts, about the ſame Defence, by View of 24 Jurors, as is aforeſaid. The Right of the chief Lords of the Fee in the aforeſaid Marſh, which they have towards the Tenants of this Defence, according to their Feoffments, reſerved. And that all the Lands in the Marſh may be kept againſt the Force of the Sea, and Inundations of freſh Waters by the Walls and Waterganges, by the Oath and Conſideration of 24 Jurors, for the leaſt Hurt and beſt Safety, as of old Time was uſed. Saving alſo the Honour of the Charter of our Lord the King, to the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh granted, That no Sheriff, or any his Bailiff or Miniſter, make any Diſtreſs within the ſame Marſh, by occaſion of any the ſaid Articles, as in the ſaid Charter is contain'd; which Charter, this Ordinance notwithſtanding, ſhall continue in his perpetual Force, *&c.*

The King to the Sheriff of Kent *Greeting.*

WHEREAS we lately appointed our Faithful and Beloved *Henry de Bathonia*, to hear and determine Variances, depending between 24 lawful Men of *Romney Marſh*, by whoſe Conſideration the Walls and Waterganges of the ſaid Marſh, againſt the Force of the Sea, and Peril of other Waters there over-flowing, ought to be repaired: And ſuch as have other Lands and Tenements in the ſame Marſh, which ought and were wont to repair thoſe Walls and Waterganges. And the ſaid *Henry* going in Perſon to thoſe Parties; ordain'd, That according to the Conſideration of the ſaid 24 Jurors, Diſtreſſes ſhould be made for Reparation of the ſaid Walls and Waterganges. So that no Sheriff or other his Bailiff do intermeddle with the ſame Diſtreſſes, as in the Rolls of our *Chancery* expreſſing that Ordinance is contained. Nevertheleſs you have releaſed thoſe Diſtreſſes for this Deed, by 24 Jurors, to the Prejudice of their Conſideration. And becauſe if any think himſelf grieved of the ſame Conſideration, for which he will complain, he ought to come to us to ſeek Remedy. We command you that in no wiſe you meddle with the ſame Diſtreſſes, but cauſe them to be returned by the 24 Jurors, and their Bailiff, appointed hereunto, that no further Complaint thereof comes to us, for which we may be diſpleaſed with you.

Witneſs my ſelf at *Weſtminſter* the 20th Day of *April*, in the 43d Year of our Reign, by *Henry de Bathonia*, &c.

Then followeth the Number of all the Acres within the ſame Marſh, as is found by Meaſure taken in the 42d Year of King *Henry*; and alſo the *Agiſtatio*, as well in the *great Wall* of *Apuldre*, as in the *little Wall*, to the Quantity of the Lands holden within, *&c.*

Hamo Pitte, *John Cobbe*, *Henry le Long*, and *John Ermynard*, were attached to anſwer unto *Godfrey le Faulconer*; for that they with others, lately came to the Manor of the ſaid *Godfrey* in *Hurſt*, and his Goods and Cattles there, found to the Value of 20 *l.* took and carried away; and other Damages and Grievances to him there did, to his great Loſs, and againſt the Peace, *&c.* And whereof the ſaid *Godfrey* complaineth, That on *Thurſday* in *Eaſter-Week*, in the Year, *&c.* the ſame *Hamo*, with others, took 10 Kine in the Town of *Hurſt*, &c. whereby he ſaith he is damnified, and hath loſt to the Value, *&c.* and thereupon bringeth Suit, *&c.* And the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, came and defended, *&c.* and ſo far worth as is againſt the Peace, *&c.* When, *&c.* And they will acknowledge that they took 10 Kine aforeſaid, *&c.* of the ſaid *Godfrey* juſtly, and in the Peace of our Lord the King; becauſe he ſaith, that the ſaid *Godfrey* hath Lands, *&c.* in *Romney Marſh*, where all the Tenants having Lands and Tenements in the ſame Marſh, ought, according to the Quantity of their Land, to make Walls and Waterganges againſt the Sea, for the Inundations of the Waters: And 24 lawful Men of the ſame Marſh, being choſen by the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh, and the Jurats, ought to make Diſtreſſes on the Tenants, in the ſame Marſh, according to the Quantities of the Tenements, when it ſhall be needful to repair the ſaid Walls and Waterganges: Which Jurats in the ſame Marſh, as the manner is, for that they all could not be at Lieſure, have choſen the ſaid *Hamo* to diſtrain, and have made him their Bailiff to do it. And this Liberty they have by ancient Cuſtom of the ſame Marſh; and by the Charter of our Lord the King; which they produce in theſe Words.

Henry, *by the Grace of God*, &c.

Whereby he ſaith, That by means of the Default of the ſaid *Godfrey*, he lawfully took the ſame Diſtreſs, for repairing the ſame Walls and Waterganges: Of which, in the Wall of *Apuldre*, there were aſſigned to him for his Part, by the ſaid Jurats, Three Perches and an half at leaſt, at his Charges to be repaired; and more according to the Inundations of the Waters, if it ſhall be needful through divers Places; and that they take a greater Diſtreſs, unleſs they will do it; they put themſelves upon the Countrey, *&c.* Notwithſtanding they ſay, they took of one *A. B.* Six Bullocks, who was the Farmer of the ſaid *Godfrey*; and Ten Lambs of *T. N.* Tenants of the ſame *Godfrey*, by reaſon of the Defects of the ſame Walls and Waterganges: For which they afterwards paid, and had their Beaſts again. Being required for what they made the firſt Diſtreſs, and for how much the ſecond: They ſay, that the firſt Default of the ſaid *Godfrey*, was eſteemed at Four Marks; and the ſecond Default at Four Shillings. And the ſame *Godfrey* ſaith, That he holdeth his Tenements in the ſame Marſh, of the Gift and Grant of the Lord *Henry*, late King of *England*, Grandfather to our now Lord King *Henry*; the which the ſame Lord *Henry* hath given to one *William*, the Son of *Balder*, the Predeceſſor of the ſaid *Godfrey*, whoſe Heir, *&c.* By which Grant his Predeceſſors, and he afterwards, held his Tenements in the ſame Marſh, always as freely and quietly as the ſaid *Balder* held them before. And they ſay that neither of his Predeceſſors, nor of him, any ſuch Cuſtom was ever ſought to repair the ſame Walls and Waterganges; unleſs Five Years paſt, after that the ſaid *Hamo* was made Bailiff, to keep the ſaid Walls and Waterganges; neither did they ever at any Time do it. And he bringeth the Charter of the ſaid King *Henry*, in theſe Words:

Henry, *by the Grace of God King of* England, *&c. To the Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *&c.*

And ſaith, That by the ſame Feoffment his Anceſtors have held the ſame Tenements ſo freely, that they never made or repaired the Walls nor Waterganges; neither was he after that he held thoſe Lands, nor his Predeceſſors, diſtrained, until now Five or Six Years paſt, that the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, have took the

Beaſts, and as they know which made upon him the ſame Diſtreſs, for Default of Reparation of the ſame Walls and Waterganges, which neither he, nor his Predeceſſors, have done, nor never uſed to do, deſireth Judgment of their Acknowledgment.

And the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, ſay, That as for ſome Time there was Controverſies betwixt the Tenants in the ſaid Marſh, upon the Reparation of the ſaid Walls and Waterganges; ſo that Plea was moved thereby in the County before the Sheriff: For which, the 24 Jurats finding themſelves grieved, came to the Court of our Lord the King, and complain'd of the ſaid Sheriff; alledging, That the ſame Plea appertain'd not to the Sheriff, to be holden ſo, that by Council of our Lord the King it was provided, that there might be ſent the Juſtices of our Lord the King, to ordain and diſpoſe, that which ſhould be meet to appeaſe thoſe Strifes. So that *Henry de Bathonia* was ſent thither; and all the Tenants of the ſaid Marſh had Summons of 40 Days, as he was in the Journey with the Juſtices.

And the ſaid *Henry*, having ſeen the Walls and Water-Banks aforeſaid, by Aſſent and Will of the whole Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh, hath ordained that the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and all Tenements in the ſame Marſh, ſhall contribute, according to the Quantity of their Tenure, to make again the ſame Walls and Waterganges; whereby as the ſaid *Godfrey* will be defended by the Walls and Waterganges, he requireth that he contribute to repair them, as before the ſaid Juſtice it was ordained. And that the Ordinance is ſuch as aforeſaid, he referreth himſelf to the Records of the Rolls of the ſaid *Henry Bathonia*. Alſo he ſaith, That it is needful that he contribute to the Repair of the ſaid Walls, *&c.* For that he ſaith that except his Land ſhould be defended by the ſaid Walls, all his Land would be over-flowed and waſhed. And the ſaid *Godfrey* ſaith, That although the ſame Ordinance had been made by the ſaid *Henry*, the ſaid *Godfrey* never conſented thereto; neither was ſummon'd nor call'd to come before him, to make the ſame Ordinance: He alſo ſaith, That neither before the Ordinance nor after, he nor his Predeceſſors did lately make ſuch Contribution, but always held their Lands quietly, from all manner of Exaction, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Charter of King *Henry*, Grandfather to the now King, until Two Years paſt, the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, took his Beaſts; whereof he prayeth Judgment, Whether the ſame do hurt him in this Behalf. And the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, ſay, That he had a common Summons of 40 Days, as all the Commonalty of the ſame Marſh had, which he ought not to be ignorant of; whereby he ſaith, That although he would not come thither, as he ought, with his Neighbours, he ought not to be therefore freed from the ſaid Contribution to repair the Walls; inſomuch that it is the common Benefit of all the Tenants in the ſaid Marſh, that as well his Land, as the Land of the other Tenants, may be defended by the ſame Walls and Waterganges; whereof he deſireth Judgment: He alſo ſaith, That after the ſame Ordinance, the ſaid *Godfrey*, and thoſe Men, have given a Mark to repair the Walls and Waterganges aforeſaid, before the ſaid *Hamo* was Bailiff; and that he is ready to verify the ſame, *&c.* And *Godfrey* ſaith, That he holdeth himſelf to the ſaid Charter of our Lord the King, and to his Liberty which he and his Predeceſſors uſed; againſt which, no Ordinance being made by the ſaid *Henry*, can nor ought to hurt him: And he well defendeth, That neither he, nor any by him, hath given any Thing at any Time before the ſaid Ordinance, nor after, to the ſame Reparation. And this he is ready to verify, *&c.* Afterwards, in the Morrow after St. *Martin*, in the 42d Year, there came the ſaid *G. H.* and others, *&c.* And it was commanded to the Sheriff, that he cauſe to come in Three Weeks after *Eaſter*, whereſoever 12 as well Knights as, *&c.* by which, *&c.* and which neither, *&c.* nor have Lands in the ſaid Marſh, *&c.* If the ſaid *Godfrey*, and his Predeceſſors, after that they had his Land of *Hurſt*, of the Gift and Grant of our Lord King *Henry* of *England*, &c. together with other Men, having Land in the ſaid Marſh, were wont to repair the Walls and Waterganges, and to contribute with the ſame Men, to repair them when it hath been needful: Whereof the ſaid *Godfrey*, by a certain Ordinance in which he granted before *Henry de Bathonia*, whom the Lord the King had ſent in that Behalf, gave a Mark to repair the ſaid Walls and Waterganges, before the ſaid *Hamo* was Bailiff of the ſaid Marſh, as the ſaid *H.* and *T.* do affirm: Or if the ſaid *Godfrey*, or his Predeceſſors, was freed from thoſe Reparations of the Walls and Waterganges, and Things incident thereunto, by Charter of the ſaid King *Henry*, Grandfather, *&c.* So that the ſaid *Godfrey* hath not agreed to the ſame Ordinance, nor ever gave any Thing to repair the ſaid Walls and Waterganges, as the ſaid *Godfrey* alledgeth; becauſe as well, *&c.* Afterwards, from Three Weeks after *Eaſter*, in the 42d Year, the Sheriff hath not ſent his Writ; therefore he in pity, *&c.* That is to ſay, *Fulk Payforor.*

Therefore, as before it is given in Charge to the Sheriff, that he cauſe to come here 15 Days after the Day of *S. Trinity*, whereſoever, *&c.* 12, *&c.* by which, *&c.* and which neither, *&c.* Afterwards, at their Day, there came the ſaid *Godfrey*, *H.*, and others, and deſired Judgment to be done, according to the Record and Proceſs of the ſame Plea: And the Plea was recited before the Lord the King and his Council; and becauſe it is found according to that Record, that the Lord the King had ſent otherwiſe *Henry Bathonia* his Juſtice, thereunto aſſigned unto the ſame *Romney Marſh*, who diſpoſed that all thoſe which had Lands and Tenements in the ſame Marſh, ſhould according to the Quantity of their Tenements, contribute to repair the Walls and Waterganges of the ſaid Marſh; as the ſaid *Hamo*, and others alledge: To which Contribution the ſaid *Godfrey* is not bound, as the ſaid *Godfrey* ſaith, neither is it as yet manifeſt in the Court of the King: Hereof the ſaid Ordinance and Diſpoſition, without the which they cannot rightly proceed unto Judgment, Day is given them in 15 Days after the Day of St. *Michael*; whereſoever, *&c.* and in the mean Time, the Rolls of the Time of the ſaid *Henry de Bathonia* are ſought; and it muſt be known, that it is forbidden, that the ſaid *Hamo* diſtrain the ſaid *Godfrey*, whilſt the Plea dependeth. Afterwards, in 15 Days after the Day of St. *Michael*, in the 43d Year, *&c.* the ſaid *Godfrey* came, *&c.* withdrew himſelf off of his Writ, againſt the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, *&c.* And therefore *be in pity*, &c. And further, he granteth for himſelf and his Heirs, that from henceforth they ſhould cauſe to be repaired the Walls and Waterganges, for his Part of the Quantity of his Lands, together with his Neighbours, as the Cuſtom of his Country is, without Contradiction or Cavillation for ever.

And the ſaid *Hamo* hath granted and bound, for himſelf and others, that he will account before the 24 Jurors of the County, choſen upon the Diſtreſſes and Beaſts taken of the ſaid *Godfrey*, for repairing the ſaid Walls and Waterganges, from the Beginning of this Plea till now, *&c.* And thoſe Diſtreſſes, according to the

Quantity of the Part happ'ning to him, ſhall in the mean ſpace ſatisfy, for Reparation of the Walls and Waterganges aforeſaid, as is afore declared by the Diſtreſſes. That the ſaid *Hamo*, and others, ſhall pay in all Things that ſhall be enjoyned by the ſaid Account between them, of the Surpluſage received of the Beaſts, ſold by the ſaid *Godfrey*, by the ſame Occaſion. And the ſaid *Godfrey* hath granted, That if the ſaid *Hamo* verify by Account, that the Beaſts taken by him in the Name of Diſtreſs, by Occaſion aforeſaid, in Value cannot ſatisfy for the Part of his Quantity of Land, for the repairing of the ſaid Walls and Waterganges; that he the ſaid *Godfrey* will ſatisfy him in all Arrearages, from the Beginning of the ſame Plea till now, by the View and Eſtimation of the ſame 24 Jurats of the Countrey, *&c.*

THE Ordinance of the Lord *John de Lovetot*, and *Henry de Appledorefield*, Juſtices of our Lord the King, of all the Marſhes of *Romney* and *Oxney*, to the County of *Suſſex*.

Before *John de Lovetot*, and *Henry de Appledorefield* at *Romney*, the 5th Day of *December*, in the 16th Year of King *Edward* the Son of King *Henry*.

Our Lord the King hath ſent to his Well-beloved and Faithful *John de Lovetot* and *Henry de Appledorefield*, his Writ in theſe Words:

Edward, *by the Grace of God, King of* England, *Lord of* Ireland, *and Duke of* Aquitain, *to our Well-beloved* John de Lovetot, *and* Henry de Appledorefield, *Greeting.*

KNOW ye, that whereas we are bound, by Reaſon of our Princely Dignity, and by Oath, to provide for the Safety of our Kingdom, We have aſſigned on every Side you to over-ſee the Walls and Ditches by the Sea Coaſts, and the Parts thereto adjoining, in the County of *Kent*, diverſly ruined by the Rage of the Sea, to enquire by whoſe Default ſuch Hurt hath happened there; and of all thoſe which hold Lands and Tenements in thoſe Parts, and by any means have Defence and Safety, or may have Defence or Safety by thoſe Walls and Ditches; and them for the Quantity of their Lands and Tenement, or by the Number of Acres of Land, or by *Carucata's*, for the rated Portion of their Tenure, to diſtrain, together, with Bailiff of the Liberties, and others of theſe Parts, to repair them in neceſſary Places, as often, and where as need ſhall be; ſo that none having Lands or Tenements of this, or other, of what Condition, State, or Dignity, that they be, which have any Defence by the Walls and Ditches, whether it be within the Liberty or without, ſhall be ſpared in this Behalf. And therefore we command you, That for the Execution of this Buſineſs, you behave your ſelves ſo faithfully and diſcreetly, that as well Men reſident in the ſame Places, as their Lands, may be ſaved againſt like Perils, and caſually no worſe in like manner happen; and you upon that which you ſhall do or ordain in this Behalf, under your Seals, and the Seals of the Jurors, as well Knights as other honeſt and lawful Men, you diſtinctly and publickly certify us. For we have commanded our Sheriff of the ſame County, that at certain Days and Places, which he ſhall hint to them, he ſhall cauſe to come ſo many, and ſuch honeſt and lawful Men of his Bailiwick, by whom the Truth of the Matter, may be known and enquired in the Premiſes.

In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* Witneſs *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, our Conſtable at *Weſtminſter*, the 15th Day of *November*, in the 16th Year of our Reign.

By which Mandate it was commanded to the Sheriff, that he ſhould come before the ſaid Juſtices here at this Day, 24 Jurors of *Romney Marſh*, and all the Lords of the Towns of *Romney Marſh*, and ſuch and ſo many honeſt and lawful Men, of the ſeveral Lands near to the Sea Coaſts, in his Bailiwick, by which the Truth of the Matter in the Premiſes may the better be known and enquired of; and further to do that which in the Premiſes ſhall be ordained.

Who now came. And the ſaid 24 Jurors of the ſame *Marſh*, together with the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh alledged, That the Lord King *Henry*, Father of the now King, by his Charter hath granted unto them certain Liberties in his Lands of the ſame Marſh, and requir'd that their Liberties aforeſaid may be reſerved unto them, and that nothing be attempted or ordained to the prejudice of the ſame Liberties; and produce a Charter of the Lord *Henry* our King aforeſaid, in the Words.

Henry, *by the Grace of God*, &c.

They alſo alledged, that the Lord the King, Father of our now Lord the King, in the 52d Year of his Reign, by reaſon of certain Diſcord ariſen amongſt diverſe Men of the ſaid Marſh, by means of repairing the ſaid Walls and Waterganges; did ſend *Henry de Bathonia*, his Juſtice to thoſe Parts, to hear and determine the Strifes grown of the ſame Reparation, between 24 Jurors and the Men of the ſaid Marſh; and to provide for the Safety and Defence of the ſaid Marſh, againſt the over-flowing and danger of the Sea, and other Waters; by repairing the ſaid Walls and Waterganges by them, which for Reparation thereof are bound according to the quantity of their Lands and Tenements, which they have in the ſame Marſh: Whereby they affirm, that the ſaid *Henry de Bathonia*, by Authority of the ſame Mandate of our Lord King *Henry* aforeſaid, hath ordained and eſtabliſhed for them a certain Law and Ordinance, by which that Marſh is hitherto kept and conſerved; and therefore require, that by that Ordinance and Law, they may hereafter be tried and defended as heretofore they have been accuſtomed. And to that end, they brought the ſaid Ordinance of the ſaid *Henry de Bathonia* under the Seal of our Lord the King, in theſe Words; Before *Henry de Bathonia*, &c. as before, *&c.*

And becauſe the Ordinance of the ſaid *Henry* plainly ſeemeth agreeable to Equity, and hitherto hath been allowed; It is commanded and appointed, That the ſaid Ordinance be in all Points obſerved, without Impeachment; adding, nevertheleſs, that becauſe in the ſame Ordinance nothing was expreſſed of the choice of a common Bayliff of our Lord the K., in the ſame Marſh, by what means, and by whom that Choice ought to be made: It is agreed, that from henceforth the ſaid common Bayliff of the ſame Marſh, departing or deceaſing, another which is Reſident, and hath Lands in the ſame Marſh may have his Place: And that the ſame Choice from henceforth be made, by common Aſſent of two Towns of the ſaid Marſh, or by their Attorneys, and where the greater Number agrees, it ſhall ſtand at their Choice, becauſe it hath been ſo accuſtomed to be done. And for levying the Double, and of the Coſts beſtowed for the Reparation of the Defaults of the ſaid Marſh, for the Puniſhment of ſuch as neglect to repair thoſe Defaults; it is agreed, that the ſame Double be levied, as in the former Ordinance was appointed; and that the Double be reverted for the common Benefit of repairing the ſame Marſh

Marſh, and not be reſerved for the uſe of the ſaid Bayliff hereafter. And becauſe in the ſame Marſh divers Walls and Waterganges, to whoſe repairing and maintaining, the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh do not Contribute, but only they which have Lands adjacent and neareſt to the ſaid Walls and Waterganges; and ſome by Oppreſſion of the Lords of the ſaid Marſh, do Pay but ſometimes for the Repairing and Upholding the ſame for 40 Acres; how much others for 50 Acres, that which ſhall be more againſt the Law of the Marſh and Ordinance of the ſaid *Henry de Bathonia*; it is agreed and ordain'd, that notwithſtanding any Cuſtoms uſed before of any, all and ſingular having Lands and Tenements which are ſubject to the Danger of the Sea, and have their Safety alſo for the ſame, may henceforth be diſtreined to repair and ſupport the Walls and Waterganges.

So that all do contribute equally according to the Numbers of Acres, which they have there, ſo as none be ſpared of what State and Condition ſoever they be, which thereby have Safety and Defence. And becauſe in that Marſh of *Romney*, beyond the Water-ſtream of that Dock, ſtretching from *Snergate* towards *Ramen-Hall*, on the *Weſt* Part of the Creek, unto the County of *Suſſex*, there was no certain Law of the Marſh appointed nor uſed, but of ſuch as hath Lands at will therein; whereby divers Perils, intollerable Loſſes had happened by Inundation of the Sea, that from henceforth ſuch Dangers may be prevented for common Benefit ſeen unto; It is agreed, and jointly ordained, that in the Marſh beyond the ſame Creek towards *Suſſex*, there be appointed to be choſen by the Commonalty, Jurors, which for Security of thoſe Parts in this behalf ſhall be Sworn, and having reſpect to the Number of Acres which are ſubject to the ſame Peril, and to the quantity of Walls and Waterganges, there to be repair'd and maintain'd, by their Oath, ſhall Conſider and Ordain as much as ſhall be needful to repair and uphold them. So that every one for the Portion of Acres ſubject to the ſame Danger, do equally contribute to ſuſtain them; ſo that according to the Portion of their Acres and their Value, there be aſſigned to every one in the ſame Walls and Waterganges his Portion of Perches, to be holden, as is contain'd more plainly in the Ordinance of the ſaid *Henry de Bathonia*. And moreover, for that hitherto in thoſe Parts beyond the ſame Dock towards *Suſſex*, there was no common Bailiff appointed, which ſhould provide and take heed of the Dangers there happening for the common good of thoſe Parts, and that hereafter no like Perils there happen; it is ordain'd, that henceforth there be choſen a Bailiff in the ſame Marſhes beyond the ſaid Watercourſe towards *Suſſex*, to overſee, and keep, and to repair the Walls and Waterganges, by the Places and Terms of the ſaid Marſh, where he ſhall ſee it moſt convenient for the whole Commonalty. And cauſe the Jurors of the ſaid Marſh to meet together at Places requiſite, when it ſhall be needful to make Ordinances and Conſiderations for the Safety of the Lands of thoſe Parts; and to diſtrain therefore, and Double to be taken of the Negligent when need ſhall be; and to levy according to the Form in the ſaid Ordinance of *Henry de Bathonia* contained, at the Choice of the ſaid Bailiff, when it ſhall happen to be done; and that the Lords of the Towns of the ſame Marſh be always aiding, and call'd beyond the ſame Watercourſe towards *Suſſex*, if they will be there, and the Jurors and whole Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh. It is alſo ordain'd, from henceforth, that the ſame common Bailiff of the King in *Romney Marſh*, be Overſeer of the ſame Bailiff and Jurors in the Marſh beyond the Watercourſe towards *Suſſex*, and all the Jurors on either ſide of the ſaid Watercourſe choſen, when it ſhall be needful, do cauſe to aſſemble, to execute their Ordinances and Conſiderations for Safety of the Lands of the ſame Marſhes; ſo that always on either ſides of the ſaid Watercourſe, they ſtand to the Ordinance and Conſideration of the ſaid Jurors, for the leſs Damage and better Safety of the Land, any Cuſtom notwithſtanding; ſaving always the Tenor of the Charter of our Lord the King, granted to the Commonalty of the ſame Marſh, and the Ordinance of the ſaid *Henry de Bathonia*, to endure for ever in its own Force.

Before *William de Walleynes* and his Fellows aſſigned to over-ſee the Walls and Waterganges in the County of *Kent*; On *Monday* next enſuing the Feaſt of St. *Mildred* the Virgin, at *New-Church*, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *Edwnrd*, Son of Kind *Edward*:

It was ordain'd of common Aſſent of the Lords of the Marſh of *Lydd* and *Oxeney*, and on the Part of our Lord the King commanded, that henceforth the common Bailiff of our Lord the King in *Romney Marſh*, do overſee the ſame Bailiffs and Jurors in the ſame Marſhes of *Lydd* and *Oxeney*, them, and alſo 24 Jurors in *Romney Marſh* when need ſhall be, he cauſe to meet at fit Places, to conſult of Ordinances, and make there Awards, for ſafety of the Lands of the ſaid Marſhes; So that they always ſtand to the Ordinance and Cuſtom of the ſaid Jurors, for the leaſt Hurt and beſt Safety of the Land, any Cuſtom notwithſtanding. Saving always the Tenor of the Charter of our Lord the King, granted to the Commonalty of the ſaid Marſh, and alſo the Ordinance of the Lord *Henry de Bathonia*, and the ſaid *John de Lovetot* and his Fellows, which ſhall continue in their Strength.

The Ordinance of the Lord *Thomas de Lodelow*, Juſtice of our Lord the King, and his Fellows, at *Crowthorn*, on *Monday* next after the Feaſt.

In the 33d Year of the Reign of King *Edward* IIId. after the Conqueſt, by Virtue of a Commiſſion of the Lord the King to them directed, whoſe Tenor follows in theſe Words.

The King to his Well-beloved and Faithful Thomas Lodelow, Robert Belknap, *and* Thomas Culpeper, *Greeting.*

BY the grievous Complaint of the Reverend Father, *Simon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and others, having Lands within the Precinct of *Romney Marſh*, we are advertiſed, that whereas all their Lands lie nigh to the Sea-Coaſts, and without continually keeping the Walls, Gutters, Ditches, and other Defences, as well for avoiding the Sea Water, as excluding the Freſh Waters there made, by no means can be defended and ſaved: For which, in the Time of the Lord *Henry*, late King of *England*, our Great Grandfather, by *Henry de Bathonia* and his Fellows, Juſtices of the ſame our Grandfather, to overſee the Walls, Ditches, and Sluces, and the Defence thereof, and to cauſe to be made and repaired; amongſt others it was ordain'd, That whoſoever of the Tenants and Men Reſident within the ſaid Precinct, whom the greater Part of the Lords, having Rule within the ſaid Precinct would chuſe, ſhould be Bailiff, to levy the Aſſeſments, for Reparation and Upholding the Walls, Sluices, Ditches, and Defences aforeſaid: As in the ſame Ordinance is more apparent; and albeit according to the ſame Ordinances, *John at Leſe*, Tenant and Reſident within the ſame Precinct, to the ſaid Office of Bailiff, to levy the Aſſeſments aforeſaid, by the Lords

in the ſame Marſh in Form aforeſaid within that Precinct, was Choſen and Deputed: Notwithſtanding *Matthew* at *More*, and others his Confederates, by their falſe Deceits, being Confederate and Knit together to make another Bailiff, there by their own Aſſent, which might be partial to his Friends, and unduly burthen others againſt the ſaid Ordinances, did ſo terrify the ſaid *John*, and cruelly threaten him, and otherwiſe hinder him, that he cannot nor dare take upon him the Office accordingly; and and ſo in Default of the ſame Bailiff, all the ſaid Marſh, by overflowing of Waters daily coming, remaineth in Peril to be ſpoiled, unleſs ſpeedy Redreſs in this behalf be had.

We reſpecting the Hurt and Peril, which as well to us as to all our Kingdom, and eſpecially in thoſe Parts, by overflowing hereof, unleſs meet Defence to exclude and avoid the ſame Waters be done, may happen; and willing to prevent theſe Hurts and Dangers, have aſſigned 3 or 2 of you to overſee and repair the Walls, Sluices, Ditches, and their Defences made in the ſame Marſh; and to overſee the ſame Ordinances: and in Caſe that the Ordinances, for the Safety and Defence of the ſaid Marſh be found inſufficient for the ſame overflowing, to correct and amend thoſe Ordinances, and if need ſhall be, to ordain anew ſuch, as the ſaid Marſh may be defended againſt the ſame Waters, from henceforth, what Chances ſoever ſhall happen, and for grevious Puniſhments againſt thoſe, which againſt the Form of the Ordinances by you, 3 or 2 of you, to be done, in any wiſe, will not come, or will forſake your Decrees: And that you cauſe the ſame Ordinances to be proclaimed, that they be for ever circumſpectly obſerved in thoſe Parts; and that ye cauſe all things elſe to be performed, which for the Safety and Defence of the ſaid Marſh, and excluding and avoiding the ſame Waters, ſhall be needful and fit. And alſo to enquire by the Oath of Honeſt and Lawful Men of the County of *Kent*, of the Confederacies, Covens, and Allegations aforeſaid, and alſo of the Treſpaſſes and Contempts to us by the ſaid *Matthew* and his Complices in that behalf made, and of the Names of thoſe Adherents, and that ye hear and determine the ſame Confederacies, Covens, Allegations, Treſpaſſes, and Contempts aforeſaid, to be heard and determin'd according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of our Realm. And therefore we command you, that at certain Days and Places, which you, 3 or 2 of you, ſhall limit in that behalf; ye hear and determine all and ſingular the ſame Buſineſs, and the Confederacies, Covens, Allegations, Treſpaſſes, and Contempts aforeſaid, in Form aforeſaid.

And that ye do further that which to Juſtice ſhall appertain according to the Law and Cuſtom of our Realm. Reſerving to us the other Amerciaments thereby accruing.

For we have commanded our Sheriff of the ſame County, that at certain Days and Places which you, 3 or 2 of you, ſhall appoint him, he cauſe to come before you, 3 or 2 of you, ſo many of ſuch Honeſt and Lawful Men of his Bailywick, by whom the Truth of the Matter in the Premiſes may be known and enquired. In Witneſs whereof, *&c.* Witneſs, *&c.* at *Weſtminſter* the 7th Day of *February* in the Year above-ſaid.

By which Mandate, the ſaid *Thomas*, *Robert*, and *Thomas*, in the Year, Day and Place aforeſaid, by conſent of the Lords, Bailiffs, 24 Jurors and Commonalty of the ſame Marſh, that is to ſay, by *John Francis*, the Attorney of Lord *Simon* of *Meopham*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the Abbot of St. *Auguſtin* of *Canterbury*; the Prior of *Chriſt*'s-Church of *Canterbury*; *Simon*, Maſter of the Houſe of *God's-Gifts*; *Edmond Staplegate*, Lord of *Bilſington* the *Leſs*, and other Lords hereunto ſpecially choſen, with certain alſo of the Commonalty, to wit by *William* of *Ecchingham*, and *Stepehen de Valeyns Chriſtus*, *William de Horne*, and *James de Capele*, hereunto for the ſaid Commonalty Elected, have ordain'd and eſtabliſh'd, that the common Bailiff of *Romney Marſh* which hath Lands, and is alſo Reſident there, be choſen by the common aſſent of the Lords of the Towns of the ſame Marſh, or by their ſpecial Attorneys; and where the greater Part of them in Number ſhall agree, their Choice ſhall ſtand in keeping Aſſemblies at *Deme-Church*, or *New-Church*, or other meet Places within the Precinct of the ſaid Marſh, in *quindena* of St. *Michael* yearly, by the Summons of the ſaid Bailiff, except within that Year for ſome neceſſary and reaſonable Cauſe, that Bailiff ought to be put out, and another ſet in his Place; and if he which is choſen being preſent, will not take upon him that Office, he ſhall be forthwith amerced in 40 *s.* which the ſucceding Bailiff may cauſe to be levied of his Goods and Chattels, for the common Benefit of the ſame Marſh. And ſo let there be a new Choice made forthwith of another Bailiff, which will allow of the Oath and Office, and let him have for his Labour the Fine to be levied, which happen of the Aſſeſments; and alſo the Double of all his Tenths laid out for the Negligence of others whatſoever. And if he which is choſen be afterwards hindred by any, whereby after he is choſen, he dare the leſs take upon him that Office, forthwith thoſe Hinderers ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed by the ſame Chuſers, as the ſame Bailiff ſhould be puniſhed, if he would refuſe the ſame Oath and Office.

And if it happen, that he in the Time of his Election ſhall be abſent, he ſhall be forthwith diſtrain'd by the preceding Bailiff of the ſaid Marſh, by all his Goods and Chattels; and they ſhall be beſtowed in Places meet and accuſtomed, and there detain'd until he ſhall come to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Abbot of St. *Auguſtin*, the Prior of *Chriſt*'s-Church in *Canterbury*, which for the Time ſhall be, or to one of them, which for the Time ſhall be, and will perform the Oath, and thereupon ſhall bring their Letters marked with their Seals to the preceeding Bailiff, and ſhall do the ſame within Six Days next after the Choice made, otherwiſe let him be payned as is aforeſaid; and ſtraitway let a new Choice be made; at which princial Aſſembly the ſame common Collectors of all the preceeding general Aſſeſments, and alſo the Defrayers thereof, ſhall Accompt before the ſaid Lords or their Attorneys, if they will be preſent, unto the Bailiff, 24 Jurors, and Commonalty of the ſame Marſh. And let the Accompt be done by Indentures made betwen them and the Bailiff, and 24 Jurors and Commonalty of the ſame Marſh; let the Accompt of the Bailiff for thoſe things which happen to him, be done in the ſame Manner; and if any of the ſaid 24 Jurors do make Default in the ſaid principal Aſſemby, unleſs he hath a reaſonable excuſe, ſhall be amerced in 12 Pence, to the uſe of the Commonalty, to be levied by the Bailiff. And if it happen that any of the 24 Jurors depart within the Year, or ought to be put out of his Place, others muſt be choſen, and ſet in the principal Aſſembly, by the Lords of the Fees, the Bailiff, the 24 Jurors, and the Commonalty, of the beſt Diſcretion and Ability of the ſame Marſh, to make up the ſame Number of 24. In the like manner alſo let it be done, touching the Collectors and Defrayers; ſo that they may not be choſen of the ſaid Jurors, if the ſame Lords will be preſent. And

if

if any of the ſaid 24 Jurors, Collectors, or Diſburſers, ſhall be choſen, and will not be ſworn, let him be amerced in 20 *s.* to be levied as is aforeſaid, and forthwith others choſen and charged in their ſtead. And if the ſaid 24 Jurats ſhall be ſummon'd whereſoever within the Precinct of the ſaid Marſh, at a common or ſpecial Meeting, where all but Eight or Ten of them at leaſt were abſent; ſo as Judgment and Award for Safety of the ſaid Marſh may not be made for Safety of the ſame Marſh, in default of the greater Number being away, every of them being abſent, ſhall be amerced by the Bailiff in 6 *d.* as is aforeſaid to be levied. Of which and other like things the ſaid Bailiff ſhall Accompt in the principal Aſſembly aforeſaid. Alſo every of the ſaid 24 Jurors ſhall Swear, that he will make true Judgment and Awards with his Fellows, Jurats, without ſparing any, Rich or Poor, as well touching taking Diſtreſſes, as of the Walls, Lands, Waterganges, Sewers, Ditches and Gutters, Bridges and other Impediments whatſoever, happening within the Precinct of the ſame Marſh, to be removed, and to puniſh Offences; and that they be attendant on the Bailiff of the ſaid Marſh; the Diſtreſſes taken and detain'd by the ſpace of 3 Days, and more, to Praiſe and Sell in Places accuſtomed; and that he cauſe all the Judgments and Awards by them made to be enrol'd, and the Indentures thereof to be made between them and the Bailiff of the ſame Marſh, which for the Time ſhall be. And the Collectors and Defrayers choſen as is aboveſaid ſhall Swear, that they will truly Levy, Collect and Diſpoſe, and alſo Accompt of all Aſſeſments impoſed by the Lords, Bailiffs, and 24 Jurors, or the greater part of them; and in like manner let it be made and obſerved in all Waterganges within the Precinct of the ſaid Marſh, and before the Lords of the Towns if they will be preſent. Alſo the Bailiff ſhall Swear, that he ſhall make true Execution of the Judgments and Arbitrements of the ſame 24 Jurors, and of thoſe things which appertain to them to judge and award. And that he in proper Perſon, all the Collectors and Defrayers, as well the general as ſeveral Aſſeſments, as is aforeſaid, ſhall charge by Oath faithfully to Levy, Collect, Beſtow, and Accompt. And that in proper Perſon, he overſee all the Walls, Lands, Waterganges, Sewers, Gutters and Bridges, when it ſhall be needful, at leaſt twice in the Year, once in the Month of *January*, and the 2d time in the Month of *June*. And that he ſhall deliver to his Succeſſor all the Evidences which be in Cuſtody, as well Charters of the Kings of *England*, containing Liberties and Cuſtoms of the ſame Marſh, as Rolls of Judgments, Conſiderations and Awards by the aforeſaid 24 Jurors, with all the proceedings of the Accompts, Collections, and Expences whatſoever in his time had: And that the Clerk of this Bailiff, may have for his Labour of the Commonalty of the ſame Marſh 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And that it be not lawful henceforth to make Dams, or Fords, or other Impediments in any Lands, Waterganges, Ditches, or common Conduits in the aforeſaid Marſh, whereby the right Courſe of Water may in any wiſe may be hindred. And if any do it, and it be teſtify'd by the Bailiff and 6 of the Jurors, or by the Commonalty of the Conduit where Damage ſhall be done, let him be preſently amerced according to the Quantity of the Offence, by the ſaid Bailiff and 24 Jurats, and forthwith levied for common Benefit as aforeſaid. And nevertheleſs, if any other then the Commonalty ſhall be hurt thereby, and the ſame be proved by Teſtimony of the Bailiff, and of 6 of the Jury, let him recompence the damnified: Alſo they Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, that every Aſſeſment in the ſame Marſh ſhould be proclaim'd in certain publick Places, and that Day of Payment thereof be aſſigned and proclaimed, that none Ignorance may excuſe, when, and in what Place it ought to be Paid. Alſo they have Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, that every Acre, for the Walls and Waterganges, be bought for 40 *s.* And that it be not lawful for any one to take away Labourers being in common Work, for his own private Buſineſs, nor to keep them in any other Place, until the ſame Work be finiſhed; and if any one be convicted thereof, by Teſtimony of the Bailiff and Jurors in common Aſſembly, he ſhall be amerced in 10 *s.* which muſt be levied forthwith by the ſaid Bailiff to the common Profit as above, *&c.* Alſo they Ordain'd and Eſtabliſh'd, that all the Conduits within the ſaid Marſh, thro' all the Lands and Tenements in every Watergange be ſo kept, that is to ſay, that the Water run not down out of the right Courſe to the Damage of any body, under pain of the Quantity of the Offence, to be levied by the Bailiff, to the uſe of the Commonalty, when any one is thereupon convicted by Teſtimony of the Bailiff and 6 of the Jurors in a common Aſſembly.

And becauſe of old, it is granted by our Lord the King, that all the Lands near to the Sea Coaſts, be kept by Laws and Ordinances, Statutes and Cuſtoms of the ſaid Marſh of *Romney*, from the Iſle of *Thanet*, unto *Pevenſis*, as well in the County of *Kent*, as in the County of *Suſſex*, it may be lawful for the ſaid Bailiff and 24 Jurors, to ask and have their reaſonable Coſts, of thoſe which will bring to Places, whether they be Lords, or of the Commonalty, where they ought to make their Ordinances according to the Law of the Sea Coaſt, as well in Walls, as in Waterganges, Gutters, Sewers, Fiſhings, and other things whatſoever touching the ſame Law. Alſo they have Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, that if any make Reſcues upon the Bailiff of the Marſh, or his Miniſters, for any Diſtreſſes whatſoever taken upon whomſoever, by occaſion of the ſame Articles, or of any Ordinance made or to be made for the Benefit of the ſame Marſh, and thereupon by Teſtimony of the ſaid Bailiff, and 6 or 8 of the Jurors of the ſaid 24, or of the Conduit, where the Diſtreſs ſhall happen to be taken, he be convicted, let him be pay'nd by Amercement of 20 *s.* to be levied to the uſe of the Commonalty by the Bailiff as aforeſaid. In like manner let it be done, in Places where the Law of the Sea-Borders runneth 'twixt the Iſle of *Thanet* and *Pevenſis*, or in the County of *Kent*, or in the County of *Suſſex*.

Of the RIVERS *of* KENT.

AS 'tis a very great Advantange to any County to be well water'd with Rivers, Brooks, *&c.* So 'tis a much greater to have ſome of thoſe *Rivers Navigable*, and to have the Benefit of *Water-Carriage* to and from the *Metropolitical City*, or Chief Mart, or Place of Trade. In which reſpect, *Kent* is more happy than I think any County in *Great-Britain*. For beſides its nearneſs to *London*, its being encompaſs'd on two Sides of it by the Sea, it hath the Benefit of two noble Navigable Rivers, the *Thames* and the *Medway*: The one running 40 Miles together by its *Northern* Edge; and the other taking a Navigable Courſe of nearly as great a length in the Midſt of it.

1. Of

1. Of the *THAMES*. This famous River is mentioned by *Julius Cæsar*, in the 5th Book of his Commentaries, by the Name of *Tamesis*; and by *Dion Cass.* Lib. 40. who calls it ταμεσας. But indeed some of the Copies of *Ptolomy* seem to be much corrupted; for in some its Name is written *Famissa*, and in others *Hymensus*. And the Learned *Editor* of the last Edition of *Cambden's Britannia* in English, in his Notes on *Wiltshire*, hath shewn, That *Tems*, *Temis*, or *Thames*, was the old and constant Name of this River, before its Conjunction with the *Isis*, notwithstanding the common Notion of Scholars hath been otherwise. And he takes the Name to be Originally *British*; because one may observe several Rivers in divers Parts of *England* of almost the same Name with it; as *Tame* in *Staffordshire*, *Theme* in *Herefordshire*, and *Tamar* in *Cornwal*, *&c.* and Mr. *Llwyd* affirms it to have the same Signification with the *British Taff*, which is the Name of many Rivers in *Wales*: and he saith the *Romans* did use to change the Pronunciation of the *British* (*F*) or (*V*) into (*M*) as the *Latin* Word *Demetia*, is in *Welch Dyfed*; *Firmus*, is *Firu*; *Amnis*, is *Avon*; and *Terminus*, *Turvin*, &c.

Mr. *Cambden* also hath observed, that there is no River in *Europe* into which the Tide flows with so long a Course, as it doth into this River of *Thames*: For indeed it flows up in this Noble River as far as *Richmond* in *Surrey*; which is a mighty Advantage, both for the Carriage of Vessels on its Surface, and also for preserving its Water sweet and wholsome, and improving the Taste of its various and numerous Shoals of Fish.

And what a glorious View of Trade, Plenty and Riches doth this mighty River afford, in the Ships of almost all Nations in the World, which lye from *Billingsgate* on each side of it to the Point; and to *Ratcliff*-Dock? How are the *Kentish* Banks of it adorn'd with most useful and convenient Docks to build and refit Ships, both for the Royal Navy of *Great Britain*, and for the Service of our *British* Merchants? What a Noble Prospect doth that mighty Hospital of *Greenwich*, the Park and Town, afford? Which yet is exceeded by another from thence down upon the River; exhibiting not only a perpetual Variety in the Course of the Ships, Vessels, and Boats up and down the River; but also of the City of *London* itself, and of all the Country adjacent on each side of the *Thames*.

When one contemplates this, 'tis impossible to forget the Beautiful Description of this River given by Sir *John Denham*, in these Words:

Thames *the most lov'd of all the Oceans Sons*
By his old Sire, to his Embraces runs;
Hasting to pay his Tribute to the Sea,
Like Mortal Life to meet Eternity.
Tho' with those Streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose Foam is Amber, and whose Gravel Gold:
His genuine and less guilty Wealth t' explore,
Search not his Bottom, but survey his Shore.
O'e which he kindly spreads his spacious Wing,
And hatches Plenty for th' ensuing Spring:
Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like Mothers who their Children overlay;
Nor with a sudden and impetuous Wave,
Like Kings profuse, resumes the Wealth he gave.
No unexpected Inundations spoil
The Mowers Hopes, nor mock the Plowman's Toil.
But Godlike his unwearied Bounty flows,
First loves to do, then loves the Good he does
Nor are his Blessings to his Banks confin'd,
But free and common as the Sea and Wind;
When he to boast, or to dispense his Stores,
Full of the Tribute of his grateful Shores;
Visits the World, and in his flying Towers
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies *ours.*
O could I flow like thee, and make thy Stream,
My great Example, as it is my Theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without Rage, without ore-flowing full!
Heav'n her Eridanus *no more shall boast,*
Whose Fame's in thine like lesser Currents lost;
Thy Nobler Stream shall visit Jove's *Abodes,*
To shine among the Stars, and bathe the Gods.

After this River hath washed *Deptford* and *Greenwich*, it goes on to *Woolwich*, where, like as there is at *Deptford*, is also another very convenient Dock, for building and repairing Ships for the Royal Navy; of both which I shall give a particular Description in its proper Place.

Next it goes on to *Plumpstede*; in the Mershes belonging to which, over against *Lesnes*, was formerly a very great Breach, in the Bank of the *Thames*; as is described in *Simondson's* Map of *Kent*. But after some Time it was filled, and made up again, as I hope the present one at *Dagenham*, on the other Side of *Thames* will shortly be; or else much Damage must ensue to the Navigation of this mighty River: For all Breaches both detach away, for a Time, Water from the River, and also bring into it, and lodge there, just as much Slub, Earth, *&c.* as if taken out of the Bottom of the River, would fill up the Chanels, which the Water makes within the Breach. And indeed, if the Banks of all Rivers be not kept up in good Order, the Water will wash away by Degrees the Earth from their Sides, and deposit it at the Bottom of their Chanels, which will render them by Degrees more Shallow, than they would otherwise be.

And I am informed by good Hands, That this very River was found to be above Four Feet more Shallow or Shoal, in the Year 1676, than it was at the Restoration: And that King *Charles* the IId, who often went down this River, and was very careful to preserve its Chanel, found it to have swarved up above Three Feet in his Time.

If this be the Case, and the usual Method of clearing the Bottom (by only Two Men in a Lighter) should be found, as it seems to be, insufficient for that Purpose, it will behove the Government to take some speedy Care about it, to remove all the present, and hinder all future Obstacles or Detriments to the Navigation of this River.

Or else great Inconveniences may arise to the Ships of the Navy Royal, as well as to those of our Merchants, in their winding up and down in this River. For if it lost Four Feet of its Depth in 16 Years, over-against *Deptford*, as is above suggested; What may it not have lost in above 40 Years since that Time?

I have heard that there were Two Surveys taken of this River, by Order of King *Charles* the IId. One, of the *General Depths* of it, in its several Parts below Bridge; which was performed by the Care of Sir *Jonas Moore*.

The other was of the Encroachments made upon it; and this was done by Mr. *Collins*; and a very good Draught of it was made by his accurate Hand.

I suppose the Commissioners of the Navy, or the Master and Brethren of the *Trinity-House* may have seen, or may have both these in their Possession. And I hope I need not use many Words to tell them what good Uses may be made of them, if compared with a new Survey, which seems necessary now to be taken.

After this, the River goes on to *Earith*, a little beyond which, it receives in one Stream united, the Rivers *Cray* and the *Darent*; as it had before done the *Ravensbourn* at *Deptford*. Next it proceeds

ceeds to *Greenhithe*, *Northfleete*, and ſo to *Graveſend*; below which, over-againſt *Higham*, and *Cliff* in *Kent*, it forms the Road called the *Hope*: After which, receiving a ſmall Brook or two, it runs directly away for the *Nore*; and there joining with the Water of the River *Medway*, empties it ſelf into the *German* Ocean.

How to ſail up into the River from the Sea, either from the *North*, *Eaſt*, or *South*, I ſhall particularly ſhew, when I come to deſcribe the *Sea Coaſts of Kent*, in the Natural Hiſtory Part.

2. The *RAVENSBOURNE*. As to the Reaſon of the Name of this pretty Rivulet, I can find nothing: But one would think, that by calling the next River the *Cray*; and the Town of *Aylesford* upon the *Medway*, *Eglesford* and *Eyleſford*, as 'tis often written in old Charters; that they had ſome fancy to liken theſe three Rivers to the *Raven*, the *Crow*, and the *Eagle*, but why, I know not.

This *Bourn* riſes at *Hollywoodhill* in *Keſton* Pariſh, not far from the famous old Camp; and runs from thence by *Heyes*, to *Bromley*; where on the Right Hand it takes in a ſmall Brook, as it doth another on the ſame Side, about half way between *Bromley* and *Leweſham*: At the *North End* of which latter Place it receives another little Brook, which comes down from *Leigh*, and thence paſſing under *Deptford-Bridge*, diſcharges it ſelf into the *Thames*, in that Pariſh.

In its ſhort Courſe, it turns ſeveral Mills; and in particular at *South End*, moves the Engines by which the famous Mr. *Ephraim How* makes the beſt Knife-Blades in *England*; and who hath built himſelf a pretty and convenient Houſe here.

3. The *CRAY*; perhaps from *Crecca*, a Creek: As *Creeklade* in *Wiltſhire* is called *Creccanford*; and we have a Place upon this River, which is called *Creccanford* or *Crayford*.

It riſes at *Newell*, in *Orpington* Pariſh; and runs by St. *Mary Cray*, *Paul's Cray*, *Foots Cray*, and *North Cray*, to *Bexley*, and thence to *Craford*; a little beyond which, joining with the next River the *Darent*, it runs with it by the New River into the *Thames*, through *Dartford Creek*.

4. The *DARENT*, or *Dærent*, often called in the *Saxon* Tærent; and *Dartford*, *Tærentford*: And therefore perhaps takes its Name from the *Saxon Tær*; which ſignifies *Flowing*; and this probably from the *Britiſh Dour* or *Dowre*, Water: And *Wendan* to wind along, whence *Went*: For 'tis ſometimes written *Darwent*: And *Leland* ſaith *Dourwent*; *i. e.* Clear Water.

This River riſeth, as *Kilburn* ſaith, at *Squirries* in the Pariſh of *Weſtram*; (*Hollingſhead* ſaith at *Tunbridge*) and by *Titſey* runs to *Braſtede*, where it receives on each Side, a ſmall Brook; thence it flows to *Sundrick*, and thence to *Chepſtede*; and a little beyond that, receiving a ſmall Rill which comes down from a Place called *Bradbourn*; and after that Two others, one from *Seale*, and another from *Kemſing*, goes on to *Ottford*, and thence to *Shoreham*, *Lullingſtone*, *Aynsford*, *Horton-Kirby*, *Franks*, *Sutton-at-Hone*, *Darent*, and *Dartford*; a little beyond which Town taking into its Channel the River *Cray*, it diſembogues into the *Thames*, at a Place called *Dartford Creek*; by which Veſſels and Boats can go up a little way with Goods from *London*.

Of this River thus ſings our famous *Spencer*. *Fairy Queen*, Book IV. Cant. 11. where mentioning the Rivers attending on the *Thames*:

— *And the ſtill* Darent, *in whoſe Waters clean,*
Ten thouſand Fiſhes play, and deck his pleaſant
Stream.

On this River were anciently Two eminent Mills, ſaith *Lambard*, one for making all Sorts of Paper, and the other for drawing Iron into Wires. And there are ſome Paper-Mills upon it now.

5. The *MEDWAY*. This *Lambard* thinks took its Name either from being in the Middle of the Kingdom of *Kent*; or elſe from its running between the Two Biſhopricks in this County; for *Midweg* ſignifies *Midway*; as *Mid-dæg* is Mid-day: Unleſs, ſaith he, ſome will rather have it derived from *Medſæg*, becauſe of the fruitful Meadows which it maketh all along in its Courſe. Mr. *Camden* judges its old *Britiſh* Name to have been *Vaga*; and that the *Saxons* added the word *Med* to it; which perhaps may ſerve to reconcile an odd Name of this River to us; for *Hollingſhead*, *Vol.* 2. *p.* 52. ſaith, the old Name of the *Medway*, in ſome *Saxon* Charters, is *Wedring*; which probably may be a Miſtake for *Medring* or *Medering*: But he ſaith farther, that under this Denomination it gave Name to a Town, formerly ſtanding between *Malling* and *Eaſt Farley*: He thinks alſo that *Waterdown Foreſt* in *Suſſex* was ſo called (as if *Wederington*) from that old Name of this River. But ſince all allow, that *Rocheſter* was called in *Latin Durobrevis*, from the *Britiſh Dourbryf*, a ſwift Stream; why ſhould we not think That the ancient *Britiſh* Name of this River. But enough of its Name.

This eminent River hath Four Heads.

1. One about *Crowherſt* in *Surrey*; whence the Stream, which ſeems anciently to have been called the *Eden*, running to *Edenbridge*, paſſes thence to *Hever*, and after that to *Chiddingſtone*: A little beyond which, it receives into it another Branch of the *Medway*, which comes out of *Suſſex* from *Waterdown Foreſt*; another that comes from *Cowden* out of *Surrey*, and a ſmall Brook which comes alſo from about *Speldherſt* and *Bydeborough*, and is called *Bentham Brook*: After which it goes by *Penſhurſt* and *Leigh* to *Tunbridge* Town; where it divaricates into ſeveral Streams; and a little beyond it takes in a Rill, which comes from the *South Frith*. When it comes over againſt *Hadloe*, it receives another Brook into it, which is compoſed of Four Branches; one of which comes from *Shibbourn*, another from *Ightham*, which is called the *Shod*; a third from the *North Weſt* Side of *Camphersfwood*; and the Fourth, a little to the *Southward* of *Oxenheath*. Between *Hadloe* and *Brand-bridge* it receives a Brook running from *Badſell* near *Capell*; and after you are over the Bridge, parts and makes a ſmall Iſland, called the *Woodfalls*: After which it receives the *Weſtern* Stream of the *Twiſt*, and goes on to *Twiford* Bridge, and ſo to *Yalding*, where it receives that Branch of it which comes from *Great Chart* and *Pluckley*, &c. Not long after this, taking in another Brook which comes down from *Mereworth* and *Watringbury*, it paſſes by *Teſton* and *Weſt Farley*; and thence going between *Barming* and *Eaſt Farley*, and receiving into its Chanel the *Looſe*, a fine Brook riſing at *Langley*, runs to *Maidſtone*, where it begins to become a perfect *Meander*.

The Fair Medwaga, *that with Wanton Pride,*
Forms Silver Mazes with her crooked Tide.
Blackmore.

Whoſe wanton Tide in wreathing Volumes flows,
Still forming Reedy Iſlands as it goes.
And in Meanders *to the Neighbouring Plain,*
The liquid Serpent draws its Silver Train.
Idem.

For

For after having run a little way *North* to *Allington*, and there receiving on the Right Hand a little Brook, which deſcends from *Boxley*, it turns *Weſtward* to *Aylesford*, and ſo to *Myllhall*; where receiving on the left a little Stream from *Eaſt Malling*, it runs *Northward* again by *Burham*; and juſt before it comes to *Snodland* takes in Two Rivulets; a pretty large one, which comes down from *Wrotham*, *Addington*, and *Laybourn*; and a ſmall one, which comes from *Comford* Park (that was) to *Birling*. Hence it goes on leaving *Halling* on the Left, and *Woldham* on the Right, to *Cuckſtone*, and ſo to *Rocheſter-Bridge*. After which, winding on between *Friendsbury-Hill* and *Chatham*, it runs to *Upnor* Caſtle; and then turning *Eaſtward*, about a Mile and an half, and at laſt *Southward*, it goes to *Gillingham*; when turning about Two Miles and an half *Eaſtward*, and then as much *Northward*, goes *Eaſtward* again one Mile and an half; then it winds *Southward* about a Mile, and then *Northward* about Two Miles; and after this *Eaſtward* about Three Miles, it at laſt turns *Northward* again, and runs out into the Sea, between the Iſles of *Shepey* and *Grean*. After 'tis gone paſt *Gillingham*, it receives ſome ſmall Brooks on both Sides, which come from *Hoo*, *Stoke*, and *Allhallows*, on the *Weſtern*; and from *Unchurch*, *Halſtoe*, and *Iwade*, on the *Eaſtern* Side: And is alſo, before it come to *Sheerneſs*, joined by the Water which runs from *Queensborough* to *Kings-Ferry*, *Elmley*, and *Harty*; and ſo out into the Sea, at the Mouth of the *Eaſt Swalle*: As its other Mouth between *Grean* and *Sheerneſs*, is called the *Weſt Swalle*. The Water between *Shepey* and the main Land of *Kent* is called *the Welle*; and in the Statute of 4. K. *H.* 7. the Water of *Yendall* is mentioned, but ſpelled wrong; it ſhould be the Water of *Yenlade* or *Inlade*; for 'tis now called the *North Inlet*.

2. The Second Head of this famous River is from a forked Stream, which riſes one way at *Fant*, and another at *Stewards Mead* in *Suſſex*, and joining together about *Beyham-Abbey*, runs afterwards to *Lamberhurſt*; where it receives a Three-forked Stream; the middlemoſt of which is called the *Theyſe*, and runs down from *Theyſhurſt* in *Suſſex*; the *Weſtern* one comes from *Wadehurſt*; and the *Eaſtern* from *Flymwell*; and theſe after joining run to *Beule-Bridge*, and ſo by *Scotney* into the former Stream, which comes from *Bayham-Abbey*: Which now goes on to towards *Horſmonden*, where it receives the *Beule*, a ſmall Brook which riſes from Two Heads, about *Bedgebury* and *Glaſſenbury*, and paſſes by *Goudhurſt*: From *Horſmonden* it flows to ——— *Bridge*, and thence to a Place called the *Twiſt*, which I believe is a Corruption from *Teyſe*, the Name of the Stream before its Partition; and here it ſpreads into two Parts: One of which runs to the *Weſt* towards *Twiford-Bridge*, and ſo into that Branch of the *Medway* which comes from *Tunbridge*, as is above deſcribed; and the other runs *Eaſterly* to *Marden*, and *Huntonford*, and thence turning *Weſtward*, empties it ſelf into the *Tunbridge* River at *Yalding*.

3. A Third Branch of the *Medway* riſes not far from *Goldwell* in *Great Chart*, which joining with another little Stream running down from *Pluckley*, goes to a Place called *Romeden*, and thence to *Smarden* and *Uddenham-Bridge*: Soon after which it receives a Stream on the left, which comes from *Cranebrook*; and another on the Right Hand, compoſed of Two Brooks, which run into it from *Egerton* and *Boctton-Malherbe*: Hence it goes on to *Hedcorne*, where it receives a forked Brook, running down from about *Ulcomb* and *Eaſt Sutton*; and after having paſſed *Newbridge*, receives on the Left a Rill which comes from *Comdens* Hill beyond *Staplehurſt*; and then goes to *Hockingbury-Bridge*; and taking in on the Right a ſmall Brook which comes down from *Chart-Sutton*, it paſſes to *Herſfield-Bridge*: After which, receiving another ſmall Brook which comes from *Boctton-Montchenſie*, it goes under *Stilebridge* to *Huntonford*, and ſo thence into the ſecond Branch of the *Medway* laſt mentioned.

4. The Fourth Branch of this River riſes at *Biggenheath* in *Leneham*, and taking in a Brook or two from *Harrietſham* on one Hand, and *Bromfield* on the other, it proceeds to *Leeds* Caſtle; and thence being augmented by two other little Streams, which run down from *Hollingbourn* and *Allington Cobham*, it flows to *Berſtede*, and from thence through *Maidſtone* Town, into the Body of the great River, and with it goes on to *Rocheſter*, &c.

Hollingſhead ſaith, This laſt Branch was formerly mighty beneficial to the Clothiers; for lying ſo near the Fullers Earth, they uſed to bring their Cloaths from Ten Miles round about to be *fulled* here. But now I think there are no Fulling-Mills hereabouts.

The River *Medway*, the aforeſaid Hiſtorian ſaith, was once ſo famous for *Sturgeon*, that the King, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, had each a Duty out of it.

In this River lies always the greateſt Part, and the largeſt Ships of the Royal Navy; between *Chatham-Dock* and *Gillingham*: The Manner of their *Moorings* ſhall be conſidered in its proper Place; only give me leave to ſuggeſt here, that this River ſeems capable of being well ſecured againſt the Invaſion of any Enemy, very eaſily; That is, by keeping the Forts which are already upon it in good Order, and letting ſome *Marines*, or other Soldiers, conſtantly to do Duty there; neither of which being now done, they are of no manner of Uſe: And eſpecially if other Forts were built at *Elmley*, and at *King's-Ferry*, to ſecure the Paſſage of the *Eaſt Swalle*: As alſo at the *Eaſt* Point of the Iſle of *Shepey*, at the *Muſcle* Bank in *Lird* Reach, at the Point of *Sheerneſs*, and in the *Iſle of Grain*.

And another Fort might alſo be built to ſecure the Paſſage into *Gillingham Creek*.

In Praiſe of this River, thus ſings the Famous *Spencer*, Book IV. Cap. 11.

XLV.

Then came the Bride, the loving Medway *came,*
Clad in a Veſture of unknown Gear,
And uncouch Faſhion; yet her well became;
That ſeem'd like Silver ſpringled here and there,
With glittering Spangs, that did like Stars appear,
And wav'd upon like Water Chamelot,
To hide the Metal, which yet every where
Bewrayed it ſelf, to let Men plainly wot,
It was no mortal Work, that ſeem'd, and yet was not.

XLVI.

Her goodly Locks a-down her Back did flow
Unto her Waſte, with Flowers be ſcattered,
The which Ambroſial Odours forth did throw:
To all about, and all her Shoulders ſpread,
As a new Spring: And likewiſe on her Head,
A Chapelet of ſundry Flow'rs ſhe wore,
From under which the dewy Humour ſhed,
Did trickly down her Hair, like to the Hore
Congealed little Drops, which do the Morn adore.

XLVII.

On her two pretty Handmaids did attend
One call'd the Theyſe, *the other call'd the* Crane;
Which on her waited, Things amiſs to mend,
And both behind held up her ſpreading Train:

Under

Under the which her Feet appeared plain,
Her Silver Feet fair waſh'd againſt this Day;
And her before there paſſed Pages twain,
Both clad in Colours like, and like Array,
The Down, *and eke the* Frith, *both which prepar'd*
(her way.

6. The *STOURE.* The ancient *Britiſh* Name of this River ſeems to have been *Dour*: Whence the City of *Canterbury* was called *Durwhern*; and from hence doubtleſs came the *Latin* Name *Durovernum, Dorobernia,* &c. *Sture,* or *Stowre* ſome think was given it for its Rapidity; tho' others judge it took that Name from *Æſtuarium,* and was called at firſt *Æſture,* and by Degrees *Sture,* or *Stoure,* of which I have ſaid ſomething in the beginning of this Hiſtory. *Pliny* mentions a River in the *Alps,* (*a*) of the Name of *Stura*: And in *England* we have ſeveral others ſo called, as in *Dorſetſhire, Eſſex,* &c.

(*a*) *Lib.* 3. *c.* 13.

Our *Kentiſh Stoure,* as well as the *Medway,* is accounted by ſome to have four Heads. But I chuſe rather to make two *Stoures,* the *Greater,* and the *Leſſer.*

The Greater *Stoure* hath two Heads. 1. At *Streatwell* in *Leneham:* Which Brook receiving another ſmall one, on the Left Hand about *Calehill,* runs to *Little Chart*; after which taking in another Brook, which comes down from *Charing,* it proceeds on to *Hothfield,* and about Half-way between that Place and *Aſhford,* is increaſed by another Stream, which runs down from *Weſtwell*: From hence going on between *Aſhford* and *Willesborough,* it turns away *North*; and being ſomething augmented by two little Brooks which run into it from *Kennington* and *Eaſt-Well*; it flows pretty ſtrait on to *Wye,* probably ſo called for its Situation on the *Gwy,* or *Wye* in *Britiſh.* The River runs next to *Godmerſham, Shansford*-Bridge, *Chartham, Milton, Thannington,* and ſo to *Canterbury*: And after having paſs'd thro' that ancient City, it runs by *Sturry,* and thence between *Fordwich* and *Weſtbere,* to *Stodmarſh, Grove-Ferry,* and *Sarre,* and then taking in a Brook on the Left Hand, which comes from *Chiſtlet,* it runs into the Sea at *New-Haven.*

2. This River *Stoure,* hath another Head at *Poſtling*-Church, whence the Stream runs to *Stanford,* and thro' *Weſtenhanger*-Park; a little after which it receives a Brook which riſes at *Stowting,* and runs down into it by *Horton*-Priory, and *Sellinge*: going on from *Sellinge,* it receives a ſmall River from *Scot*'s-Hall, and proceeding on its Courſe by *Merſham* and *Sevington,* it receives a little Brook, which runs down from *Pickerſdane,* near the Pariſh of *Brook*: And thence it flows between *Aſhford* and *Willenborough* into the firſt Stream.

The Leſſer, or *Eaſtern Stoure,* riſes at *Lyminge,* and flowing directly to *Eleham,* and thence to *Wigmere,* goes on between *Kingſton* and *Berham* to *Biſhopsbourn*; and taking in a ſmall Rill, which comes from *Hautsbourn*; this *Bourne* proceeds on to *Bridge,* and from thence to *Patricksbourn* and *Bekesbourn*; and after that, croſſing the Road between *Canterbury* and *Sandwich,* it runs between *Littlebourne* and *Ickham,* to *Wickham-Brewx*; and receiving into it 2 or 3 little Brooks, which come from *Wingham* and *Wodensborow,* (or *Winsborow*) it flows on to *Preſton,* and thence to *Stourmouth* (once perhaps the common Mouth of both the *Stoures*) and thence running on a little further towards the *Weſt* ſide of the Iſle of *Thanet,* it winds *Northward,* and joining the firſt Stream, runs with it into the Sea.

Kilburn reckons another Head of this *Stoure*; but it ſeems rather to be the Riſe of a Diſtinct Bourn or Rivulet. It breaks out of the Earth, at or near Great *Mongeham,* and flowing to *Northbourne,* or *Norbourn,* where it receives a ſmall Brook, paſſes by *Ham,* and then takes in another little Stream which runs from *Eaſtry*: Thence it goes on to *Worth* and *Sandwich*; paſſes by *Richborow, Ebbesfleet,* and *Nethercourt,* and meeting with the firſt great River *Stoure,* near *Sarre,* runs with it into the Sea.

Hollingſhead mentions ſome other Brooks, which then ran into the *Stoure,* beſides thoſe I have named: As

Fiſhpole-Brook, which riſing in *Stoneherſtwood,* runs into this River 4 Miles from *Canterbury.*

Bridge-water, which he ſaith riſes at St. *Marybourn* Church (I know no ſuch Place) and goes by *Biſhopsborun* into the *Stoure.*

Witham, which he ſaith, riſes about *Witham,* ſhort of *Adſham,* and falls into the *Bridge-Water,* at *Ond-Mill,* or *Wenderton.*

There have been, perhaps ſome Alterations hereabout, as to the Courſe of theſe Streams ſince his Time; but I am inclined to think, that theſe 3 Brooks are the ſame with thoſe which I mentioned above, as running into the *Leſſer Stoure* from *Wingham* and *Wodensborough*; for *Wenderton*; and *Witham,* or *Twitham,* (*Twittam* 'tis now called) are Places in *Wingham* Pariſh.

The largeſt Channel of the greater *Stoure* ran anciently through the midſt of the City of *Canterbury,* by *King's-Mill.*

In the beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, a Propoſition was made, to render that Part of this River which lies between *Canterbury* and *Fordwich,* anſwerable to the *Fordwich* River; or to bring Lighters and Boats to both alike. And an Act of Parliament paſſed, allowing and encouraging the Project: The Mention of which you have in *Somner*'s *Canterbury,* Page 21. But nothing appears to have been done in it; perhaps, becauſe of ſome Difference between the Archbiſhop and the City; which there certainly was at that Time, and which made him build a Palace at *Otford,* inſtead of *Canterbury,* as he at firſt deſigned.

But however, an Attempt was made by Mr. Alderman *Roſe,* to render it Navigable, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time; who was a great Benefactor to it, and an Encourager of it. And the good Alderman left 300 *l.* in his Will towards this uſeful Work. And Mr. *Batteley* tells us, Page 23. of his Hiſtory of *Canterbury,* That this River hath been lately ſo cleanſed and deepned, that Lighters and Boats may and do now come up to *Canterbury* from *Sandwich,* laden with Coals, *&c.*

In *Somner*'s Time, there were but 5 Mills on this River, in and near *Canterbury*; whereas in King *Stephen*'s Reign there were 7 more.

One would think, by what *Philpot* ſaith, (Pag. 62.) That the Leſſer *Stoure* was once Navigable up as far as *Bekesbourn* at leaſt; for he tells us, there was anciently a ſmall Navigation, from the *Stoure* to *Bekesboune*; and this receives ſome Confirmation from *Bekesbourn*'s being a Member of the *Cinque-Ports,* as it is to this Day, and belongs to *Haſtings* in *Suſſex.*

7. The River *ROTHER:* perhaps from the *Saxon Rothor,* an Oar, divides *Kent* and *Suſſex*; and takes its Riſe in the latter of thoſe Counties near *Argusbill,* in *Rotherfield* Pariſh; which no doubt derives its Name from this River. After it hath run by *Mayfield,* and received at *Bevilham,* a Brook which comes down from *Wadehurſt,* it flows to *Itchingham,* whence moving towards *Saleburſt,* it takes in a Stream which comes down from *Burwaſh,* and thence proceeds to *Bodiham,* and entring *Kent* in *Sandherſt* Pariſh, it is augmented by a Brook, which riſing about *Flymwell,* runs into it by *Hawkherſt, Wygſell, &c.* After this, it goes on to *Newenden*;

and a little before you come to *Maytham-Ferry*, it takes in a Brook on the Left Hand; and on the Right opens into a Stream, which running under *Kent*-Bridge into the *Rother* again, ſerves to make *Oxney* an Iſland: After this, the River goes on towards *Witreſham*, and receiving a Brook which comes down from *Tenterden*, goes on to *Small-hyth*, and thence to *Reading*; where it receives another Brook on the Left Hand; as it doth alſo one more on the ſame ſide, (after running a little further) which comes down from *Woodchurch*. Then it flows to *Apuldre*, and there turning *Southward*, it goes on by the *Eaſt* ſide of *Oxney* Iſland, by *Iden* and *Playden* in *Suſſex*: And leaving *Guilford* in that County alſo on the Left, opens into the Sea at *Rye*.

Hollingſhead ſaith, that beyond *Apuldre*, it receives into it the *Billy*, a Brook which runs down from about *Bilſington*; and this in ſome Maps is called *Syd-Brook*. But this rather went into the old Chanel of the *Rother*, when it ran directly from *Apuldre* to *Romney* along by the *Rhee-wall*. And tis more than probable, that anciently this River, after its paſſing *Apuldre*, ran along under *Kenardington-Hill*, *Werborne*, *Hamgreen*, *Rucking*, *Bilſington*, *Bonnington*, *Hurſt*, *Merwood*, *Lime*, and ſo to *Weſt Hithe*, and thence to the preſent *Hithe*; for the Cliffs appear to have been waſhed away by the Courſe of ſome Water all along under thoſe Towns; and the Ground ſtill remains *lower* there, than in any other part of the *Marſh*; for the Ditches *here* will continue full, when thoſe about *Dymechurch* and *Romney* are ſewed out and empty.

By a *MS.* communicated to me from a Gentleman in *Romney*, it appears, that between the Years 1533, and 1635. the Courſe of this River, which before that Time ran between the Iſle of *Oxney* and *Apuldre*, was by the Conſent of the ſeveral Perſons concerned in the *Levels*, turned on the *other ſide* of the ſaid Iſle, and made to paſs between it and the Pariſhes of *Bexley*, *Peaſmerſh* and *Iden*, through *Witreſham* Level.

I have already on other Occaſions taken Notice, that this River was the Ancient *Limen*; which will receive a further Confirmation from a Grant in the *Cotton* Library, from *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, to *Limne Church*, where 'tis ſo called: And an *Oratory* ſaid to be near its Mouth, which was dedicated to St. *Martin*, *A. D.* 741. And in a Commiſſion of *Sewers* granted in the 10th of King *Edward* IId. *Robert Bridge*, and *Redhill*, are ſaid to lye on each ſide of the River *Limen. Dugdale*, *Inbanking*, Page 83.

8. The *WANTSUME*. Whether this ancient Water ſhould be called a River or not, I will not diſpute. It formerly received into it both the *Stoures*, about the Place which is now called *Stourmouth*; and was ſo conſiderable as to be an excellent Harbour for, and to afford a ſafe and eaſy Paſſage for Ships from *Sandwich* towards *London*, without going round by the *Northforeland*. *Bede*, ſaith it was in his Time 3 Furlongs over (*a*), and was uſually paſſable at two Places; at *Sarr*, where then were kept two Ferry-Boats; tho' now there be only a Poor Wooden-Bridge: And at *Stonar*; where now indeed there is a Ferry-Boat; but the Water is ſo low and narrow, as that 'tis fordable at Low-Water.

(*a*) *Hiſtor. Eccles. Lib.* 1. *c.* 25.

I conjecture, that in the *Romans* Time, the Name of this Road or Harbour was *Serra*; but the *Saxons* called it *Wantſume*, perhaps from the Want or Deficiency that they found accruing to its Water: Which when it firſt began, 'tis not poſſible to determine.

The *Wantſume* had two Mouths or Paſſages into the Sea: Of which the *Northern* one was called *Northmuthe*: A Place which Mr. *Somner* and the laſt Editor of *Cambden* place, by a great Miſtake, at the Mouth of the *Medway*. But Mr. *Harriſon* in his accurate Deſcription of *England*, ſaith, 'tis but 7 Miles from *Sandwich*: And a *Saxon* Charter in the *Monaſticon*, Vol. 1. p. 87. places it rightly near *Regulbium*, or *Reculver*. Its other Mouth was to the *Eaſtward* of *Sandwich*.

And it appears by the Charters of the Monaſtery of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, that the Bounds of the ancient Haven of *Sandwich*, were from *Peperneſs* the *Eaſtern* Mouth of the *Wantſume*, to *Mearsfleete*: Which latter is a Promontory to the *North*, as the former is to the *Eaſt*. And they had a Duty on all Ships which went from *Sandwich* (thro' the *Wantſume*) to *North Muthe*.

Giraldus Cambrenſis (in *Angl. Sacr.* Vol. 2. p. 57.) mentions an *Outer* and *Inner* Haven at *Sandwich*: (*i. e.*) One without the Town *Eaſterly* towards *Peperneſs*: And another between the Town and *Northmuth*, where the *Wantſume* opened into the *Northern* Sea. Which will ſerve in ſome Meaſure to reconcile us to *Somner's* Opinion, that *Sandwich* was the *Portus Rutupinus*: And alſo to Dr. *Plott's*, That it was at *Stonar*; for in Truth, each of theſe was a Part of this once Glorious and Spacious Harbour, whoſe Extent I believe of old, was over all the *Level*. But of this more in another Place.

Tho' *Kent* abound but little with Stone, as having I think not above 3 Quarries of any Note in the whole County; yet there are, I believe, above 40 *Stone-Bridges*, and ſome of thoſe very noble and handſome ones, over its Rivers.

Of the ROMAN WAYS *in* KENT.

THE Ancient *Romans* diſtinguiſhed their Ways into theſe Three Kinds.

1. The *Viæ Regiæ*, *Baſilicæ*, *Prætoriæ*, *Conſulares*, *Militares*, *Privilegiatæ*, *Illuſtres*, *Frequentatæ*, *Celebres*, *Eximiæ*, *Curſus Publici*, &c. for by theſe and ſuch like Names they were frequently called: Theſe were the greateſt and moſt publick, and eminent High Roads: And therefore were called in *William* the Conqueror's Time *Chemini Majores*: They were ſuch here as went quite through our Kingdom from Sea to Sea. Of which ſort we had but 4 here in *England*, viz. *Watlingſtreet*, the *Foſs*, *Ikenildſtreet*, and *Ermingſtreet*; and the firſt of theſe Four I ſhall have Occaſion only to ſpeak to; becauſe that only paſſed thro' *Kent*.

By King *Edward* the Confeſſor's and other of our *Saxon* Laws, all Offences committed on theſe Roads, were Cogniſable and Tryable only by the King himſef.

2. The *Viæ Vicinales*. Theſe went only a-croſs from one Station to another. And in King *William* the Iſt's Reign, were called the *Chimini Minores*: Offences committed on theſe were cogniſable and puniſhable by the Earl or Alderman in the *Saxon* Times; or by his Vice-Comes or Sheriff.

3. The *Viæ Agrariæ*. Which were private Roads leading from one Village to another.

The *Viæ Publicæ*, Whether *Majores* or *Minores*, were ſometimes raiſed above, and ſometimes made level with the Ground: And moſt times trenched on both ſides. Sometimes they were raiſed only with Earth, Sand, Gravel, &c. and ſometimes paved; which was their Cuſtom in Moiſt and Boggy Grounds. And the *Roman* Manner of making theſe Ways, is thus deſcribed by *Statius. Lib.* 4. *in Vita Domitian.*

Hic

Hic primus labor inchoare ſulcos,
Et reſcindere Limites; & alto
Egeſtu penitus cavare Terras:
Mox hauſtas aliter replere foſſas,
Et ſummo gremium parare dorſo,
Ne Natent ſola, ne maligna ſedes,
Et preſſis dubium cubile ſaxis, &c.

So that they firſt laid out the Bounds of their Length and Breadth; then they dug a Trench, and removing the looſe and falſe Earth, filled the Trench with good ſolid Ground, and then if neceſſary, paved them with Stone.

Theſe Publick Ways were alſo ſometimes called *Aggeres*, and very often *Stratæ* the Streets, as they are called to this Day in many Places of *England*.

On the Sides of theſe *Stratæ* or Common Ways, they very frequently caſt up *Tumuli* of Earth, over the Graves, where the Bones or Aſhes in Urns of their great and eminent Men were buried. For they always buried near the Way-Sides, and not in Cities, which was forbidden. Hence the common beginning of an Epitaph, *Siſte, Viator, &c.* And theſe *Tumuli*, *Barrows*, or *Lows*, as ſome call them, over our *Northern* Commanders, have, by ſome of our modern Antiquaries, been divided into two Sorts; the *Rudiores* and *Ornati*: The former of theſe, which conſiſted only of Earth, are the moſt ancient; but the latter, which uſually are encompaſſed with a Circle of Stones, are perhaps in Memory of ſome great *Saxon* or *Daniſh* Generals, tho' of much later Antiquity than the former.

The Old *Roman Watlingſtreet* Way, ſome think took that Name from one *Wætle*; I know not what Son of ſome *Saxon* King; who though mentioned by *Simon* of *Durham*, and by *Aſſer Meneveniſis*, hath his Name no where to be found in our *Saxon* Hiſtories or Chronicles. Though it muſt be owned, that the *Saxons* called Old *Verulam* Watlingaceſter; becauſe it was ſituate near the *Watlingſtreet* Way.

(a) Lexic. Saxon. in Verbo.

Camden hints at its having been by ſome ſo called from one *Vitellius*, to whoſe Charge this Way was committed. *Somner* thinks (*a*) it may be derived either from the *Saxon Wædla*, a Beggar; becauſe ſuch would frequent the publick Roads: Or from the *Latin Vado*, quaſi *libera vel publica iter facientium via*; a free Way for all Men to go in.

Dr. *Plott* in his *Oxfordſhire* derives it from the *Saxon Wætel*, which ſignifies a Fence made with Stakes, and Branches of Trees wrought in between them; as if the *Romans* had at firſt uſed ſuch Hedges to keep up the Way, when newly made.

This Way was made here by the Labour of the poor *Britains* Hands; as we find them complaining in *Tacitus*: Condemned Criminals were alſo appointed to work upon them. Along theſe High Ways *Auguſtus* at firſt had certain young Men, placed at a ſmall Diſtance one from another; but after that, Wagons, to afford ſpeedy Diſpatch of Intelligence from all Parts of the Empire: And near theſe Roads were all their Cities built, and their *Manſions* or Inns placed for the Accommodation of Travellers; as alſo the *Mutations* or Places where the Travellers or Paſſengers changed their Horſes, Carriages, *&c.* And therefore as *Camden* well obſerves, whoever ſeeks for the Places mentioned in *Antoninus's Itinerary*, any where but on theſe Ways, will certainly wander and run into Miſtakes.

The *Roman Watlingſtreet* Way comes by *Hendon* to *Hamſted-Heath*; and after you are down the Hill, branches it ſelf into Two Parts: One of which goes to *Portpool*, thence to *Holbornbridge*, and ſo on to *Watlingſtreet* in *London*, which it gives Name to, and ends at *London-Stone*, which very probably is the *Lapis Milliaris* or Bound-ſtone of it.

The other Branch runs to the *Weſt* Part of *Weſtminſter*, and ſo over the *Thames* into *Kent*, as it was anciently accounted, a little above the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*; or where now the *Horſe-Ferry* is.

And the Learned Dr. *Gale*, whom I here follow, ſaith, that about (*b*) Two Miles *South* from *London*, this *Roman* Way divides it ſelf into Three Branches: The *Weſtermoſt* Part of which, he ſuppoſes, went towards *Kingſton*, by *Wimbleton*, *Wimbledune* (*i. e.* ſaith he, for *Windledune*, *ad Vindili Flumen*). The middle Branch he fancies went to *Stretham*, *Croydon*, and ſo over *Woodcotte* Common; where common Fame ſaith, was once a City, and where he places the *Neomagus* of *Ptolomy*, and the *Noviomagus* of *Antoninus*. But herein I muſt beg leave to differ from that Learned Antiquary; ſince I have placed this Station on the Downs, ſomewhere about *Crayford* in *Kent*; which is directly in the Way to *Rocheſter*, and lies on that Third Branch of this *Roman* Way, which the Doctor owns muſt run on the Left Hand of this middle one; and which indeed is the *True Watlingſtreet* Way, and traceable directly to *Rocheſter* and *Canterbury*, and ſo to *Dover*; as you will ſee below. But this *Woodcote* is ſo very much out of the way to *Rocheſter*, that I can never allow it to have been any Station on the *Watlingſtreet* Way; though that there might formerly have come another Way through *Kent* over this Place, as I give ſeveral good Reaſons to conjecture in this Hiſtory, ſo Dr. *Gale* himſelf ſeems to own in his 85th and 86th Pages of the *Comment on* Antoninus.

(*b*) In Anton. Itin. p. 71.

And as to what he urges of *Ptolomy*'s placing the *Neomagus* amongſt the *Regni*; I have ſhewed elſewhere, that the *Regni* did not then ſignify the Inhabitants of *Surrey*, ſtrictly ſpeaking, but in general the People near the Sea; as the *Belgæ* were the Inlanders: And in this I have Mr. *Camden's* Authority to confirm my Notion, tho' he likewiſe place the *Noviomagus* at *Woodcote*. *Talbot* mentions *Two Ways*, which were anciently in uſe to go from *Dover* to *London*: A *Shorter*, and a *Longer* (*c*). And perhaps the latter might once paſs this Way.

(*c*) Burton's Anton. p. 177.

But to put this Matter paſt all Doubt and Diſpute, that the Old *Roman Watlingſtreet* Way went directly from *Lambeth-Ferry* to *Rocheſter* and *Canterbury*, and ſo to *Dover*; I ſhall next give you an accurate Account of the *Roman* Ways in this County, from Dr. *Robert Plott's* and my own Obſervations.

That Gentleman ſeems once to have deſigned to compoſe and publiſh an *Hiſtory of this County*: And in order thereunto he began a Perambulation in Queſt of the Old *Roman* Ways, and ſome other Antiquities in *Kent*, in the Year 1693. which in ſome Meaſure he performed: And by the Favour of his Widow, and his Son-in-Law, I have by me the Account of his Obſervations, made for that Purpoſe. Which Perambulation, except an Account of ſome Manuſcripts relating to *Kent*, of which he had formerly a Catalogue, expreſſing where moſt of them were to be ſeen, is the only Thing I ever ſaw of the Doctor's on this Subject; and I believe it was all he ever did towards it, of any Moment.

This *Roman Watlingſtreet* Way is pretty plain on *Blackheath*, running from the Bowling-Green-Houſe along by Mr. *George Moult's* Houſe, and pointing *Weſt North Weſt* towards *London*, and *Eaſt South Eaſt* towards *Shooters-hill*. A little beyond the *South Eaſt* Corner of *Greenwich* Park-Wall, it leaves the common Road on the Left Hand; and though it appears there but faintly, yet 'tis viſible enough, and inclines *Eaſterly*: A little

before you come to the Corner of the Hedge on the Right Hand, where the common *Dover* Road, and that to *Leigh* part, are Three *Tumuli* or *Barrows*, one of which is a pretty large one. On the Left Hand Side of this Way in *Greenwich* Park, are many more ſmall ones, I believe near 50: And there are Four or Five more on the ſame Side, a little before you come to the Place where a poor old Man uſually ſtands to beg, and hath built himſelf a little Hutt. After you part from the Turning to *Leigh*, you find not any certain Marks of the *Roman* Way, till about half a Mile before you come to *Shooters-hill*, but there it lies very plain and high, with Ditches on each Side of it. Afterwards, before you go over the Hill, and as you go up and down it, you ſee a Patch or two of it here and there interſecting the common Road; and it appears very obſcurely till you come to *Bexley-Heath*: But there it is plainly viſible running its former Courſe, *South South Eaſt*, between the Two common Ways now in Uſe, for a great way: But at laſt entring the *Southermoſt* Horſe-way, it croſſes it, and leaves them both, running on the Right Hand to the Corner of the Wood, and ſo down the Hill towards *Crayford*; though here much broken.

And ſomewhere hereabouts I would place the *Noviomagus* of *Antoninus* on ſome Hill or Down before you deſcend into *Crayford* Street; it being the due Diſtance from the Old *Londinium*: And there being a Place in the upper Part of *Crayford*, called *May-ſtreet* or *May-Place*, the Seat of the Worthy the Lady *Shovel*: Perhaps that Name may retain in it ſomething of *Magus*; the Letters (*g*) and (*y*) being often confounded by the *Anglo-Saxons*; as in *Dæg* Day, and in this very Caſe *Mæg* for *poteſt*, may or can.

Between *Crayford* and *Dartford* very little of this Old Way appears. But juſt beyond the Town of *Dartford*, after you are up the Hill in *Dartford Brent*, it ſhews it ſelf very conſpicuouſly, quite leaving the common Road going on the Right Hand, and running directly *South South Eaſt* as before; and entring among the Enclоſures, goes to a Farm-Houſe called *Woodcoks-Hall*, and having in ſome Places an Hedge ſtanding on it, proceeds thence to another Farm, called *Blackſole*; and from thence, though covered with Wood in many Places, towards a Village called *Stonewood*: Hence perhaps it runs more towards the Left Hand, and inclines to *Northfleet*; (for Dr. *Plott* ſaith, that Place is by ſome ſtill called *Watlingſtreet*); and leaving *Southfleet* and *Scadbury* on the Right, leaves *Northfleet* Church on the Left Hand, keeping pretty near to the preſent Highway. About *Shinglewell* it ſhews it ſelf in ſeveral Places, with the Hedges ſtanding upon it, ſometimes on the Right, and ſometimes on the Left Hand; and now and then falling in with the Road-way, proceeds on to *Cobham* Park, where the Park Pale ſeems to ſtand upon it for a little way; but ſoon after leaving the Pales, as may be ſeen, ſaith Dr. *Plott*, in the Paſſage out of the *North* Gate of the Park, where the Way ſeems to croſs it, it runs into a thick Wood, where 'tis not to be followed.

At *Northfleet* I agree with Mr. *Somner* to place the ſecond Station from *London*; in the Itinerary called *Vagniacæ*.

In order to find where this *Roman* Way croſſed the *Medway*, Dr. *Plott* in his *Perambulation* rightly enquired for the moſt fordable Place of that River; for doubtleſs then there were neither Bridges nor a Paſſage by Boats, over ſo broad a River: And he ſaith he found that Place to be at the Point of Land in *Frinsbury Marſhes*, where, by its Courſe, the *Roman* Way ought to run; and where there was a Shallow quite acroſs the River: And the Tradition is, that it might have been paſſed there within the Memory of our Grandfathers; there being not above Three or Four Foot Water upon a low Ebb; and that in their Paſſage over, they uſed to tread on the Heads of Horſes. And what makes this the more probable is, That on the other Side of the *Medway*, juſt above the *Hill Houſe*, there is a very large raiſed Way running quite acroſs one Field, and pointing, as *this Way* hath all along done, *South South Eaſt*: Indeed in the next Fields above, the Plow hath deſtroyed its Track, if it did go that Way; which I ſuſpect; becauſe then it muſt have left *Rocheſter* almoſt a Mile on the Right Hand; whereas, that is in all Editions of the Itinerary agreed upon to be the next *Station* after the *Vagniacæ*. And about this the Doctor doubts a little himſelf; and therefore in Queſt of the *Roman*, he ſaith, they rather chuſe to follow the common *Dover* Road up *Chatham* Hill; where nothing of this ancient *Roman* Way appears till you come up to the Top of it; but after that, the Left Hand Hedge of the common Road ſeems to ſtand upon it for a great way; as may not only be perceived by the riſing and falling of the Ground on each Side; but by the *Breaks* of the Hedges, and the Interſections of other Croſs-ways between this and *Rainham*: And ſo again on the Right Hand between *Rainham* and *Newington*, though a little before it came to the latter of thoſe Places, it ſeems to fall in with the common Way: And indeed I cannot ſay that it appears any where hereabout ſo very plainly, as that by the View of it alone, one might conclude it to be the true *Roman* Way. On the Hill a little beyond this preſent Town of *Newington*, I place the *Old Durolevum* in the Itinerary; for the Reaſons I have given, where I have ſpoken particularly of this Place. (See *Newington* in Part 2.) 'Tis probable the *Watlingſtreet* Way paſſed over *Caycot-hill*, a Place here in the Road to *Sittingbourn*, as there is another called *Cay-ſtreet*: And both which the Tradition is, took their Names from ſome Action of *Caius Jul. Cæſar*: Which I ſhall conſider, when I come to diſcourſe of the Tranſactions of the *Romans in Kent*. There ſeems to be ſome Remains of this *Way* at *Chalkwell*, and betwixt that and *Sittingbourn*; but neither there, nor at *Swanſtreehill* beyond *Sittingbourn*, nor in the Road to *Bapchild*; though ſome old Ruins of it ſeem to appear, could one have concluded any Thing certainly about it, were it not that it ſhews it ſelf ſo viſibly at *Greenſtreet*, as to leave no Diſpute: For there, leaving the common Road on the Right Hand, it runs along with a fair Bank riſing in the middle, and falling on each Side, for a very conſiderable Length: And no doubt the Place took its Name from being ſituated upon the Old *Roman Strata* or Street.

About three Quarters of a Mile *North Eaſtward* from *Greenſtreet*, is a Place called *Caſtle Grove*, in which are ſome riſing Banks which ſeem to run round, and return into themſelves again; whether they are any Remains of a *Roman* Fortification, may be juſtly doubted: I judge rather that they are *Daniſh* or *Britiſh*; but there ſeems to have been ſome Kind of Entrenchment here, which is enough to give Name to the Place.

About a Mile alſo, *South South Weſt* from *Tenham* Church, and on the Left Hand of the common Road, is a Field called the *Sand-Downs*, which bids fair to have been ſome ancient Fortification: 'Tis invironed on all Sides with a riſing Bank, including alſo a little Wood; and in the middle of it there is a large *Tumulus*, *Barrow*, or *Lowe*, hollow on the Top, as moſt of them are (becauſe all artificial Ground is apt to ſink) and covered with a Thicket. And Dr. *Plott* fancies, that if the *Durolevum* did really ſtand 16 Miles from *Rocheſter*, (as in the *Peutingerian Tables*

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it is but 7; and in some Copies of the Itinerary 13), it ought to be placed here; or if that won't do, about *Bapchild*. But I think *Newington* will keep its Claim to this Station, by what I have said of it, in its proper Place.

But to go on again in Pursuit of the *Roman* Way: It appears a little, but very brokenly, about *Ospringe Beacon*; after which it shews it self not at all, till you come to the End of *Bolton Bleanstreet*, but there indeed it appears plain on the Left Hand, and runs up the Hill nearly parallel to the common Road, to the Place where the Beacon stood, and is afterwards to be seen in several Places as it runs along towards *Harbledown*, where it appears on the Left Hand upon a Green; whence running through *Harbledown*, it seems to go towards the *Mount*, where a Piece of it appears running through the City Wall; though the common Tradition is, that it goes towards *Winchep Gate*: This agrees with what Mr. *Somner* saith, that the Tradition is, That the Way from *London* to *Canterbury* was anciently through *Winchep Gate*; but he determines nothing about it himself; and I can add nothing to it more than this, That as 'tis plain the *Roman* Way can be traced over the *Blean* to *Harbledown*; the *Bolton* Way into *Canterbury* must probably have been the most ancient one: And that as to the *Novelty* which he speaks of about it, it can only relate to the Repair of it, and making it good by that handsome Causey, which is now the Course of the common Road. And therefore if ever the *Roman* Road entred *Canterbury* at *Winchep Gate*, 'tis probable it was before it was walled and ditched round; and that it turned that way towards the Right Hand assoon as you come down the Hill from *Harbledown*. But let it enter the City where it will, no doubt, it passed through it by what now bears its Name there; *viz. Watlingstreet*; and thence out of *Riding-gate* towards *Dover*: And I doubt not but as *Riding-gate* shews its great Antiquity, by having its Arch turned with *Roman* Bricks; so out of it also went the other *Roman* Way to the *Portus Lemanis*, which is now called *Stone-Street*; of which more below.

But the *Watlingstreet* Way goes on hence towards *Bridge*: within three Quarters of a Mile of which Place, it appears very plain and visible, lying entire and high, almost to the very Town's End, and pointing according to its old Direction, nearly *South South East*. After you are got through the Town, it shews it self very fair again upon *Barham Down*, where it leaves the present *Dover* Road on the Left Hand, and running along by some paled Inclosures, within which on the Right Hand, was a *Barrow* or *Tumulus*, with a little dead Tree standing on it, when Dr. *Plott* made this Enquiry, over-against Sir *Hewet Aucher*'s House. Further on, on the Left Hand of the *Way*, on this Side the Windmill, to the *North West* from it, and *Eastward* from *Kingston* Church, lies a small Camp; the Extent of which is not now to be determined; because the *North East Vallum* is wanting. Over-against this old Encampment the *Roman* Way enters into Two plowed Grounds, and there disappears for about Two Furlongs; but beyond them it discovers it self again as plain as before, and running the same Course, with regard to the Point of the Compass; and here on the Left Hand rises a large *Tumulus* or Barrow. About a Furlong after this, it crosses the present *Dover* Road, at about a Quarter of a Mile *East North East* from *Barham* Church, and runs strait up to the Corner of an Hedge, belonging to *Denhill* House, near which Place there is also another *Tumulus* or Barrow, though less than that last mentioned. After this, running along by *Dens-Grove*, at the End of it, it crosses a Lane, and enters into the Inclosures, tending to *Minsen* Wood, which entring, it becomes scarce visible for a while; but at the Farm called *Ropers sole* it appears again, running through a Wood, and afterwards haying Hedges made across it, and some standing on it, till it runs out into a Green beyond *Whitings* Way, near *Geddings*, where it joins with the common Road again, which it had hitherto left on the Right Hand since its crossing it. And henceforward it is plain enough to be seen at several Places, till you come to *Lidden*, where one would think it loses it self in the hollow Way; as it usually doth in most Valleys which are low and wet. But Dr. *Plott* observing a raised Bank, running along about a Bow's Shot off on the Right Hand of the Road, for a great way between *Lidden* and *Ewel*; and about half a Mile before you come to the latter Place, finding a *Tumulus* near it on the Right Hand; I think rightly concludes, that the *Roman* Way ran along there; and 'tis likely that whereever they carried it thus along the Side of an Hill, the *Romans* contented themselves with casting up a Bank only to make the Way level and commodious for Travelling; and made no Ditch along the Side of the Hill. Between *Ewel* and *Buckland*, all along over-against *River*, it joins the common Road again, and lies fair and high; But 'tis quite lost again in the low Grounds, between this and *Charlton*, and so on to *Dover*. The Tradition is, That it crossed the River at *Charleton*, and thence took its Course on by the Park Wall, directly into *Dover* Town, at the *West* End of St. *James's* Church; and thence proceeded to its *End* at *Fords Corner*; which was the ancient Landing Place from Foreign Parts, and consequently the true *Portus Dubris*: That where the present *Pere* is, being of a much later Date.

And thus ends this Famous *Roman* Way; which though its Track be lost in a great many Places; and that sometimes for a great way together, doth yet afford us so many fair Pieces, and those lying and pointing nearly all the same way, *viz. South South East* to trace it out by; that there can be no possible doubt of its running this direct Course from *Lambeth-Ferry* to this Place. And what occasioned Mr. *Camden*, *Lambard*, and some others, to judge it went such a strange round-about Course as to go first to *Woodcote* Common in *Surrey*, and thence to *Maidstone* in *Kent*, before it came to *Rochester*, I shall consider hereafter.

The other Branch of this *Roman* Way, or rather another particular *Roman* Way there was which led from *Canterbury* to the old *Portus Rutupensis*, as the other above described did to the *Portus Dubris*. There can be no Question but that *this Way* went out of the City of *Canterbury* about *Burgate*; and perhaps the Wall of St. *Austin's* Abbey may stand upon it; but no Track or Footsteps of it are to be seen till you come to the Turning towards *Stourmouth*; but there 'tis visible on this Side the Park Wall, pointing *East* and by *South*, and *West* and by *North*. The *Moat Wall* being set upon it. Above *Fishpool Hill* it seems to appear again, holding the same Course (which is one of the best Ways to distinguish a Piece of it by) and so again at some Places between *Littlebourn* and *Bromling*; but no where so plainly as in the Mill Meadow, lying to the *West* of *Wingham* Church, where it runs the whole Breadth of the Meadow, leaving a noble large *Tumulus* or Barrow above and behind it; as there are one or two more in a Field adjoining just against it on the other Side of the common Road: Here in this Meadow it points exactly as before *East* and by *South*. But now running more *Easterly* by Sir *Thomas Palmer*'s House, it goes on the Left Hand Side of the Town of *Wingham*, and entring the Corn Fields, is not to

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be ſeen any more; only that there is a large *Tumulus* on the Left Hand Side of the common Road, after you come up the Hill from *Wingham*, on the Sand Hill, which ſhews us nearly, whereabouts it went: But 'tis not viſible, I ſay, till you come within a Mile of *Aſhe*, to a Place called *Shatterling*; where it ſeems to join with the common Road. And as Dr. *Plott* obſerves, one could hardly determine its Courſe here by bare View; but that it diſtinguiſhes it ſelf ſo plainly by another very fair *Tumulus* or Barrow, adjoining to the Road on the Left Hand, at a Place called *Broombill*, of about 100 Yards in Compaſs at the Bottom, and hollow on the Top: And alſo by another a little way from it in a Field towards the *North Weſt*. The former of theſe *Tumuli*, I cauſed to be dug down as low as the Surface of the common Ground: But I found ſomebody had been affected with the ſame Curioſity before me, and had dug it to the very Bottom; what they found I know not; but I met with nothing that I could judge *Roman*.

After this, Dr. *Plott* ſaith, he could neither ſee nor hear of any Marks of it, in its Courſe to *Richborow Caſtle*: I my ſelf went ſeveral Times to trace it from *Broombill* to that Place, but without any Succeſs; not being able to ſee any Signs of its entring *Richborow* Hill. And therefore for that, and for ſeveral other Reaſons, I conclude it went not that way, but to *Sandwich*, in or near the Courſe of that which is now called the *Old Way* to *Sandwich*, through *Woodensborough*: At which Village ſeveral *Roman* Medals have been found; and one in Gold I ſaw, which was taken up there lately. And as the whole Courſe of the Water of *Wantſume* from *Reculver* (the old *Regulbium*) to *Sandwich*, was the ancient *Portus Rutupenſis*: So I believe *Sandwich* to have been the uſual Place of Landing, to go by Land through *Canterbury* to *London*; and that *Richborow* Caſtle was rather a Station or Gariſon, where Part of the Army lay as it were encamped. And this I think the careful View of both Places, which I have many and many Times taken, will convince any one of. But of this more, when I come to ſpeak of *Richborow* Caſtle.

There was yet a *Third Roman* Way which went from this ancient City of *Canterbury* to the *Portus Lemanis*: The way out of *Canterbury* into this *Roman* one, was doubtleſs through *Riding-gate*, but not a Track of it is to be ſeen now till you come about half a Mile beyond *Stubbington* Farm, where it points towards *Canterbury North North Eaſt*, and runs *South South Weſt* over *Iffindown*; ſhewing it ſelf very plainly, till you come to *Hermans Hole*, where 'tis loſt, as uſually, in the Valley. But going up *Hermans-Hole-hill*, it appears very plainly, and continues ſo for many Miles in length; raiſed high in the Middle, and falling off, on each Side, and paved all the way with rough Flints; which is ſo very hard to the Horſes Feet, that Men uſually ride along in the Ditches below to avoid it, and leave the Old *Roman* Way, which in many Places is therefore over-grown with Buſhes and Wood. Perhaps this is one of the faireſt Pieces of the old *Roman* Way, to be found any where in *England*; and as it takes its Courſe on, over againſt *Stowting*, hath by it on the Downs a very fair *Tumulus*. But here are no ſuch Fortifications as *Philpot* mentions, *p.* 341. in his *Villare Cantian*; As either Dr. *Plott* or I could diſcover. Beyond *Stowting*, as it runs towards *Stanford*, it winds about a little, and much more doth it bend afterwards to go down *Hempton*-Hill: Whence after you come into the Valley, it quite diſappears, as the beſt of theſe old Ways do; but I judge it went thro' *Weſtenhanger* Pariſh, directly to *Stutfal*-Caſtle: Below which was certainly the moſt ancient, or firſt *Portus Lemanis*.

Portus Lemanis.

For it ſeems plain, that the River *Limen*, or *Rother* did once hold its Courſe this Way from *Apuldre*, at leaſt at Low Water, and Neep Tides, under *Kenardington*-Hill, *Werehorne*, *Rucking*, *Bilſington*, *Bonnington*, *Hurſt*, and *Lymne*, and ſo to *Weſthithe*, and the preſent *Hithe*; the Bottoms of the Cliffs been having waſhed and worn away by the Water, all along under thoſe Towns; and the Ground ſtill remaining lower here than in any other Part of the Marſh, as appears from the *Ditches*, which will remain full of Water here, when thoſe higher in the *Marſh* near *Dym-Church* and *Romney* are ſo empty, that the very Sewers have little Work to do. I ſay the River *Rother* held its Courſe this way, at leaſt at Low-Water, or Neep Tides, for I ſuppoſe the whole Level of *Romney* Marſh to have been then uſually overflown with the Sea, but at ſuch Times; and before the inning and draining of the Marſh was begun. But afterwards, when the Sea either began to withdraw itſelf by degrees and to fall ſhort of *Stutfall* (as I judge it did about that Time) or was endeavoured to be kept out by Art, then probably *Weſthithe* became the *Portus Lemanis*, as Dr. *Plott* conjectures with great probability: And the Time of this, was, one would think, before the *Romans* left *Britain*, becauſe the whole Arch of the *Weſt* Door of the now demoliſhed Church of *Weſt Hithe* was all turned with *Roman* Brick; and this Place certainly was much more conſiderable formerly: there yet remaining the Ruins of another Church or Chapel, within a Bow's Shot of the former. If any one ſhould make it an Objection to this Notion; that it implies, that there were *Churches* and thoſe *Chriſtian too*, here in the *Romans* Times; I anſwer, that I think it no unaccountable Suppoſition at all; but it is indeed a farther Proof of what hath been advanced on good Authority by very great Men; which is, that Chriſtianity was planted in this Iſland very early; and that probably by St. *Paul* himſelf. And if in *Britain*, no doubt in *Kent*, where was the uſual Landing Place for all ſuch as came over from *Rome*, *France*, &c.

But to go on; It ſeems very probable alſo, that in proceſs of Time, the Advance of the Tides into the Mouth of the old *Limen* or *Rother*, falling ſtill ſhorter and ſhorter, Veſſels at length could not come up ſo far as to *Weſt-Hithe*; but were forced to make uſe of a new Haven, according as the Sea fell ſhort, and as the River changed its Courſe, and left the Foot of the Hills: For it ſeems to have run at laſt near a Mile to the *Southward* of the Hills and to have fallen into the Sea about *Willup Gutt*: Where I believe it had a Stone-Bridge then built over it, now called *Bottolph*'s-Bridge; one Arch of which is ſtill remaining above Ground: And as Dr. *Plott* well obſerves, this bids fair to be the *moſt ancient of any Stone one in* England. And he ſuggeſts, that the Veſſels not coming up any farther than to this Bridge, might Occaſion the Difference which there is in ſome Copies of *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary* from others: As in that of *Ferom Surita*; which hath it, *ad Pontem Lemanis*, inſtead of the others, which made it *ad Portum Lemanis*. And this will help us much in accounting for the Diſtance, for 'tis full 16 *Italian* Miles from *Durovernum*, or *Canterbury*, to this Bridge.

But the Sea continuing ſtill to withdraw it ſelf, and at length, no doubt giving Encouragement for *Inning* of ſome Part of *Romney Marſh*; the River might by this means have its Courſe ſtopped near *Apuldre*, and be turned down along the *Rhe-Wall* or *Bank*: And then the Sea quickly choaking up the former Mouth of it at *Wyllup*, there being now no longer any Current of Water from the Land to keep it open, no more Veſſels could come to that Port or Bridge: And con-

conſequently they were forced to ſeek out a *New Port*; and probably they then took to the preſent *Hithe*: Which 'tis likely was always an Open Port, and the Sea coming up to it. But it doth not ſeem probable, that the River *Rother* ever, much leſs now, had a Paſſage into the Sea near *Hithe*; but ran out after it left *Willup*, firſt at Old, and then at *New-Romney*; which then might begin to be a Port. And ſo both *Hithe* and That might continue in a *flouriſhing Condition*, from hence to the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor: When, as Mr. *Somner* ſaith, the preſent *Five Towns*, which ſtill retain the Name, were erected into *Ports*. And had not they been then in a flouriſhing State, no Reaſon can be given for their being made the *Cinque-Ports*, nor for being endowed with ſuch Privileges and Immunities as we find they were. And that the preſent *Hythe* was uſed thus as a Port, even before the Departure of the *Romans* from *Britain*, Dr. *Plott* thinks reaſonable to conclude; from the paved Way made after the *Roman* Faſhion all along up the Hill, not only to *Saltwood-Caſtle*, (which perhaps the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* might have made for their own Conveniency) but a Mile farther onwards, and leading into the former *Stoneſtreetway*. And he judges, that the *Romans*, having now loſt their Ports at *Stutfal*, *Weſt-Hithe*, and *Buttolphs's-Bridge*, and being now removed to the preſent *Hithe*, might make this paved Way, and endeavour to join it into their their former *One* to *Stutfall*, for their better Conveniency of Travelling to *Durovernum*: To which let me add, that perhaps this might be the beginning of a *new Way*, which they might make from this Port, and from *Saltwood-Caſtle* directly to *London*, which might fall in about *Charing* and *Lenham*, with a former Road to *London*, which they ſeem to have uſed from *Dover*, while *Dubris* was their Port. And this Road, by *Lenham*, would alſo go by *Maidſtone*, and ſo account for *ſome* of the Reaſons given by *Camden* and others, for ſuppoſing theſe to have been *Roman* Stations; The latter, the *Vagniacæ*, the former the *Durolevum* of *Antoninus's* Itinerary. *Robert Talbot* in his Annotations upon the Itinerary, as I find him cited by *Burton*; ſaith, that there were anciently *two Roman Ways* which paſſed through *Kent*: Whereof one was *Via longior quidem ſed per loca Inhabitatiora Planioraq; & prorſus aptiora ad conductum Excercitûs; altera autem Directior magiſq; compendiaria*: But what he adds, that *Croyden* being the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, was aſſigned with other Towns, as a *ſhorter way* to *London*, which went from *Canterbury* to *Charing*, thence to *Maidſtone*, thence to *Ottford*, and thence to *Croyden*, and ſo to *London*, ſeems to be a miſtake: for no doubt this was done purely to accommodate the Archbiſhops in their Journey, that they might Lye or Dine every Day at a Palace of their own, as they had one at *Charing*, at *Maidſtone*, at *Ottford*, and at *Croyden*; and this made them not value going *about*, as this way certainly is from *Canterbury*. But from *Dover*, or from *Hithe* to *London*, it was certainly a good deal nearer to go by *Charing*, *Maidſtone*, *&c.* than to go into the other Road, by *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter*, *&c.* And therefore 'tis not at all unreaſonable to think, that the *Romans* did make uſe of this Way: and this may be the *Roman* Way, which *Higden* ſaith, paſſed thro' the *Middle of Kent*, as indeed this doth; but the *Watlingſtreet* Way doth not. Dr. *Gale* in his Comment upon the Itinerary, *p.* 85. ſaith expreſly, that as *Stoneſtreet* Way went from *Canterbury* to *Stutfall-Caſtle*, ſo there was another *Prætorian* Way, which went from *Saltwood Caſtle* to *Lenham*; and that theſe two Ways interſected each other at *Leminge*; and he ſaith, that the old Word *Lemen*, and the Modern one *Leming*, did anciently ſignify a Publick Way: And that *Lenham* took its Name (quaſi *Lemingham*) from being ſituated on this *Prætorian* Way: And the ſame Original, he judges *Lambeth*, which he ſaith ſhould be written *Lemehith*, to have; and for the ſame Reaſon; as being ſituate by the Publick *Roman* Way, which there croſſes the *Thames*. And he ſaith, that the Publick *Roman* Way from *Iſurium* to *Cataractonium*, that is, from *Aldborow* to *Richmond*, as he interprets it, is called *Leming-Lane*: As *Lemington* in *Glouceſterſhire*, he judges to have had that Name from its being ſituate on the *Foſſe Way*: And the *Lacus Lemanis* in *Italy*, for being ſituate near the *Roman* Military Way there.

And as to *Saltwood-Caſtle*, 'tis not improbable, that the Sea might come up once, very near it; an Anchor having been plowed up there within this few Years, ſaith Dr. *Plott*; and 'tis not improbable, that the firſt Port of *Hithe* might be here about the Time that *Old Romney* became a Port: For Dr. *Gale* ſaith, *Saltwood-Caſtle* is a *Roman* Building, and that in ſome very ancient Writings, he ſaw theſe Words, *Burgus de Heth pertinet ad Saltwood*. But of this Caſtle more in another Place.

Upon the whole, therefore, I think it more than probable, that there was an old *Roman* Way, which went from *Dover* directly to *London*, (without going into *Watlingſtreet* Way) after they began to uſe the *Portus Dubris*: And another which fell into this, firſt from *Stutfall*, and after from *Saltwood-Caſtle*: And that this Way might go by *Liminge*, not far from *Crundale*; and by *Wye*, *Charing*, *Lenham*, *Berſted*, *Boxley*, *Maidſtone*, *Trotſclive*, and perhaps by *Oldburgh* in *Ightham*, and ſo to *Farnborough*, and by *Keſton-Down* to *London*: Since in all theſe Places ſome *Roman Remains* have been found; enough to ſhew that the *Romans* had been this Way, and had made Settlements and Burrying Places upon it, and along by its ſides. Which the Judicious Mr. *Camden*, *Lambard*, and ſome others obſerving, and not rightly diſtinguiſhing it from the *Roman Watlingſtreet* ſo fully deſcribed, made that go very far out of its direct Courſe to *Maidſtone* and *Lenham*: and placed the *Roman* Stations of *Vagniace* and *Durolevum* at thoſe Towns. But I hope the Diſcovery of the Courſe of this latter Way, will ſet it all right, and ſerve in ſome Meaſure to excuſe the Miſtakes of thoſe great Antiquaries.

As it hath been juſtly accounted one of the beſt Rules to judge where the *Roman* Stations were, and what courſe their Publick Ways took, by the Coins, Urns, *Roman* Bricks, Pavements, *&c.* which where ever found, are ſure Indications of that People's having been there; ſo that will ſufficiently ſerve to trace out to us this latter *Roman* Way from *Dover* firſt, and afterwards from the *Portus Lemanis* to *London*.

Dr. *Gale* in his *Antonin. Iter.* IV. *p.* 86. ſaith, that *Roman* Coins have been dug up at *Newington*, near *Hithe*, and *Stowting*: I have mentioned a famous *Roman* Burying Place, not long ſince diſcovered at *Crundale*. I have heard, that *Roman* Antiquities have been found about *Charing*; and *Philpot* ſaith the ſame of *Lenham*; and on the Left Hand of the Road, from thence to *Maidſtone* beyond *Berſtede*, in *Boxley* Pariſh, a *Roman* Burying Place was lately diſcovered, by Mr. *Watts*, as I have mentioned in that Place: *Philpot* takes notice alſo of many Urns dug up at *Comb-Bank* in *Sundriſh*, as I have obſerved there. And if *Oldburgh* in *Ightham* be a *Roman* Fortification, as ſome think; this Way could not go very far from it; and would either run to the famous Camp on *Keſton Down*; or ſo near it, that one would, on that account be apt to pronounce it *Roman*; if *Roman* Bricks, and ſome other of their

their Remains had not been found there, as they have; and which, with other Conſiderations, hardly leave us any room to doubt its having been a Camp made by that People; tho' the Time *when* it was *ſo made*, be not ſo eaſy to determine.

Of the Caſtles, Watch-Towers, Ports *and* Forts of Kent.

Of theſe I ſhall diſcourſe in an Alphabetical Order, as I have before done of the Towns and Pariſhes.

ALLINGTON. This was a Caſtle of Note in the *Saxons* Time; and was called the *Caſtle of Medway*; it was raz'd to the Ground by the *Danes*, when they ravaged theſe Parts; but after the Conqueſt it was rebuilt again by Earl *Warren*; and from him went to the Lord *Fitz-Hughes*: And by his Daughter and Heir to Sir *Giles Allington*, from whom both it and the Pariſh took their Name: But *Philpot* from *Darell* and Mr. *Marſh*, ſaith, That this Caſtle was erected by *William de Columbariis*, or *Columbers*, perhaps in King *Stephens*'s Time.

And *Darel* ſaith further, that in 8 King *Henry* IIId. when, as appears by the *Tower* Records, there was an exact Survey taken of all the Caſtles in *England*, and the Names of ſuch returned, as were either the Governors or Proprietors of them; one of this Family was found to be Poſſeſſor of this Caſtle, and Lord of the Mannor annexed to it. But about the End of that Reign, it came into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Stephen de Penchester*, who had it by Purchaſe, I ſuppoſe, from one *Osbert* as appears by the *Tower* Records; he was afterwards Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*: and married *Margaret*, Daughter of the famous *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*. If this Caſtle was ever deſigned for a Place of Strength after the Conqueſt, it muſt have been, as is above hinted, in King *Stephen*'s Time, or thereabouts, and probably it was afterwards razed and diſmantled: For it appears, ſaith *Philpot*, by the Patent Rolls in 9 King *Edward* the Iſt. that a Licenſe was then granted to him to build a Caſtle here, and to Fortify and Embattle: Which when it was done, denominated it *Allington Penchester*: He built a fine Tower here, which was called *Solomon*'s Tower. And he had alſo from the ſame Prince a Charter of Free Warren, the Grant of a Market on *Tueſdays*, and of a 3 Days Fair at the Feſtival of St. *Laurence*. But he deceaſing without Iſſue Male, by one of his Daughters it went into the Poſſeſſion of *Stephen de Cobham*; and continued for many Deſcents in that Eminent Family. And in the beginning of King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, it was become the Eſtate of the *Brents*; but ſtaid not long there before it was Sold to Sir *Henry Wiatt*, Privy-Counſellor to that King. But his unfortunate Grandſon, Sir *Thomas Wiat* forfeited it to the Crown in 2d Queen *Mary*'s Reign, together with his Life. It ſtaid here but a little while before Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *John Aſtley*, Eſq; Maſter of the *Jewel*-Office: and his Son Sir *John Aſtley* dying without Iſſue, it deſcended to Sir *Jacob Aſtley*, who was created Lord *Aſtley* by King *Charles* the Iſt at *Oxford*: And in his Deſcendant, the Poſſeſſion continued in *Philpot*'s Time.

And this is all I can Collect about this Caſtle: Only let me add here in General, what *Selden* (*a*) and *Daniel* (*b*) tell us about theſe Kind of Caſtles:

About the Middle of King *Stephen*'s Reign, ſaith the former, Caſtles were erected in almoſt all Parts of the Kingdom, by the ſeveral contending Parties: And each Owner of a Caſtle was a kind of Petty Prince, Coining his own Money; and exerciſing Sovereign Juriſdiction over his People. And *Daniel* ſaith, that there were 1117 Caſtles built in *England* in his Reign; King *Stephen* giving leave to every one almoſt to embattel, *&c.* but in the Agreement between him and Duke *Henry*, afterwards K. *Henry* the IId, they were all ordered to be demoliſhed. This Agreement was made at *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 1154.

(*a*) Jan. Anglo. f. 85.

(*b*) *Hiſt. of* England. p. 79.

APPLEDORE, *Apuldre*-Caſtle. This, tho' an ancient Fort, yet appears to have been Originally but a ſmall Place. And *A. D.* 893. was taken by the *Danes* and demoliſhed.

But they built another and larger in its Room, which they fortified. Of which Building *Kilburn* ſaith, he knows not what became, unleſs (which is not improbable) it was deſtroyed by the *French*; who *Auguſt* 10. 1380. burnt the Town of *Appledre*; And *Philpot* ſaith, till that Time it remained, and was accounted one of the Caſtles of *Kent*.

There is another Tradition, that the preſent Church of *Appledore* was built out of the Ruins of the Caſtle, and in the Place where it ſtood; which the Situation conſidered, is not unlikely.

Others think that the Remains of this Caſtle appear on *Windmill-hill*, where many Parts of old Stony Foundations have been dug up.

BELLIRICA, or *Belcaire*, i.e. *Bellocaſtrum*. See *Court up Strete*, below.

CANTERBURY-Caſtle. *Camden* obſerves of this Place, that it carries no great appearance of Antiquity; and indeed it doth not appear to have been ſtanding, when the City, was ſacked by the *Danes* in King *Ethelred*'s Time; there being no mention of any Caſtle, in any Relations or Accounts of that Siege and Maſſacre. He thinks it to have been built by the *Normans*, as many others were, ſoon after the Conqueſt, to bridle and awe the People. But *Somner* ſhews from *Domeſday* Book, that it muſt be older than that Time: For King *William* the Iſt. had it in Exchange from the Archbiſhop, and the Abbot of St. *Auſtins*; to the former of whom he gave 14, and to the latter 7 Burgeſſes for it: And I believe he determines the Age of it pretty nearly, when he ſaith, it was erected between the *Daniſh Maſſacre* above-mentioned, and the coming of the *Normans*: And 'tis likely it was built for the better Security of the City for the future, againſt ſuch Invaſions, Sieges, and Devaſtations as that barbarous People had made there: Of which more when I come to ſpeak particularly of the Actions of the *Danes* in *Kent*.

The Paſſage towards this Caſtle from the City was formerly by a Bridge; beyond which was a fair Gate built at the Entrance of the Caſtle-yard; and there was a particular Porter appointed to keep this Gate.

The Entrance into it appears to have been by Steps, which *Somner* ſaith, were *Porched* over on the *Weſt* ſide.

For its better Defence and Security, it was fortified with a *Barbican* or *Barbacan*: Which Word Sir *H. Spelman* thus deſcribes (*a*). *Barbacan eſt Munimen à Fronte Caſtri aliter* Antemurale *dictum: etiam eſt foramen in Urbium Caſtrorumq; mœnijs ad trajicienda miſſilia; nec non Specula, & Locus ubi excubiæ aguntur.* (*a*) *Gloſ. in voce.*

Chancer alſo uſes it for a Watch-Tower. *Spelman* ſaith, 'tis an *Arabick* Word; or elſe *Minſhaws* and *Somners*'s Etymology would be natural enough, from the *Saxon Burgh-ic ken*, I ken or ſee the Burgh: Becauſe it lies before a Caſtle, and

and overlooks the Town. The Place where it ſtood, is that now called the *Caſtle-Yard*; for *Somner* ſhews, that it was without the City Liberty: On the Wall of the Caſtle-Yard, were ſeveral Watch-Towers, 4 at leaſt; and it was uſually called the *Bulwark*; ſo there is no doubt but it compoſed that Defence before the Caſtle, which was uſually called the *Barbacan*; and he determines its Situation alſo from its being in ſome old Records ſaid to lye by the Ditch *del Bayle*; which was that went round about the Caſtle-Yard Wall, before the Piece of the Wall was made between *Winchep*-Gate, and it on one ſide, and the like on the other.

This Caſtle, at this Day, holds by Grant from the Crown, of the Mannor of *Eaſt-Greenwich*: and including the Yards and Dikes about it, it takes up about 4 Acres of Ground: And 'tis now in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Watſon*.

In Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*'s Time, there being a great Difference between him and the Abbey of St. *Auſtins* about *Wido* their 42d Abbot, the Monks being driven out of the Abbey, ſome were committed to Priſon, and the reſt ſheltered themſelves in the Caſtle for a while till the Buſtle was compoſed.

When *Lewis* the *Dauphin* arrived in the Iſle of *Thanet*, he came firſt to *Sandwich*, and afterwards to *Canterbury*, and took poſſeſſion of this Caſtle.

In the 12th of King of *Henry* the IIId, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, was Governor of the Caſtle of *Canterbury*.

In King *Edward* the IId's Reign (and I doubt not, ſome time before, for I find it ſo in 21 King *Edward* Iſt.) it appears, that there was a common Priſon kept in this Caſtle; and Mr. *Somner* judges, that it continued here a long time after, till the ordinary Paſſage thro' the Caſtle-yard was ſtopped up; and the further Gate alſo ſhut, or rather made up; which was probably done in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, for then there was a Priſon by St. *Jacob*'s, which after having continued there ſome time was changed to that in *Weſtgate-ſtreet*, where it is ſtill.

Dr. *Plott* in a Letter to Biſhop *Fell*, p. 108. of *Leland*'s Collections, mentions ſome *Hebrew* Inſcriptions, which were written on the Caſtle Walls in *Canterbury*; and he ſuppoſes that they were put up there by ſome *Jews*, who were impriſoned here in King *Richard* the Iſt's, or King *Edward* the Iſt's Keign.

CHILHAM-Caſtle. This Place, according to ſome Writers, lays claim to very great Antiquity; for *Kilburn* and the *Dering MSS.* ſay, that it was *A. D.* 182. the Seat of *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King, whoſe Hiſtory I ſhall enquire into more particularly, when I come to treat of the *Romans* in *Kent*. And if what *Philpot* relates of it be true, it will bid very fair for ſo great Antiquity: He ſaith, that when Sir *Dudley Diggs* cauſed his Workmen to dig down the Ruins of the old Caſtle, in order to make a good Foundation for that fine Houſe, which he erected there; they found plain Footſteps of a much more ancient Building under Ground, with many *Roman* Veſſels and Utenſils: and there was preſerved in his Time a kind of *Senate-houſe*, which was built round with Seats, cut out of an excellent and durable Stone. *p.* 117. *Leland* ſaith, it was called the Caſtle of *Joſhua*; but for what Reaſon I cannot find.

During the Time of the *Heptarchy*, it was under the Care of the Kings of *Kent*, and King *Wightred* in particular, fortified it and made it a Place of Strength and Defence. But it was afterwards ſacked and demoliſhed by the *Danes*, in their Incurſions into theſe Parts.

It ſeems to have lain deſolate after this till the Time of King *William* the Iſt. but he aſſigned it to *Fulbert de Dover*, with Lands to make it up a whole Knights Fee; and ſo it became a Member of the Caſtle of *Dover*; becauſe it was given him to enable him to aſſiſt *John de Fiennes* in the Guard of that Caſtle; and *Fulbert* was to find at his own Charge Fifteen able Soldiers, of which 3 were to mount the Guard at *Dover* Caſtle for a Month together, and to continue the Service for 20 Weeks in every Year.

This *Fulbert*'s Name was originally *Lucy*, but he choſe rather to denominate himſelf from the Place of his Office. But his Son *Richard*, in a Charter dated the 16th of King *John*, by which this Caſtle is reſtored to *Roheſia*, or *Roſe de Dover*, with all its Appendages, is called *Richard de Lucy*. King *John*, the Year before, had committed the Cuſtody of this Caſtle to *Thomas Peverell*; and in that Grant 'tis called *an Honour*. It held of the King *in Capite*, and had about 18 ſeveral Manors dependant on it by Knights Service; and it had alſo ſeveral other Royal Privileges belonging to it, as I am informed. *Lambard* thinks it was for ſome Time in the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, becauſe King *John* came hither to treat with *Stephen Langton*, about a Reconciliation between them.

But certain it is, that by *Roſe* abovementioned, it went in Marriage to *Richard*, Baſe Son of King *John*: And by one of her two Daughters and Co-heirs, *Iſabella*, it went into the Poſſeſſion of *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*. This *Iſabella*, afterwards married *Alexander Baliol*, who in her Right was Lord of *Chilham*, and called to ſit in Parliament by that Title. She died here at *Chilham*, *A. D.* 1292. And I find him claiming great Privileges here before the Juſtices Itinerant, in the 7th of King *Edward* the Iſt. as *Hundred*, *Furcas*, *Tumbrel*, *Pillorium*, *Infangthef*, *Aſſiſam*, *Panis & Cerviſiæ* &c. *ſine cartâ*, by ancient Cuſtom. And in the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt. he claimed Free-Warren here, and a Market on *Tueſday*; and an 8 Days Fair, *viz.* 3 Days before, on, and 4 Days after the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin. But *Philpot* ſaith, that *David*'s Son, *John* Earl of *Athol*, ſtrenuouſly oppoſing King *Edward* the Iſt. in his Deſign of reducing *Scotland*, was taken Priſoner and was hanged at *Canterbury* on a Gibbet of 50 Foot high, and being cut down Alive, and Beheaded, had his Body burnt; and this Eſtate with the reſt was forfeited to the Crown, where it ſtaid till King *Edward* the IId. in his 5th Year granted the Caſtle and Manor of *Chilham* to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmer*. And he alſo forfeited it to the Crown by his Rebellion againſt that Prince; ſo that it was granted for Life only to *David de Strabolgy*, Grandſon to him abovementioned; and on his Death, returning to the Crown, it was in the 3d of King *Edward* the IIId. granted to *Bartholomew Badeleſmer*, Son to Lord *Bartholomew* above-named. His Son *Giles* died without Iſſue; but *Margaret*, one of his 4 Siſters and Coheirs, carried it in Marriage to *William* Lord *Roos* of *Hemlake*: Whoſe Deſcendant, *Thomas* Lord *Roſſe* eſpouſing the *Lancaſtrian* Cauſe, was taken Priſoner in a Battel by the Partiſans of the Houſe of *York*, and beheaded at *New-Caſtle*. And King *Edward* the IVth. had before given away this Eſtate, which was declared forfeited by his engaging with the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, to Sir *John Scott*, of *Scott*'s-Hall, in *Kent*, Privy-Counſellor to that Prince. But his Grant was only for Life, and conſequently on his Death returned to the Crown; where it ſtaid till King *Henry* the VIIIth granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheney*, who reſided here when *Leland* made his Perambulation; and he ſaith, that the Buildings were very fine here; but

Sir *Thomas* pulled it down, and carried the Materials to build his Houſe at *Shurland* in the Iſle of *Sheppey*. *Henry Cheyney*, this Gentleman's Son was created a Baron by Queen *Elizabeth*; but he was ſo very Profuſe and Extravagant in his Expences, that he ſoon was forced to ſell this, as well as moſt other parts of his Eſtate. This Caſtle and Manor was purchaſed by Sir *Thomas Kemp*; but his Son of the ſame Name leaving only 4 Daughters; by one of them, *Mary*, Part of this Eſtate went in Marriage to Sir *Dudley Diggs*; and the 3 others Sold him alſo all their Right and Title: Of whom *Dorothy* married Sir *John Cutts*; *Anne*, Sir *Thomas Chichley*; and *Amy*, Sir *Henry Skippith*. This Sir *Dudley Diggs* was Maſter of the Rolls, *A. D.* 1636. and a great Aſſertor (ſaith *Philpot*) of his Country's Liberty in the worſt of Times, when the Sluices of Prerogative were opened, and the Banks of the Law were almoſt overwhelmed with the Inundations of it. This worthy Gentleman, of whom this Noble Character is given, erected a fair Manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated cloſe by the Caſtle. Becauſe *Thomas Poſthumus Diggs*, the laſt of the Family that lived at *Barham*, had ſome Time before this Purchaſe made by Sir *Dudley*, alienated the Manſion Houſe there, called *Diggs*-Court, with the Mannor of *Outelmeſton*, or *Oulſton*, which had been the Chief Seat of that Family for above 200 Years. Sir *Dudley*, therefore Sold the Mannor of *Brome*, and other Lands in or near *Barham*, which came to him as Heir Male of the Family, and purchaſed what he thought more convenient here, near *Chilham*; And at his Deceaſe left all his Eſtate here and elſewhere (except the Mannor of *Feverſham*, which he ſettled on his Second Son, *John*) to his Eldeſt Son *Thomas Diggs*, Eſq; and his Eldeſt Son and Heir was Sir *Maurice Diggs*, Baronet; but he, with ſeveral other Brothers dying without Iſſue, this Eſtate fell to the Youngeſt Son of the ſaid *Thomas*, *Leonard Diggs*, Eſq; who is the preſent Poſſeſſor, and hath two Sons *John* and *Thomas*.

The preſent Houſe is a very handſome Seat, the Rooms Good and Lofty, the Front Beautiful, and Grand, by the Aſcent up to the Door. The Proſpect is very fine, and the Gardens laid in Terras-manner, one under another, in good Order, and rendred yet more Ornamental by a fine Wilderneſs Work of Hornbeam.

The Old Caſtle is now only uſed for a Brewhouſe, with Lodgings for Servants.

There was a free Chapel erected here 1349. and dedicated to the *Virgin*, which had a perpetual Chaplain, as ſome ſay, appointed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but others make it to have been in the Patronage of *Margery* the Lady *Roos*, Daughter of *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*; but this doth not well agree with *Philpot*'s Account.

COLEBRIDGE-Caſtle, is in *Bocton-Malherbe*, and ſpoken of there: It doth not ſeem to have ever been deſigned as a Place of much Strength; it was ſituate under the Hill towards *Headcorn*, and in the 43d of King *Henry* the IIId. was the Eſtate of Sir *Fulk Peyforer*, who had a Licenſe to Build and Embattel here, according to the uſual Cuſtom in that Age. Afterwards it became the Eſtate of *Roger* Lord *Leybourn*, and by *Juliana*, his Daughter, went to *William Clinton* Earl of *Huntington*; but he dying before her, and ſhe leaving no Iſſue, it eſcheated to the Crown; and in the 21ſt of King *Richard* the IId. was granted to the Royal Chapel of St. *Stephen*, *Weſtminſter*; where it continued till the Diſſolution, and then in the 2d of King *Edward* the VIth, was granted to Sir *Edward Wotton*; and the Widow of his Grandſon, the Lord *Thomas Wotton* of *Marley*, was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

COURTOPSTREET-Caſtle: This, *Lambard* ſaith, was anciently called *Bellirica*, or *Bellcaire*, i. e. *Bello-Caſtrum*, the Fair Caſte. The Inhabitants will have *Courtopſtreet* to have been once an Eminent Town; and for Proof thereof, they ſhew the Ruins of their *Fair-Caſtle*, which ſtood, ſaith *Leland*, hard by the Chapel; and in his Time, they uſed alſo to ſhew a *Mace* and a *Horn*, as Badges of their having been formerly a Corporation: But *Leland* himſelf thinks it was only a Part of the *Portus Lemanis*; as it is now only one Part of the Pariſh *Limne*.

Probably, if there ever was a Caſtle and large Tower here; as indeed the Ruins and Foundations of Houſes often dug up on the Hill, do indicate: it was, doubtleſs, the Place where the *Roman* Watch-Tower did ſtand; and Five ſuch were built in this County; as at *Reculver*, *Richborough*, *Anderida*, *Dover*, and this: as is evident from the *Notitia Imperii occidentalis*; and by what is ſaid in the *Hiſtoria Gildæ*, *Edit. Oxon.* p. 13. But I don't take this Caſtle to have been that *Roman* Fortreſs, where the Band or Company of the *Turnacenſes* lay in Gariſon under the Command of the Count of the *Saxon* Shore; For their Station was more probably in *Stutfall-Caſtle* below, on the hanging of the Hill, juſt above the Old *Portus Lemanis*. But this might be the Place of the Watch-Tower; the Situation agreeing mighty well with ſuch a Deſign, which was to look out after the *Saxon* Pirates, who were continually infeſting the Coaſt in thoſe Days. *Lambard* thinks *Limn-Church*, and the old Seat of the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, *Limn-Court*, were both built out of the Ruins of this Caſtle, and that of *Stutfall*.

COWLING-Caſtle, was erected by *John* Lord *Cobham*, who had a Grant and Licenſe for it in the 24th of King *Richard* the IId. Which Grant he cauſed to be carved or cut in a large Table on Stone, and placed on the Front of the Caſtle, where part of it remains viſible to this Day.

The Ruins ſhew it to have been a very ſtrong Place, and the Moat round it is very deep. The Gatehouſe is ſtill ſtanding, which is fortified with a *Portcluſe* or *Portcullis*; and machecollated; it hath alſo ſuch kind of Towers for its Defence, as were uſed in thoſe Days.

The Hiſtory of that Unfortunate, but Gallant Gentleman, Sir *John Old-Caſtle*, Lord *Cobham*, and Owner of the Caſtle, I have given you before, under *Cobham*.

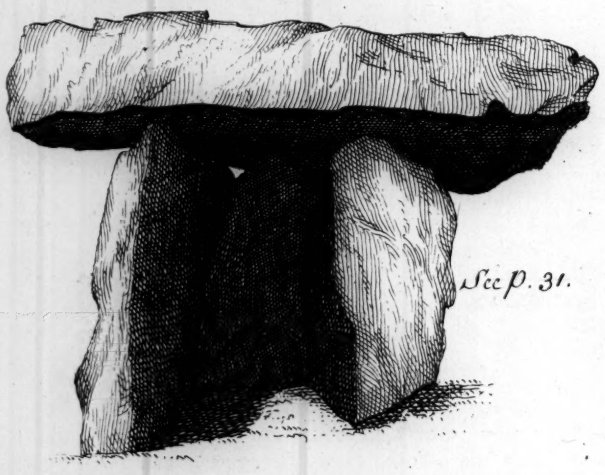
Anno Dom. 1553. Sir *Thomas Wyatt*, when he roſe in Rebellion againſt Queen *Mary*, attempted to take this Caſtle; but it was very well defended by the Lord *Cobham* its Owner. By a Daughter of that Family, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, who Sold it to *Frederick Herne*, Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor.

DEAL-Caſtle. This, together with *Sandown*, *Walmer*, and *Sandgate*, were all built, as well as ſome others on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*, by the Command of King *Henry* the VIIIth. and by a Statute made for that Purpoſe in his 32d Year, were recommended to, and put under the Care of the Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, to prevent any ſudden Invaſion from Abroad; which the King was then apprehenſive of, when he found the Emperor ſo offended at his repudiating Queen *Catharine*; and that the Dauphin of *France* had married the Pope's Niece, and the King of *Scots* the *French* King's Daughter.

They are all ſmall Caſtles built with round Ramparts, after the manner of thoſe Times, and

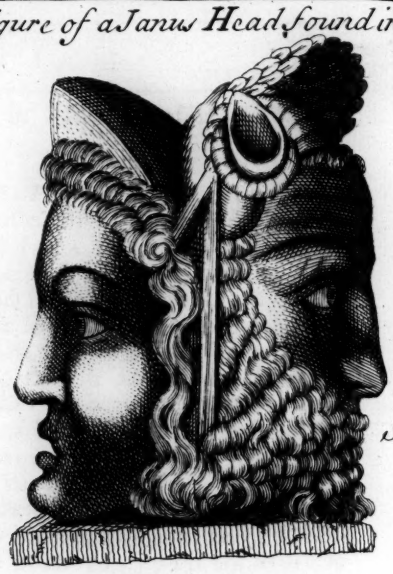
History of Kent p. 371.

The Ancient British Monument
call'd Kitts Coty House.



See p. 31.

The Figure of a Janus Head found in Kent



See p. 8

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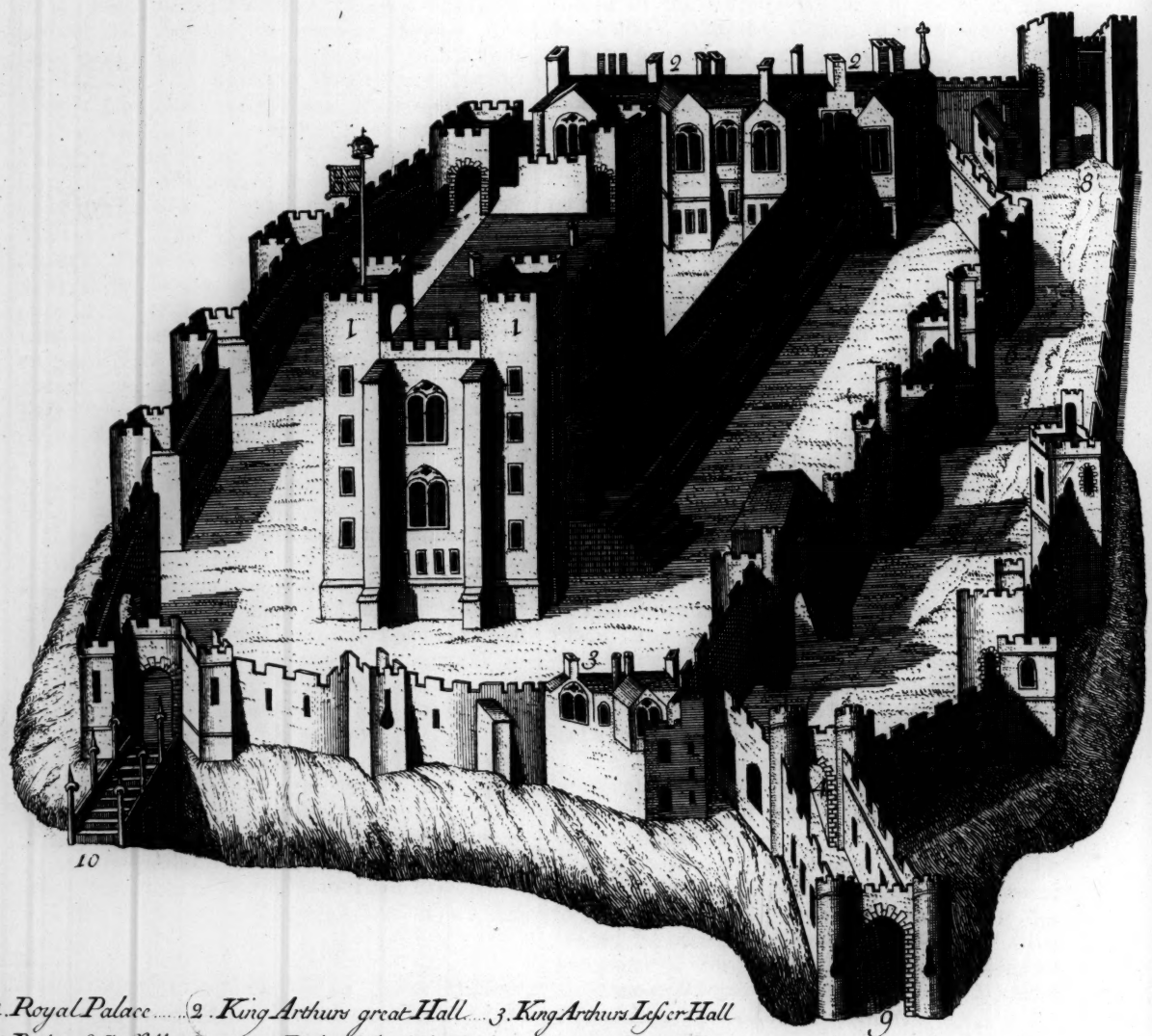

1. Royal Palace ..... 2. King Arthurs great Hall ..... 3. King Arthurs Leser Hall
4 Duke of Suffolks Gate ..... 5. Duke of Suffolks Palace ..... 6 The Old Armory
7 The Defence of the Wall ..... 8 The North Gate ..... 9 Harcourt Gate
10. The Kings Gate

I. Harris Sculp.

To the Earl of Dorset & Middlesex Constable of Dover Castle Warden and Admiral of y^e Cinque Ports, One of His Maj^ties most Hon^ble Privy Council Kn^t of y^e most Noble Order of y^e Garter &c

and have each of them a Governor appointed by the Lord-Warden.

DOVER Caſtle is ſituated upon the *Southern* End of that long Ridge of Rocks or ſteep Cliffs, which run from *Deale* to that Opening which is made at *Dover*, to form the Harbour and to receive the little (*a*) River into the Sea. This Ridge of Rocks the κρημνοὶ τῆς βρεταννῶν are called very juſtly by *Cicero*, Moles Magnificæ: And are well ſtocked with Samphire.

(*a*) Appian Lib. 2. εμφυλ.

Here, ſaith *Camden* is a large Caſtle placed like a little City, with ſtrong Fortifications and a great many Towers, which, as it were, threatens the Sea under it, from a Hill or rather a Rock upon the Right Hand ragged and ſteep, but towards the Sea riſes to a wonderful Height. And indeed the Precipice downwards is ſo very dreadful that it turns moſt People's Heads to ſurvey it.

It is thus beautifully deſcribed by *Shakeſpear* in his Tragedy of King *Lear*.

There is a Cliff, whoſe high and bending Head
Looks fearfully on the confined Deep ——
How dizzy 'tis to caſt ones Eyes ſo low?
The Crows and Choughs that wing the Midway Air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as Beetles. Half way down
Hangs one that gathers Samphire: Dreadful Trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his Head.
The Fiſhermen that walk upon the Beach
Appear like Mice. And yond tall Anchoring Bark
Diminiſhed to her Cock (b); *her Cock a Buoy*
Almoſt too ſmall for Sight. The murmuring Surge
That on th' unnumbred idle Pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. I'll look no more,
Leſt my Brain turn, and the deficient Sight
Topple down Headlong —— ——

(*b*) i. e. *Her* Cock-boat.

And in another Place he ſaith;

From the dread Summit of this Chalky Bourn
Look up: A Height —the ſhrill-gor'd Lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen nor heard. —— ——

And *Willielmus Pictavienſis* thus deſcribes it:

Situm eſt Caſtellum in rupe Mari contigua, quæ naturaliter acuta undique ad hoc Ferramentis inciſâ, in ſpeciem Mari directiſſimâ altitudine, quantum Sagittæ jactus permetiri poteſt, conſurgit: Quo in latere unda marina alluitur.

This Caſtle is ſaid to contain 35 Acres of Ground; Six whereof were taken up by the old Buildings; and according to ſome, lays claim to very great Antiquity. *Lydgate* and *Roſs*, as cited by *Lambard*; and the fair Manuſcript Treatiſe written by Mr. *William Darell*, Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and dedicated to *Cobham* Lord Warden, which is now in the Library belonging to the Heralds Office at *Doctors Commons*, agree, that it was built by *Julius Cæſar*; and with theſe partly concurs a Manuſcript which I met with at *Sandwich*, which ſaith, That *Caſſibelan* built it at *Julius Cæſar's* Command, to awe the *Britains*. But *Julius* indeed ſtaid here ſo little a while, and was ſo warmly engaged by the *Britains*, that he could have neither Time nor Leiſure for ſuch a Work: However, the *Roman* Bricks, very plentiful ſtill to be ſeen about it, do ſhew it muſt have been built during the Time of their Continuance here: And perhaps ſome Watch-Tower might have been built there ſoon after *Julius Cæſar's* Time, probably by the *Britons*. Though the *French* Extract in the *Monaſticon Anglican.* Vol. II. p. 1, 2, 3, *&c.* out of the *Tower Records*, *Ex Brev. in Anno* 14. *Reg. Ed.* 2. doth expreſly tell us, That *Julius Cæſar* built it, (or rather it may be, ordered it to be built), to receive the Tribute paid by the *Britains*. But King *Arviragus* would not pay it, but took the Tower, and entrenched it, walled it, and fortified it againſt the *Romans*: And it ſaith further, That *Claudius* came over, and warred againſt him; but at length Things were compromiſed; and it was agreed, That *Arviragus* ſhould marry the Emperor's Daughter *Gemuſſe*, and pay the uſual Tribute. This is that *Arviragus* mentioned by *Juvenal*, in *Sat.* IV. v. 127.

—— *Aut de Temone Britanno*
Excidet Arviragus.

Camden ſaith alſo, That there was a Table formerly hung up in the Caſtle, which expreſſed, That *Cæſar* began to build here; and that *Arviragus* fortified it againſt the *Romans*, and ſhut up the Harbour. And *Lambard* ſaith, That the Inhabitants uſed to ſhew certain Veſſels of old Wine and Salt, and which were kept in the Caſtle in his Time, and affirmed to be the Remainder of ſuch Proviſion as *Cæſar* brought in hither. *Camden* was ſhewn here certain large Arrows, which he thinks, were ſuch as the *Romans* uſed to ſhoot out of their Engines, which were like unto large Croſs-Bows. But both *Cæſar's* Proviſions of Wine and Salt, and theſe *Roman* Arrows are now all gone. However, the middle Tower of the Church ſtill ſhewing plain Remains of *Roman* Work, there can be no doubt but it was began to be built during the Time of their being in *Britain*: And I think it very likely, that it might be as early as the Time of *Arviragus*.

Though perhaps ſome will rather be for fixing it to about *A. D.* 165. or as others more rightly ſeem to date it, in 179. when King *Lucius* reigned in *Britain*; and, as is ſaid, built a Church within this Caſtle. For though it doth not appear, that there ever was ſuch a King as *Lucius* over all *Britain*; yet 'tis probable, that there was one *Lucius* Son of *Coilus*, who might be a King under the *Romans* in ſome Part of *Britain*; and who was in Friendſhip with *Marcus Antoninus Verus Cæſar*. (*a*)

(*a*) *Archbiſhop* Uſher's Primordiæ, C. 3. p. 39, 40.

It was repaired and fortified by *Wightred* King of *Kent*; of which more by and by.

By what *Pictavienſis* above-cited tells us, one would conclude, that the Fortification of this Caſtle, to the Seaward at leaſt, when King *William* the Iſt Landed, was not ſo much from Art as Nature; or indeed rather a Mixture of both: The Top of the Cliff being cut with Tools of Iron into Embattlements. But theſe being of Chalk only were ſoon decayed, and then ſuch Walls as are now there, were built to ſupply thoſe Natural Bulwarks, as Mr. *Somner* hath obſerved: And this may help us to determine in ſome Meaſure the Age of the preſent Walls, towards the Sea.

It was formerly thought to be a Place of the greateſt Importance. *Matthew Paris* who lived in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign, calls it, *Clavis & Repagulum totius Regni*; And no doubt King *William* the Iſt thought it ſo too: For when he agreed with *Harold* in *Normandy*, that he ſhould put him into the Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *England*, after King *Edward the Confeſſor's* Death; in order thereunto he ſtipulated with him, that he ſhould deliver up to him *Dover* Caſtle, with the *Well* that was therein. And afterwards, when in the Battel of *Haſtings*, he had ſlain *Harold* and routed his Army, King *William* marched along the Sea-Coaſt to take Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle, whither great Multitudes of People had fled, as to a Place thought perfectly impregnable. *Stephen Aſhburnham*, whom ſome call a Baron, and *Allan of Evering*, as his Lieutenant, pre-

tended to defend this Caſtle againſt him; but upon his Approach to it, they ſoon yielded to his Mercy. And ſome Writers ſay, he hanged up *Aſhburnham*; and *Darell* ſaith, he Beheaded him. But here he ſtaid himſelf about Eight Days, leaving his ſick and wounded Men, placing in it a Gariſon of *Normans*, and further fortifying the Caſtle; and then marched directly for *London*. In which March the Body of the *Kentiſh* Men came in to him voluntarily: As the City of *Canterbury* had ſent Deputies before to him at *Dover*, to make their Submiſſion.

Some Time after this, he made his Kinſman *John Fiennes* Conſtable of this Caſtle, by Inheritance; and made him alſo Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports*: And in order to enable him to bear the Charge of a Gariſon neceſſary to defend a Place of ſo great Truſt, he gave him, ſaith *Lambard*, 56 Knights Fees (126, ſaith *Kilburn*; and the *Sandwich* Manuſcript makes them 115.) of Land into his Poſſeſſion, and willed him to communicate ſome Part of that great Gift to ſome other valiant and truſty Friends, the better to ſecure this important Fortreſs. Accordingly he made choice of Eight other Worthy Knights; whoſe Names were *William* of *Albrunce*, *Fulbert Lucy*, *William Arſick*, *Galfride Peverell*, *William Maynemouth*, *Robert Porthe*, *Hugh Crevequer*, and *Adam Fitz-Williams*: And to theſe he imparted generouſly and faithfully, that which he had freely received from the King; and bound them by the Tenure of their Land, which he gave into their Poſſeſſion, to maintain 112 Soldiers; who were to be ſo divided, that 25 of them were continually to keep Watch and Ward within the Caſtle, during their appointed Times. And each of theſe had their ſeveral Charges, in diſtinct Towers, Turrets, or Bulwarks, as will further appear below, and to maintain and repair them at their own Expence: In Memory of which ſeveral of them bore the Names of theſe Eight Knights, and ſome retain it till this Day.

Kilburn and the *Sandwich* Manuſcript ſay, the Gariſon here conſiſted of 1000 Men; if ſo, then of theſe 112, the 25 who were upon Duty, may be eſteemed as Captains or commanding Officers over the reſt.

When King *William* went firſt into *Normandy*, after the Conqueſt of this Kingdom, the *Kentiſh* Men being grievouſly oppreſſed by *Odo* and *Fitz Osborn*, the Regents in his Abſence, ſent to *Euſtace* Earl of *Bullen* to aſſiſt them in ſurprizing this Caſtle. *Euſtace* attempted it with a good Fleet, manned with well choſen Soldiers, and joining with them attacked the Caſtle by Land: But he found it much better defended by the *Norman* Gariſon, than he or they expected; and ſo he ſailed Home with his Fleet *re infectâ*, loſing moſt of his beſt Men in the Attempt.

King *Stephen* alſo in the Contention that there was between him and *Maud* the Empreſs, about the Title to the Crown of *England*, thought nothing could be of more Service to him, than to get this Caſtle into his Poſſeſſion; and therefore he never ceaſed to ſollicite *Walkelm*, who then had the Cuſtody of it, till he got it to be delivered up to him.

And thus alſo, when *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of of *France*, in King *John*'s Time, came hither at the Inſtigation of the Pope, and by the Invitation of the Nobility, to invade this Kingdom; and had, partly through Fear, and partly through the Treachery of the Barons, moſt of the Caſtles and Forts in the *South* of *England* delivered up to him; yet he did not think himſelf ſafe, becauſe he had not Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle of *Dover*; and King *Philip* his Father ſwore by St. *James*'s *Arm*, *That unleſs he had this, he had not gained a Foot of Land in* England. Hither therefore he came, with all his Might and Power, and beſieged it cloſely and vigorouſly, cutting a Trench from the Poſtern Gate right down to the River, which hath ſince been called the *Port Dyke*. But *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, chief Juſticiary of *England*, Warden of the Ports, and Conſtable of this Caſtle, defended it ſo bravely, that the *French* made nothing of it, but were forced to give it over: And as *Lambard* obſerves, the Delivery of this Land from foreign Servitude at that Time, was entirely owing to the Valour and Conduct of this Gallant and great Earl of *Kent*.

In the Time that this *Hubert de Burgh* was Conſtable of this Caſtle, *A. D.* 1263, he changed, with King *Henry* the IIId's Conſent, the Service of Caſtle-Guard here into a Payment of Money; the Land being charged with 10*s.* for every Warder whom it was bound to find: And henceforth the Owners became diſcharged from all perſonal Service and Attendance for ever. And this new Rent was called *Caſtleward*. He influenced the King alſo to releaſe, by his Free Charter, the Cuſtom of Forage due to this Caſtle. After which he new regulated the Guard and Watch kept here, and increaſed the Number of the Gariſon and Warders. As appears by a Charter now in the Hands of my good Friend *Peter le Neve*, Eſq; *Norroy*. The Words are theſe:

——— *Tandem Rex & Magnates ſecum conſiderantes non eſſe tutum Alienigenum & alterius Regis hominem habere Cuſtodiam Principalis Caſtri totius Regni; faciebant gratum Domino de Fiennes alibi, &c. Et Dominus Hubertus factus eſt Conſtabularius, &c. Qui perpendens quod non eſſet tutum pro Caſtro pro quolibet menſe habere novos Cuſtodes ad Wardam, procurabat per aſſenſum Regis & omnium militum prædictorum quod quilibet miles mitteret pro Warda unius Menſis x s. & quod inde ſtiparentur certi Homines electi & jurati, tam* Milites *quam* Pedites *ad Caſtrum cuſtodiendum, &c.*

And thus it ſtood till King *Henry* the VIIIth did by Act of Parliament, in his 32d Year, alter both the Place and the Penalty of the Payment of theſe Caſtleward Rents: For whereas before they were payable only in this Caſtle, and doubled perpetually for every Default, it was now ordered, that the Rents ſhould be paid into the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*; and the Forfeiture or *Surſiſe*, as 'twas called, ſhould be the double of the Rent only for once. He likewiſe, ſaith *Lambard*, beſtowed the Yearly Fee of 160 *l.* upon the Lord Warden and Conſtable, and maintained here a great many Soldiers; as he did alſo in the Caſtles of *Deal*, *Walmer*, *Sandown*, &c.

In the Barons Wars againſt King *Henry* the IIId, *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter* their Leader, got *Dover* Caſtle out of the King's Poſſeſſion, and held it during his Life: And hither he uſed to ſend ſuch eminent Priſoners as he took in Battel. As he did in particular the King's Son, afterwards King *Edward* the Iſt. Some of which Priſoners after the Earl's Fall, aſſiſted King *Edward* the Iſt, in the Recovery of this Caſtle; for he beſieged it with Vigor, and took it; leaving in it, as Priſoner, *Guy*, this *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Son. But he corrupted his Keepers ſoon after, and made his Eſcape.

And to give you one Inſtance more of the Importance of this Caſtle in the Opinion of our Anceſtors: *Matthew Paris* tells us, That when King *Henry* the IIId invited over his own Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, then King of the *Romans*, to come and ſee him, and to viſit alſo his Lands here: The Barons would neither let him, nor the King who came hither to meet him, enter into this Caſtle; nor any of their Re-

Retinue: So jealous were they of a Place of such Strength being in the Hand of the King or his Friends.

In King *Richard* the Ist's Reign, when he was Abroad *Santering* in the *Holy Land*, *William Longchamp* Bishop of *Ely*, the Chancellor and Regent of all *England*, first got into his Possession the Revenues of the Archbishop of *York*, and then imprisoned in this Castle *Godfrey*, the King's Brother, and Archbishop Elect of that Province. He caused him to be seized here as he came back from *Rome*, where he had been for his Consecration and Pall. But the King's other Brother, afterwards King *John*, raised a Force, and released the Archbishop, and drove the insolent Regent to take Refuge in this Castle himself; and he was afterward forced to live an obscure Life with *Matthew de Clere*, then Lord Warden and Sheriff of *Kent*, who had married his Sister.

From the Manuscript above-mentioned of Mr. *Darell*'s it appears, that *Hengist* the *Saxon* made his Brother *Horsa* Governor of this Place.

Eadbald King of *Kent* founded a College for Secular Canons here, which stood near the *Porta Coltonis*. But King *Wightred* afterwards removed them down into the Town; of which more in its proper Place. This *Kentish* King also built a Wall to defend *Dover* Town against the Sea.

Darell tells us also, that anciently there were in *Dover* Castle all these following Towers.

1. The *Turris Albranci*, or *Rokesleiana*; so called from one *Rokesley* who was his Deputy; and *William de Albrancis*, who had the Custody and Propriety of it.

2. *Chilham* Tower; called also *Chaldercott*, from *Fulbert de Dover*'s Deputy of that Name.

3. *Hurst Tower.*

4. *Arsick Tower*; from *William de Arsick* abovementioned. This was also called afterwards *Say Tower*, from *Godfride de Say*, who in King *Henry* the IIId's Time had the Custody, and was liable for the Repair of it: For which the King gave him *Langdon* near *Folkstone*, and *Pevington* by *Pluckley*.

5. *Gatton Tower.*

6. *Beauchamp's Tower.* This was called afterwards the *Marshal Tower*; from one of the *Beauchamp*'s being made *Marshal*.

7. *Ports* and *Gastings Tower*: Latterly this was called *Turris Mariana*, because it was rebuilt by Queen *Mary* the Ist.

8. *Newgate* or *Fiennes Tower.* Here *John de Fiennes* lived himself; and this was the usual Place of Justice.

9. *Clopton Tower*: So called because it was rebuilt by one *Clopton* of *Suffolk*.

10. *Terris Dei inimica.*

11. *Crevils*, or the Earl of *Norfolk's Tower.* This stood right against the Bridge; which *Darell* saith the *Romans* built here with great Art. Near this Tower was a large Vault or Cave; out of which both Horse and Foot could issue or sally, if the Castle were attacked: 'Twas thought to have been the Work of the famous *Hubert de Burgo*, when he was Constable here: And in our Author's Time it was called the *Barbacan.*

12. *St. John's Tower.* And near this was also another Vault or Cave, for the same Purpose as the other. Towards the Maintenance of this Tower, Lands were given by the Crown, in *Betshanger*, *Bleakstone*, *Rhadegaud*, *Wapingholt*, *Witfield*, *Tonterege*, *Hartbanger*, and *Ham.*

13. *The Watch Tower.* This was maintained by the Inhabitants of *Swinfield.*

14. *Averranches*, afterwards *Mansells Tower*: Towards the Repair of which the Crown gave *Alkeham* and *Maltaniam*, as *Darell* calls it; perhaps the Manor of *Malmains* in *Alkeham.*

15. *Pencheſter Tower*; which took its Name from *Stephen de Pencheſter.* It was kept in Repair by Lands given to the *Pencheſter* Family by the Crown for this Purpose: And they lay about *Postling*, *Horton*, *Rucking*, and *Blackmanstone.*

16. *Godwine's Tower.* This stood by the Back-Gate; and was repaired by Land lying in *Goodnestone*, vulgo *Gunston.* And it was out of this Gate that the Brave *Hubert de Burgh* made that Sally, by which he drove off *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of *France*, and made him raise the Siege of this Place.

17. *Turres Eschefordenses*, or the *Ashford Towers*, were Three, and placed upon the long Wall.

18. *Valence*; afterwards *Mortimer*'s Tower, was built near the Sea.

19. *Clinton's Tower.* Near this stood the Chapel or Church of King *Lucius*; which was built in the Form of a Cross, and had a strong Square Tower of its own, at the *West* End. And here the Annals of *Dover* say, was an Altar which was used by *Austin* the Monk.

20. *Colton Gate*: This stood at the *West* End of King *Lucius*'s Church, and had a large Tower belonging to it; and from hence went a Wall and a Ditch along by the Place where the Colledge of Canons formerly stood to the,

21. *Harecourt Tower.*

22. *Duke of Suffolk's Tower.* This had good Lodgings and Accommodations made in it by King *Edward* the IVth; who laid out 10000 *l.* in building and beautifying this Castle.

23. The *Royal Gate* of the Castle, had Three Towers belonging to it: And here *Manimoth*, who was Marshal in King *William* the Ist's Reign, had his Habitation.

24. The *Square Tower*: In the middle of the Church or Chapel here, Mr. *Somner* thinks to have been the very *Roman Specula* or Watch Tower; because it hath Holes made in it of all Sides, to espy or look out: And he judges this rather to have been it, than the

25. *Kings Keep* or *Dungeon*: Because in this are no manner of *Roman* Bricks or Tiles, which do plentifully shew themselves in the former. And indeed this *Keep* was built *A. D.* 1153, by King *Henry* the IId, and probably was called the *Kings Keep* from him. He also enclosed the Dungeon about with a new Wall.

It is indeed a great Question, Whether either the Tower at the *West* End (though that bids fairest for it) or the Square one in the middle between the Chancel and Nave of this Church, were ever the actual Work of the *Romans*: They seem to me to have an Appearance of a much later Date, even since the Conquest; but I doubt not but they contain in them *Roman* Materials; and were erected out of the Ruins of the ancient *Roman* Buildings here. And as for that Tower in the Middle, it cannot be older than the Body of the Church, because it stands on the Four Arches or inner Coins of the Building; as is usual in the *Norman* Way of Architecture.

The *Roman Specula* or Watch Tower therefore it self is probably long ago decayed; but another may well be supposed to have been built in its Room, and out of its Ruins; which that at the *West* End of the Church appears to me to have been. However,

I agree with Mr. *Somner* entirely, as to the placing of the *Pharos* or *Light-House*; which *Twine* saith, he saw almost entire; and think the Ruins called the *Devil's Drop*; and which *Darell*, and some others, call *Ara Cæsaris*; on the

the Hill over-againſt this Caſtle, was certainly the Place of its Situation. On this high Hill, by the *Devil's Drop*, are ſolemnly ſworn all the Lord Wardens of the *Cinque Ports*. And the Vulgar call this Place *Bredin Stone*; here all the Courts are kept, and moſt Buſineſs relating to the Ports is now done.

Below the Caſtle, under its ſteepeſt Cliff near the Sea, is a ſtrong Fort built; as is alſo another oppoſite to it on the *Weſtern* Side of the Harbour.

Beſides the great Sum laid out by King *Edward* the IVth, as is above-mentioned; King *Henry*, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, were at a conſiderable Expence, in the Repair of this Caſtle: And King *Charles* the Iſt laid out a good deal of Money here to prepare it for the Reception of his Queen *Henrietta Maria*, at her firſt coming over from *France*; and whom he here entertained.

Anciently here was a Commiſſary, who held his Court in this Caſtle; a Lieutenant, Marſhal, Learned Steward, Clerk of the *Exchequer*, Gentleman Porter, Four Yeoman Porters, a Serjeant at Arms, a Serjeant of the Admiralty, who was of old the Marſhal's Deputy: Serjeants to Arreſt, Serjeants of Artillery, a Serjeant to ſerve Proceſſes from the Caſtle-Court Gate: An Armourer, Smith, Plumber, Carpenter, Two Warreners, and a Prieſt; whoſe Houſe, *Kilburn* ſaith, was called *Cocklecoe*: And all theſe had Stipends or Salaries.

A. D. 1580. *April* 6. An Earthquake was felt here; which threw down a Piece of the Cliff, with Part of the Caſtle ſtanding on it next the Sea.

In the Church here lay the Effigies of Sir *Robert Aſhton*, Lord-Warden and Conſtable of the Caſtle, in the Year 1384: He had a Patent for Life, with a Salary of 300 *l. per Ann.* A Man of great Note and Eminence; for in the 42d Year of King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, he was made Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet from the Mouth of the River *Thames*, *Weſtward*. Three Years afterwards he was Juſticiary of *Ireland*; and Three Years after that, Treaſurer of the King's *Exchequer* here: He was alſo Executor of that Prince's laſt Will and Teſtament. He gave the great Bell in this Church. But that and its Fellows are now all removed from hence, and were made a Preſent of to the Church of *Portſmouth*; as I am informed.

Here alſo was buried *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, who was Lord-Warden of the Ports in King *James* the Iſt's Reign.

Either in this Caſtle, which I think probable, or elſe in the Town below, as appears by the *Notitia* of the *Weſtern* Empire, lay the *Præpoſitus Militum Tungricanorum*, with his Men in Gariſon; *ſub Diſpoſitione Viri ſpectab. Comitis Littoris Saxonici.*

The Draught of *Dover* Caſtle hereunto annexed, is a Copy of one in *Darell*'s Manuſcript Book, ſo often above-mentioned; and expreſſes I ſuppoſe, the State of it as it was ſtanding in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

On King *William* the Iſt's Death, *Eudo*, who was his Steward, ſeized on this and the Caſtles of *Haſting*, *Pevenſey*, &c. in order to ſecure the Kingdom to *William Rufus*.

4. *AYNSFORD* Caſtle. This doth not appear to have been a Place of any Strength, but rather an embattled Manſion of the Ancient Family of the *Eynsfords*, and afterwards of the *Arſicks*. The Ruins of it were viſible in *Philpot*'s Time. It, and the Eſtate belonging to it, and holding of it, might make up ſome of the Eighteen Knights Fees, which King *William* the Iſt gave to *Robert de Arſick* for his Aſſiſtance of *John de Fiennes* in the Guard of *Dover* Caſtle: Another of his Knights Fees lay at *Mapleſcombe*; another at *Fremingham* or *Farningham*; a Fourth at *Combe*, and a Fifth at *Bekewell* in this County. The reſt lay in *Oxfordſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Lincolnſhire*.

5. *FOLKSTONE* Caſtle. *Philpot* ſaith, That *Eadbald* King of *Kent*, built a Caſtle at the *South* Part of the Town of *Folkſtone*; on whoſe Ruins, after it had fallen to decay, *William de Averranches* erected another Fortification, the Remains of which were ſtill, he ſaith, in ſome Meaſure viſible. But *Lambard* ſaith, it is ſo ſwallowed up by the Sea, as to be departed out of Sight (*a*): Only ſome broken Walls, in which are ſeen *great Bricks*, the Marks of *Britiſh Buildings*, do remain. But what he means by calling them *Britiſh* Buildings, I can ſcarce comprehend: Though I find Mr. *Camden*, *Burton*, and ſome others, uſing the ſame Ways of Expeſſion for *Bricks* and Buildings, which are certainly either Works of *Roman* Hands, or of the *Britons* under their Direction. For that the *Britons*, before the *Romans* came hither, did ever make ſuch Kind of *Bricks*, or had any eminent Buildings either of Brick or Stone, is what I think we have no manner of Reaſon to conclude.

(*a*) Peram. p. 176.

Mr. *Camden* thinks this Town of *Folkſtone* to have been one of thoſe Places, where, in the Reign of *Theodoſius* Junior, the *Romans* placed Forts to keep off the *Saxons*; and Watch-Towers (let me add) to diſcover their Approaches. One of the latter of which, probably, might be placed on *Caſtle Hill*; which lies about a Mile and an half *North North Weſt* from *Folkſtone*; and of which I have there ſpoken. But *Caſtle Hill* could not be *this Caſtle* mentioned by *Lambard* and *Philpot*, ſince both agree, that the Sea hath waſhed away and deſtroyed it; as it did the Nunnery and Four Pariſh Churches.

And 'tis much more probable that the *Roman* Gariſon, if ſuch was here, was placed about the *Specula* or Watch-Tower at *Caſtle Hill*, than ſo low down towards the Water, as *Lambard* places the Site of *Folkſtone* Caſtle. Though the *Romans* might build, or teach the *Britons* to do ſo, below in the Town; and that they might there alſo place a Fort to keep off the *Saxon* Pirates, and by this means make uſe here of ſuch Bricks or Tiles, as they did in other Places, I think very probable: And this will account for ſuch having been formerly found there.

GODDARDS Caſtle. See an Account of it in *Thurnham*.

HEVER Caſtle. See in *Hever*.

KEMSING Caſtle. This, *Philpot* ſaith, was a Place of Strength in King *Henry* the IId's Reign: *Falcatius de Brent*, jun. being Chattelan thereof. But 'tis now gone to perfect Ruin, and I believe was demoliſhed in or before King *Edward* the Iſt's Time; becauſe then I find it only ſtiled a Manor, and in the Poſſeſſion of *Otho de Grandiſon*. Placit. Coron. & Quo Warranto, in 21. K. E. 1.

LABORNE, or more truly *Leybourn*-Caſtle; *Kilburn* ſaith, and that as long ago as the Reign of King *William* the Iſt, this Place was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Leybourn*: And *Philpot* ſaith, that it was built by ſome of that Family, and was eſteemed anciently as a Place of Strength. But he doth not carry its Age higher than King *Richard* the Iſt.; and then he finds *Roger de Leybourn* to have been one of thoſe *Kentiſh* Knights who accompanied that Prince into

into the Holy-Land, and aſſiſted him at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*. Another *Roger de Leybourn*, is in the Liſt of thoſe who attended King *Henry* the IIId. in his Expedition into *Gaſcony*, in the 37th Year of his Reign; and afterwards he was deeply engaged with *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, in his Rebellion againſt that King: But he had the good luck to be pardoned at the Pacification of *Kenelworth*, in the 50th Year of that Prince. He charges him alſo with killing *Ernulfus de Monteney*, at a meeting of the Round Table in the 36th of King *Henry* the IIId. And ſaith, he married the Counteſs of *Wincheſter*. Sir *Henry*, and Sir *Simon de Leybourn* were both Knighted by King *Edward* the Iſt. at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, in the 28th Year of that Prince; and *William de Leybourn*, the Son of *Roger*, was in that Reign frequently ſummoned to Parliament as a Baronet: And by that Title ſubſcribed with the King and the reſt of the Peerage, to that Letter which *A. D.* 1301. that King ſent to the Pope, to juſtify the Grounds of his War with *Scotland*. This *William*, he ſaith, was the Son of *Roger de Leybourn*, who was Sheriff of this County in the 48th and 50th Years of King *Henry* the IIId. And I find him claiming Free-Warren and other Privileges of a Mannor, for this Place, before the Juſtices Itinerant for this County, in the 21ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt. The laſt Male of this Family, was another *Roger de Leybourn*, who left this Caſtle, and a very great Eſtate, to his only Daughter *Juliana*: She was married, firſt to *John de Haſtings*, and afterwards to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*; but had no Child by either, and deceaſed in the 43d of King *Edward* the IIId. without any Heir that could bring any juſt Claim to her Eſtate; which therefore eſcheated to the Crown. And King *Richard* the 2d in his 9th Year, granted this Caſtle and Mannor to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*: But he being not long after attainted for High-Treaſon, it came to the Crown again: And in the 12th of King *Richard* the IId. was granted to the Abbey of *Grace* on *Tower-Hill*: Where it continued till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries.

And then in the 37th of K. *Henry* the VIIIth. was granted to Sir *Edward North*, who not long after ſold it to *Robert Goſnold*; and he in the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*, parted with it to *Robert Godden*, whoſe Arms are now remaining in the Glaſs-Windows; but in a ſhort time, he Sold it to Sir *John Lewſon*, who parted with it the ſame way to *Henry Clerk*, Serjeant at Law, and Recorder of the City of *Rocheſter*; and his Son and Heir *Francis Clerk*, Eſq; was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time: From him it deſcended to *Gilbert Clerk*, Eſquire, of *Derbyſhire*; and thence went by Purchaſe to Captain *William Saxby* of *Grange* in this Pariſh, who is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

This Caſtle is now quite decayed and ruined, and hath only a Farm-Houſe in it.

(a) P. 64. Part 2. Mr. *Batteley*, in his Edition of *Somner's Canterbury*, ſaith, (*a*) that this Mannor and Caſtle did once belong to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and was alienated to the King, by the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter, in the 25th of King *Henry* the VIIIth. But how to reconcile this with *Philpot*'s Account above given I can't ſee: Nor is it mentioned, either in Mr. *Somner*'s, or his own Liſt of the Mannors in this County, which belonged before that Time to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

LEEDS-Caſtle: *Kilburn* ſaith, he finds that one *Ledian*, a *Saxon*, and Chief Counſellor to King *Ethelbert* the IId. did about 850 Years ago raiſe here a Fort or Caſtle to ſecure himſelf againſt the *Danes*. Tho it was after waſted by them, and ſo continued, till the Reign of King *William* the Iſt. And then Sir *Hugh Crevequer*, a *Norman* Nobleman, and one of the 8 Cheif Captains, or Lieutenant Governors of *Dover* Caſtle, built, or rather began to build a Caſtle here (as *Stow* ſaith in his Annals) in the Sixth Year of that Prince; and which was finiſhed by *Adam* his Grandſon.

And by the Bolt of the *Catapulta*, and ſome other *Roman* Antiquities, which have been found here, one may reaſonably conclude, that it might be a Place of ſome Note, and perhaps Strength, even in the *Romans* Time.

Philpot ſaith, That both the Town and Caſtle of *Leeds* were in the 20 of K. *William* the Iſt. as appears by *Domeſday*, aſſigned to *Hamon de Crevequer*, (whom *Kilburn* and *Darell* call *Hugh*,) for his Aſſiſtance of *John de Fiennes*, in the Guard of *Dover* Caſtle; And that he choſe this for the Capital Seat of the Barony of *Crevequer*, and of *Chetham* near *Rocheſter*; for of that Place he and ſome of his Poſterity wrote themſelves Barons. And here he erected a ſtupendous Caſtle, which from its being environed with Water, was called the *Moat*. This *Hamon de Crevequer*, whoſe Seal, or at leaſt that of ſome of his Deſcendants, was a *Croſs Couped, born upon a Heart*; married, ſaith *Philpot*, the only Daughter and Heir of *William de Averrenches*, Baron of *Folkſtone*; and by her had *Robert de Crevequer*, who by his Diſloyalty, loſt his Sovereign's Favour, and ruined himſelf. * After which it ſeems to have ſtaid in the Crown till King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; and then that Prince gave this Mannor and Caſtle to *Roger de Leybourn*, in Exchange for ſome Lands, which he had at *Trotteſclive* in this County (*b*). But not long after it got into the Crown again. For King *Edward* the IId. in his 10th Year, granted this Caſtle and Mannor, with the Advowſon of *Leeds* Priory, to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badelſmere*, Great Grandſon of *Gunceline*, who with his Brother *Ralph de Badelſemere*, accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt. into the Holy-Land; and were at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*.

(b) Pat. 52. H. 3.

And *Gunceline* his Father, was Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter* in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, a Place then of great Truſt and Honour. But as this *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere* had a great Eſtate in this County, (for he had the Barony of *Fits-Bernard* at *Kingſdown*, *Tong Caſtle*, *Chilham Caſtle*, *Ridlingſwould*, and *Hothfeild*;) ſo his Pride and Ambition was proportionable to it; and at laſt proved his Ruin and Deſtruction. The Occaſion of which was this: *Iſabella*, King *Edward* the Iſt's Queen going on a Pilgrimage to *Canterbury*, and being benighted, deſired to lodge in this Caſtle: Which ſhe thought ſhe might well expect from *Badeleſmere*, who had been long the King her Husband's Steward: But when ſhe ſent her Marſhal before to give Notice of her Approach, he was denied Admittance, and told plainly, That neither the Queen nor any of her Retinue ſhould come into the Caſtle without a Letter from Lord *Badeleſmere*, who was then Abroad. The Poor Queen was loth to believe ſhe ſhould receive ſuch a rude Anſwer, therefore went her ſelf, but was treated after the ſame manner, and forced to take up with ſuch Lodgings as ſhe could get in the Neighbourhood, in

* The *Tower* Records, Clauſ. 1ſt of *Edward* the 1ſt M. 8. in dors. make *Robert de Crevequer* to have given this Caſtle then called the *Moat*, to *William de Leybourn*, which perhaps the Grantee got him to do, the better to confirm the Title from the Crown.

that

that Extremity. But complaining to the King of this Indignity, he reſented it ſo warmly, as that gathering an Army together about *London*, he immediately marched down hither, and laid Siege to the Caſtle, ſoon carried it, and hanged up the Chatellan, or Governor, *Thomas Colepeper*, who denied the Queen Entrance, and held it out againſt him †. He ſends alſo the Wife and Children of *Badeleſmer*, whom he found in the Caſtle to the *Tower*, and ſeiz'd upon his Goods and Treaſure. Upon this, *Badeleſmer* aſſociates with the Barons againſt the King, but unſuccesfully: For their Forces were defeated by King *Edward*; and *Badeleſmer* and *Aſhburnham* being taken Priſoners amongſt others, were Beheaded at *Canterbury*. On which Execution, this Caſtle and Mannor returning to the Crown, a Grant of it was made to Archbiſhop *Arundel*, whoſe Ambition was as great as his Birth; and who was then alſo Conſtable of the new-erected Caſtle of *Queenborough*, in the Iſle of *Shepey*. After his Death it came to the Crown again, and was a good while eſteemed as one of the King's Houſes; and as ſuch, put under the Cuſtody of ſome Eminent *Kentiſh* Gentleman. In King *Henry* the IVth's Time it ſeems to have been a Place of Note and Strength; if it be true, that King *Richard* the IId. was ſent Priſoner hither, as many of our Writers relate. But I think it was to the Caſtle of *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire*; becauſe 'tis ſaid by the Hiſtorians, that from thence he was removed to *Pontfract* in the ſame County.

In King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, *Ralph St. Leger*, Eſquire, was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Leeds*, and had one of the Parks alſo annexed to it in his Grant, for then there were two, tho' now neither is to be ſeen. And the Fee Simple continued in the Crown, * till King *Edward* the VIth. in his 4th Year granted it to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*: And who had done very great Services in that Kingdom. His great Grandſon Sir *Warham St. Leger*, ſold it to Sir *Richard Smith*; and his two Daughters joined in parting with it the ſame Way to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Holingbourn*, who ſettled it in Marriage upon his Son Sir *Cheney Colepeper*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Anno Dom. 1137. There being a Report, that King *Stephen* was Dead, *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, Baſe Brother to *Maud* the Empreſs, fortified this Caſtle, in order to further her Claim to the Crown; as many other Noblemen did others, in other places. But the King ſoon drove him out of it.

Anno Dom. 1437. Queen Dowager *Joan*, 2d Wife to King *Henry* the IVth. and Daughter to King *Charles* the Vth of *Navarre*, was upon a Charge of High Treaſon committed Priſoner to this Caſtle.

LULLINGSTON Caſtle: See *Lullingſtone*.

MILTON Caſtle: See *Kemſley Down* in *Milton* by *Sittingbourn*.

NEWENDEN Caſtle: See *Caſtle-Toll*, in *Newenden*.

QUEENBOROUGH Caſtle: This *Kilburn* fancies to be of a very ancient Foundation, and ſaith, That King *Edward* the IIId did re-edify and enlarge it in the 42d Year of his Reign. But *Philpot* and *Lambard* ſeem to make that great Prince the ſole Founder of it: Who at its firſt Erection, called it *Reginæ Burgus*, or *Queensborough*, in Honour of his Queen *Philippa*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Hainault* and *Holland*. He deſigned it as a Defence of the Mouth of the River *Medway*, againſt any Attempts from *France*, for the further Strength and Security of his Kingdom, and for a Refuge to the Inhabitants of the Iſland, in Caſe of any Invaſion, as the Letters Patents expreſs it. And in *A. D.* 1375. that King made many Ordinances here relating to Naval Affairs, which ſhew it then to have been a famous Place. In the Building of this Caſtle, the King was aſſiſted by that Great and Rich Prelate *William* of *Wickham*; who was Surveyor of the King's Works then, and afterwards made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Lord Privy-Seal, and at laſt Lord Chancellor.

He honoured the Governor of this Caſtle with the Title of Conſtable. And by the Catalogue of them here adjoined, it will appear ſeveral of them were very great and conſiderable Men.

Anno Dom. 1536. King *Henry* the VIIIth repaired and fortified this Caſtle, and at the ſame time built others, at *Deal*, *Walmer*, &c. for the Defence of the Sea Coaſts.

This Caſtle was ſtanding, ſtrong, and in good Repair, *A. D.* 1629. tho' there be now ſcarce any Remains of it viſible: The Ground where it ſtood is moated round; and there is a Well about 40 Fathom deep ſtill remaining. For Mr. *Johnſton*, in his Little Book, called *Iter Plantarum Inveſtigationis ergo ſuſceptum*, tells us, That he ſaw there a noble large Dining-Room, or Hall; where all the Arms of the Nobility and Eminent Gentry of *Kent*, were placed round the Top of it, and in the Middle, thoſe of Queen *Elizabeth*, with theſe Latin Verſes under in great Letters.

Lillia Virgineum Pectus, Regale Leonis
Significant, vivas virgo regaſq; Leo:
Umbra placet vultûs, vultus quia mentis Imago,
Mentis imago placet, mens quia plena Deo.
Virgo Deûm vita, Regina imitata regendo,
Viva mihi vivi fiat imago Dei.
Qui Leo de Juda eſt & Flos de Jeſſe Leones,
Protegat & Flores Elizabetha Tuos.

A. D. 1593.

A LIST of the Conſtables of *Queenborough* Caſtle.

1. *John Foxley*, in the 36th of King *Edward* the IIId.

2. *John* of *Gaunt*, in the 50th of King *Edward* the IIId.

3. *Robert de Vere*. in the 8th of King *Richard* the IId.

4. *Arnold Savage*, in the 16th of King *Richard* the IId. of *Bobbing*-Court in *Kent*: He lies buried in *Bobbing* Church: Married an *Eckingham*.

5. *William Scroop*, in the 20th of King *Richard* the IId.

6. Sir *Hugh Waterton*, in the 1ſt of King *Henry* the IVth.

7. Sir *John Cornwallis*, Lord *Fanhope*, and Knight of the Garter, in the 4th of King *Henry* the IV.

8. *Thomas Arundell*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the 10th of King *Henry* the IVth.

9. *Gilbert Umphreville*, in the 1ſt of King *Henry* the VIth.

10. *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 28th of King *Henry* the VIth.

11. *John*

† *Leland* ſaith, That one *Thomas de Aldine* was appointed Chatellan by *Badeleſmer*, but he either got out of the Way, or had the good Luck to be abſent when this happened.

* *Kilburn* ſaith, That in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, Sir *Henry Guldeford* re-edified it at the King's Charge.

11. *John Northwood*, Eſquire, in the 1ſt of King *Edward* the IV. He lies buried in *Milton* Church.

12. *George* Duke of *Clarence*.

13. *Thomas Wentsworth*, in the 1ſt of King *Richard* the IIId.

14. *Chriſtopher Collins*, in the 2d of King *Richard* the IIId.

15. *William Cheyney*, in the 1ſt of King *Henry* the VIIth.

16. Sir *Francis Cheney*, in the 2d of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

17. Sir *Thomas Cheyney* of *Shurland*, in the 3d of King *Henry* the VIIIth. He was Knight of the Garter, and buried at *Minſter* in this Iſland of *Sheppey*.

18. Sir *Robert Conſtable*, in the 1ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*.

19. Sir *Edward Hobby*. Mr. *Johnſon*, in his Book above-mentioned, ſaith, he ſaw at Mr. *Skelton*'s Houſe, then Miniſter of *Gillingham* in *Kent*, (1629.) ——

Vividam Effigiem, Patrûm memoria virtute bonarumque Literarum Studio Clariſſimi D. Hobæi cum hac Inſcriptione Sparſa & neglecta coegi. *In unum enim, magno ſumptu & Labore Nomina, Inſignia, & vivas, quo ad fieri potuit, Imagines Omnium hujus Caſtelli Conſtabilium Coegit & ultimo loco propriam poſuit. Quæ omnia temporum & ſordidorum injuriâ, diſperſa ſunt.*

20. *Philip*, Earl of *Pembrook* and *Montgomery*, Baron of *Shurland*, and Knight of the Garter.

RECULVER Caſtle. *Kilburn* tells us, that the Emperor *Severus*, about *A. D.* 295; and the *Sandwich* MSS. alſo ſay, that *Severus* built *Reculver* in the Iſle of *Tinlade*: Which I gueſs to be Corruption in the Writing, inſtead of *Ynlade*: For *Reculver* is ſituate near to the *North Inlet*, or *Ynlade*: As I have before obſerved, when I ſpake of *Sandwich* and *Thanet*.

And as this Place, in a Charter of King *Edmund*, *A. D.* 784. is called *Raculfceſter*; We may conclude, as Mr. *Burton* doth, in his Comment on the Itinerary of *Antonin. p.* 41. That this Place, as well as many others, whoſe Names end in *Cheſter*, aroſe from the Ruins of ſome old *Roman* Caſtrum: For the Ancient Stations, ſaith he, about the Wall, the Carcaſſes of many of which do at this Day appear, are called by the Country People *Cheſters*. And in the *Notitia Imperii occidentalis*, we read, that the Tribune, or firſt Captain of the Band of the *Vetaſians* lay here in Gariſon, at *Regulbium*. The Place of this Fort, Caſtrum and Watch-Tower, was no doubt on the riſing Ground whereon the Church now ſtands; and where the Palace of King *Ethelbert*, and afterwards the Monaſtery ſtood: For that was the moſt proper Situation for the Uſe it was intended for; And Mr. *Burton*'s Obſervation is very Juſt and True, *That all the* Roman *Colonies, Towns, Stations, or Forts, were generally ſet upon Hills*. And what their Uſe and Deſign was, we learn from *Gildas*'s Hiſtory, who ſpeaking of the *Romans* here, ſaith, *In Littore Oceani ad Meridiem quo Naves eorum babebantur, quia & inde Barbarorum irruptio timebatur, Turres per Intervalla ad Proſpectum Maris Collocabant*, &c. And all agree, that one of theſe *Watch Towers* was placed here at *Regulbium*, or *Reculver*: There were Four more ſuch in this County, of which I ſhall ſpeak in their proper Places. And as to the *Roman* Antiquities, *&c.* found here in ſuch a prodigious Quantity; I have already treated largely under the Word *Reculver*, in Part II. of this Hiſtory.

RICHBOROUGH. By *Leland* and *Philpot*, called *Ratesborough*. In *Latin Rutupiæ, Ritupis, Ritupiæ, Rutupis, Urbs Rutupina*; in *Saxon*, ſaith *Lambard*, Reptaceſter: And he takes the Name of *Richborough* to come from the *Britiſh* Word *Rhwyd*, which ſignifies a Net, in token that it was a Place of Fiſhing: But more likely as Mr. *Cambden* gueſſeth from *Rhyd-Tufith'*; from the *Sandy or Sandy-Bay* near it, at *Sandwich*. And in this Etymology, Mr. *Somner* alſo acquieſceth. And adds, that ſince we now call a bowed Place, or Turning in the River of *Thames*, &c. a *Reach*; he fancies *Richborough* to be compounded from *Reach* and *Berg*, or *Burgh*; i. e. a Hill or Caſtle, at or near the Reach or Creek (*a*). The Author of the Notes upon *Somner*, would derive it from the *Saxon* Hricge, to denote its high Situation; ſo that *Richborough* ſhould ſignify a *Burgh*, or Caſtle upon a Hill.

(*a*) Rom. Portsp. 17.

As to the *Latin* Name *Rutupiæ*, or *Rutubi*, Dr. *Batteley* in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, *p.* 31. ſhews from *Pliny*, that there were Rivers in *Italy*, called *Rutubæ*; and a Haven of the Name of *Rutubis* in *Mauritaniâ Tingitanâ*: As alſo a City in *Sicily*, called *Rutupe*: And to come nearer Home, as *Bede* and *Oroſius* call our *Rutupiæ, Portum Rutubi*; ſo there was a Haven in *Gaul* in *Julius Cæſars*'s Time, which had the ſame Name of *Portus Rutubi*: And therefore I think he conjectures very naturally, that in *Cæſar*'s Time, this Place might have the Name of *Rutubi*, from the *Gallick* one juſt abovementioned: Since as he obſerves, (*b*) Thoſe who came out of the *Belgick Gaul* into *Britain* (as no doubt our *Kentiſh* Inhabitants at firſt did) called their Towns and Cities here by the ſame Names with thoſe from whence they came. And this way no doubt we had the Names of *Belgæ, Attrebatii, Pariſij, Cenomagni*, &c. and perhaps our very *Cantii* from *Cantiâ*, a River in *Gallia Belgica*; as the *Iceni*, from the *Icean* Promontary, and the *Britons* themſelves from the *Britanni Belgici*. Dr. *Battely* alſo takes notice, that in the old Gloſſaries *Rutubari* ſignifies to rage like the Sea: And he quotes *Noninus Marcellus*, for ſaying, that *Rutuba* is that Perturbation of the Water, which ariſes from the Sea's being agitated by contrary Winds; and in this Senſe we find *Lucian* ſpeaking of this Coaſt in *Lib.* VI.

(*b*) *De Bello Belgico Lib.* 12.

—— *Rutupinaque Littora fervent.*

But leſt the Reader ſhould think, I ſtay longer about the Name of this Place than it deſerves; I muſt deſire him to take notice, that it hath been very much Celebrated by all our own Modern Writers of Antiquities, as well as taken notice by moſt of the Ancient ones. As by *Lucan*, *Juvenal*, and *Auſonius*, by *Tacitus*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and *Oroſius*: 'Tis mentioned in *Ptolomy*'s Geography, and *Antonines*'s Itenerary; in the *Peutingerian* Tabes, and the Index of *Ravennas*, and in the *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*.

Nay, Dr. *Batteley* thinks, that the Inſcription mentioned by *Cambden*, when he treats about the Name of *Britain*; which *there* ſtands *Nymphis Φ. N. D. Britton Triputien.* Φ ſhould be read *Riputien*: And that even that is ſtill a Tranſpoſition of the Letters, inſtead of *Ritupien*: And indeed, tho' this may ſeem a little ſtrained, and therefore I don't build much upon it; yet certain it is, as *Batteley* ſhews, that ſuch Tranſpoſitions are not unuſual, of which he gives ſeveral Inſtances: As in καμυδολανον, for *Camulodunum*: Δοδυνος for Βοδυνος, *&c.*

And under this famous Name of *Richborow*, or *Rutupiæ*, there are three Things often mentioned by the Hiſtorical Writers, both Ancient and Modern; which will require our particular Regard, and to be treated of ſeperately, *viz.* The *Haven*, the *City*, and the *Caſtle*.

Richborow *Haven.*

The *Haven*, or *Portus Rutipinus*, hath formely been very Eminent, and celebrated in ancient Hiſtory. It was ſuch an one as the *Greeks* called ἀπροσόρμους; which had a Paſſage into it both Ways, and was *Landlocked* from Storms and bad Weather; and in the Itinerary of *Antonine*, it ſeems to be called *Portus*, καὶ ἔξοχην, becauſe there was no other ſo noted, Eminent and Large. And it had, as it were, two Parts; the *outer* one from *Richborow* towards the Sea *Eaſterly*; and the *Inner* one from *Richborow* to *Reculver*.

At this Harbour, which the Iſland of *Thanet* did anciently ſecure, in a good Meaſure, from the Rage of the Winds and Sea; ſo that Ships might lie here landlocked, and therefore was like that deſcribed by *Virgil. Æneid.* 1.

—— Inſula Portum
Efficit objectu Laterûm.——

At this Port, I ſay, 'tis highly probable, that St. *Paul*, the great Apoſtle of the Gentiles, landed, when he came hither to preach the Goſpel to the *Britains*: And that he did come hither on that kind Errand, no one will doubt, after what the moſt Learned Biſhops *Uſher* and *Stillingfleet* have ſaid upon that Subject (*a*). And one would think *Venentius Fortunatus* alſo, as Dr. *Batteley* obſerves, had deſcribed this Haven, when ſpeaking of St. *Paul*'s coming hither, he ſaith,

(*a*) *In Antiq. Eccles. Britan.* P. 4. *& in Origin. Britan.* P. 37.

Tranſiit Oceanum, vel quâ facit Inſula Portum. (*b*)

(*b*) In vitâ St. Martini.

Near ſome part of it, towards the Mouth of its *Eaſtern* Entrance, as I have already hinted from the Judicious Author of the *Antiq. Rutupin*; 'tis highly probable, *Julius Cæſar* landed in both his Expeditions hither, of which more hereafter; and it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that *Claudius* the Emperor, and *Veſpaſian*, did likewiſe make this their Place of Landing. But certain it is from *Tacitus*, that *Agricola* did ſo: As alſo did *Lupicinus*, who was ſent hither by *Conſtantius*: as well as *Theodoſius*, when appointed to come hither by *Valentinian*: As we learn from *Ammian. Marcell.* xx. 1. and xxvii. 8. And I queſtion not but it was the moſt uſual Place of Landing, when any Perſons, Merchants, or others, came hither from Abroad.

Perhaps the particular Time of its being ſubdued by the *Romans*, and being uſed and fortified by them as *their Port*, was about *A. D.* 47. when *Claudius* ſent firſt hither *Aulus Plautius*, and after came himſelf. *Plautius* divided his Forces into 3 Parts, leſt attempting to Land all at one Place, the Expedition might have miſcarried. Here then was the Place, and this the firſt Time that the *Romans* did any great Matters in *Britain*.

Whoever indeed ſhould now ſee the Place where once this moſt famous Harbour was, and know nothing of the ancient State of it, would think it very extravagant to talk of a good Haven, where now there is ſcarce any Water at all.

Dives olim veteri Romæ dum regna manebant;
Nunc tantum limus, Statio & malefida Carinis.

But we learn from *Solinus* and *Bede*, and ſeveral ancient Charters, That this was once in a very different Caſe from what it appears in at preſent. The former of theſe Authors tells us, That the Iſland of *Thanet* was ſeparated from the main Land of *Kent*, by a ſmall *Æſtuary* (*c*). And the latter calls that *Æſtuary*, the River of *Wantſumu*, and ſaith it was 3 Furlongs over, and extended it ſelf each way into the Sea, *viz.* one way towards *Sandwich*, and the other towards *Regulbium* or *Reculver*, where it went out into the Sea at *Northmutha*. And as this Harbour thus ſituated; and having one Mouth opening into the Sea at *Sandwich*, was frequently called the Harbour of *Sandwich*, as well as the *Portus Rutipinus*; ſo the other Mouth of it, which opened *Northward* into it, near *Reculver*, occaſioned that Place to be called ſometimes *Rutupium* and *Rutubi*; and therefore there being two *Rutupiæ*, *Richborough*, and *Reculver*; they are almoſt always mentioned by the *Latin* Writers, in the *Plural Number*, by the Name of *Rutupiæ*: And all the Coaſt contiguous to them, was called, *Littus Rutupinum*.

(*c*) Cap. 24.

And this continued a tolerable good Harbour above 1000 Years after the Time which *Solinus* mentions it: For it appears by the *Saxon* Chron. *A. D.* 1009; that the greateſt Fleet which ever had been then built in *England*, were ſent to this Harbour, and ordered to lye there to prevent the Incurſions of the *Danes*. And *Florence* of *Worceſter* ſaith, that in the ſame Year alſo, *Turkil* the *Dane*, with an innumerable Fleet of *Daniſh* Ships, who had joined him, came into this Harbour. And *A. D.* 1052. *Harold*'s Fleet having ſpoiled the Coaſts of *Eaſt Kent*, came into this Port by the *Sandwich* Mouth; and went out of it by the *other*, i. e. *Northmouth*, towards *London* (*d*). Indeed Mr. *Somner*, and the laſt Editor of the *Saxon* Chronicles, miſtake this *Northmuth*, for a Place in the River *Medway*; which one would much wonder at in the *former*, who was ſo very well acquainted with *Kent*.

(*d*) *Sax. Chron. An.* MLII.

I think I need ſpend no time in ſhewing, that the old Harbour of *Sandwich*, was the ſame with this *Portus Rutupinus*, after what *Somner* hath ſaid on this Subject, in his *Roman* Ports and Forts: For 'tis ſufficient to tell you, that the Deſcriptions of both agree, as to the *Bounds* of it, and Entrances into it, ſo exactly, that there can be no doubt about it. And perhaps it may be ſome Confirmation of it to take notice, that *Harpsfield*, in his Hiſtory, p. 634, calls the Friars Carmelites, who had a Houſe in *Sandwich* Town, *Prates Rutupini*. And I don't queſtion, but that ſince *Reculver* was reckoned one of the *Rutupiæ*; ſo all the Coaſt from about the *North Inlet*, round about *Thanet*, and ſo to the *South* Foreland, was anciently called *Littus Rutipinum*: And which is celebrated by *Juvenal* for its *Oyſters*, *Sat.* IV. in theſe Words,

——— Rutupinove Edita fundo
Oſtrea.——

But as eminent as this *Portus Rutupinus* hath, you ſee, thus anciently been; there is now nothing to be ſeen of that *Noble and Safe Road* for Ships, which lay between the Iſland of *Thanet* and the Main; there being hardly any Water at all at one End of it; and at the other, by *Sandwich*, ſo little, that the Harbour is almoſt quite ſpoiled; and the Town by that means, proportionably gone to ruin and decay.

After this Harbour became ſubject to ſome Inconveniences, as probably it did about the latter End of the *Romans* Time; then *Dover*, or *Dubris* began to be uſed as a Port, and after that the *Portus Lemanis*: Of which ſee more in their proper Places.

Before I leave this Port, give me leave further with Dr. *Batteley*, to take notice of two Things. Firſt, that the *Portus Trutulenſis*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, in *vitâ Agricolæ*, as the Station of the *Roman* Fleet, was, as *Beatus Rhenanus* ſuggeſts, the ſame with our *Portus Rutipinus*; and was ſo called from the *Trutæ* or *Trutulæ*, i. e. the Trouts, which then probably might be very Eminent in this Road; as they are to this Day in the Stream or River that runs into it.

And alſo, That the Deſcription which *Cæſar de Bell. Gallic. Lib.* V. gives of this Iſland of *Britain*; *Inſula natura Triquetra, cujus unum Latus eſt*

contra

contra Galliam; hujus lateris alter angulus, qui eſt ad Cantium, quo ferè omnes è Gallia Naves appelluntur, ad orientem ſolem; inferior ad meridiem ſpectat. Though moſt of our Writers have agreed to refer it to *Dover*; yet may with equal Propriety be ſuppoſed to relate to this Place; and then it will prove, that this Port was the uſual one, which the Ships from *Gaul* frequented. For *Cæſar* here ſpeaking of the whole Coaſt of *Kent*, or *Cantium*, calls that Part of it which he viſited, and lay open to *Gaul*, and to the Riſing Sun, *Cantium*: He ſaith nothing of *Dover*. And therefore ſince the whole Coaſt hereabouts was called *Litus Rutupinum*, and not *Dubrinum*; 'tis natural to conclude the Place where the *Gallick* Ships arrived, was this Port, and not that of *Dover*, which ſeems not then to have been in uſe.

And beſides this; when *Cæſar* ſaith, that the Port frequented by the *Gallick* Ships lay open to the *Eaſt*, and the other Parts of *Cantium* to the *South*; 'tis plain by the Former he cannot mean *Dover*: Which as *Somner* rightly judges, was not a Port till towards the Decline of the *Roman* Empire here.

Richborough City. As to the next Thing to be diſcuſſed about *Richborough*, whether there was ever a City here, many Things may be ſaid. Dr. *Batteley* thinks that it was famous as *ſuch*, and even as a Place of Trade before the *Romans* came hither.

And *Oroſius* and *Burton* both call it a City; *Ptolomy* reckons it one of the Three principal Cities of *Kent*: Of which as he makes *London* one, ſo perhaps *Reculver* was then the third; unleſs you will rather take in *Canterbury*.

But ſome fix this famous City of *Rutupiæ* in other Places: *Twine* at *Dover*, *Somner* at *Sandwich*; others at *Canterbury* (*a*), and even ſome at *Rochester* (*b*). As to the Two Places laſt named, 'tis not worth refuting the Opinion of ſuch Authors, as being Foreigners, know little of the Situation of our Towns. And that *Dover* or *Dubris*, and *Rutupiæ*, are two very diſtinct and different Places, is ſo plain from the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, from the *Peutingerian* Tables, and from the *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*, that I ſhall not ſpend Time to ſhew it. Thoſe indeed, as *Somner*, and ſome other, who incline to think *Sandwich* to have been the ancient City *Rutupiæ*, approach ſomething near it, but don't come exactly to the Truth. Which is plain from hence, that no manner of *Roman* Coins or Antiquities, have ever been found at *Sandwich*; and whoſe Situation is ſo low and unhealthy, as by no means to equal the other Places, where the *Romans* with great Care and Caution placed their Cities (*c*): But if a City there was, as *Bede* expreſsly calls it, and as ſuch innumerable Quantities of *Roman* Remains, and in the greateſt Variety here found, do ſeem to intimate; Mr. *Camden* hath certainly rightly placed it on the *Decline of* Richborough *Hill*; where Coins and other *Roman* Antiquities have very plentifully been found; and *Leland* ſaith, in far greater Quantity than any where in *England*. And *Somner* (*d*) and Dr. *Plott* in his Manuſcript Treatiſe of the *Roman* Ways, are certainly both very much miſtaken, to look for the City within the Caſtle; and to make *That* and the *Caſtle* but one and the ſame Place. For a poor little City it muſt be, which was contained within the Compaſs of Eight or Nine Acres of Ground: And that is the moſt that the Walls of *Richborough* Caſtle include.

Dr. *Batteley* thinks it to have been one of thoſe *Britiſh* Cities on the Sea Coaſt, which *Cæſar* ſaith were divided from the Territories of *Caſſibelane* by the *Thames*, Lib. V. 11. and though he uſes the word *Civitas* ſometimes, to ſignify a Number of Men living together in a Gild or Society; yet as he often uſes *Urbs* and *Civitas* in the ſame Senſe promiſcuouſly with *Oppidum*; and as he ſaith the *Britiſh* Edifices were like thoſe of *Gaul*, 'tis very reaſonable to think that they had Towns and Cities built after the Manner of the *Gauls*.

And why might not the Two *Rutupiæ*, this Place and *Reculver*, be the Principal ones, at that time in *Britain*; for *Cæſar* mentions not *London*. And the *Kentiſh* Men he ſaith, were the moſt civilized of any other Inhabitants of this Iſland; and therefore moſt *like* to have Cities, which their Trade with *Gaul* would alſo promote.

About a quarter of a Mile *Weſt* from the Caſtle, is a very large *Tumulus*, which perhaps might anciently be caſt up over the Bones of *Claudius Contentus*, who had got a great Eſtate by putting out his Money to Uſury among the *Britons*; and who died, and was buried here: As his Nephew *Auſonius* tells us in theſe Lines.

Et Patruos Elegeia meos reminiſcere Cantus,
Contentum, tellus quem Rutupina tegit.

About the ſame Diſtance from the Caſtle, but more to the *Southward*, there ſeems to have been a *little Camp*, containing, I gueſs, not above an Acre of Ground, having a Mount at each Corner, and ſome Remains of an Entrance at each Side.

A quarter of a Mile alſo due *Weſt* from the Caſtle, I ſaw another fair and large *Tumulus*; which, if we believe *Flavius Sanctius*, who was Preſident here, to have been alſo buried in this Place, as is not improbable; may perhaps be put for the *Tumulus* of that Gentleman, *Auſonius*'s Wife's Brother: And whom thus he celebrates;

Militiam nullo qui turbine ſedulus egit,
Præſide lætatus quo Rutupinus ager,
Octaginta annos cujus tranquilla ſenectus,
Nullo mutavit deteriore die.

RICHBOROUGH Caſtle.

The *Caſtle* here at *Richborough* is indeed a very noble Remain of *Roman* Antiquity: 'Tis ſituated on the Top of *Richborough* Hill, about a Mile and an half *Weſtward* from *Sandwich*. In Figure quadrilateral, about 150 Paces in length, and 105 broad; according to Dr. *Batteley*'s Meaſurement, which I chuſe to mention rather than my own, becauſe I believe more accurate; tho' mine alſo comes very near it. And this Proportion between the Breadth and Length, was what, as *Vegetius* ſhews (*a*), the *Romans* uſually obſerved: The Walls are about 12 Foot thick; but their Height can't now be determined, becauſe they are no where entire. They are compoſed of Chalk Stones, round Pebbles, and *Roman* Bricks, thus; at about Three Feet and an half diſtance one from another, are double Rows of *Roman* Brick, each Brick being 16 Inches long, and 11 broad, and 1¼ thick. Theſe are the Διάστρωσις, mentioned by *Vitruvius* (*b*); *Qui maximè religando confirmabunt Parietum ſoliditatem.* And doubtleſs theſe Rows of broad Bricks or Tiles, which run at the Diſtance above-mentioned round all the Walls, do make very good Bandage; which otherwiſe could ſcarce be had in Walls, chiefly built of round Beach Stones as theſe are; and which no doubt they had from the then adjoining Sea-ſhore. *Nennius* in his *Hiſt. Brit. Lib.* 2. ſaith, there were formerly to be ſeen vaſt Numbers of ſuch Caſtles as this, built with Stones and Bricks, which Time hath now, generally ſpeaking, buried in Ruins. And when this and that of *Regulbium* or *Reculver* were ſtanding, each Mouth of this eminent Harbour was very well guarded.

(*a*) Dom. Marius Niger Geogr. p. 19.
(*b*) P. Jovius Deſcrip. Anglic. Ælius Nebriſſenſ. in Dictionar.
(*c*) Hiſt. Eccl. Lib. I. C. 1.
(*d*) Rom. Ports.
(*a*) De re Milit. Lib. III. C. 8.
(*b*) Lib. II. C. 3, 8.

The *Eaſtern* Wall is ſunk down and deſtroyed by the Fall of the Cliff; and the reſt are haſtening that Way, being moſtly o're-grown with Ivy, the Forerunner of Deſtruction to both Walls and Trees. Within theſe Walls, towards the *North* Part, Dr. *Batteley* ſaith, there are the Remains of ſome very ſtrong and ancient Walls and Foundations; and where he doth not doubt but the *Prætorium* ſtood, which the *Romans* placed after this Manner in every Gariſon. 'Tis now ſo fully over-grown with Buſhes, and filled up with Rubbiſh, that I could not get at it, to diſcover any Thing to form a Judgment by. Mr. *Somner* takes theſe for the Foundations of a Chapel, which he ſaith was formerly here: And though Dr. *Batteley* ſeems to explode that Opinion, *Somner* gives good Reaſons to eſtabliſh it: For he ſhews that one *John Saunder* a Prebendary of *Wingham*, Rector of *Dimchurch*, and Vicar of *Aſhe*, hath this Paſſage in his *Will*, dated *A. D.* 1509. viz. *I bequeath to the Chapel of* Richborough *one Portuys printed, with a Maſs Book, which was Sir* Thomas's *the old Prieſt: And to the Uſe of the Chapel* 20 *s. to make then a new Window in the Body of the Church.* You ſee therefore that here was a Chapel which was appendant to *Wingham*, as the Mother Church, like thoſe of *Fleet* and *Overland*, in this ſame Pariſh of *Aſhe*. The Track of the Ruins of this Chapel, which probably, as *Leland* ſaith, was dedicated to St. *Auſtin*, and built like other old Churches in the Form of a Croſs, is to be ſeen within the Walls of the Caſtle, and diſtinguiſhed in the Spring and beginning of Summer by the Thinneſs of the Corn growing over the Foundations of the Walls; and the Figure it makes is called by the People St. *Auſtin's Croſs*. But theſe are not the Tracks of the Streets of the old City of *Richborough*, mentioned by Mr. *Camden*; for thoſe he expreſsly ſaith were *without the Caſtle*, on the declining Part of the Hill; though Mr. *Somner* miſtakes him, and confounds one with the other.

And now I am about correcting Miſtakes, I muſt do ſo by another; which Men not diſtinguiſhing, that *Regulbium* or *Reculver* was anciently accounted as one of the *Ritupiæ*, hath occaſioned; *viz.* That King *Ethelbert* the Firſt had a Palace here at *Richborough*, as *Leland* and *Lambard* ſuggeſt: For the Palace of that *Saxon* King was undoubtedly at *Reculver*, after he had ſurrendred his Houſe at *Canterbury* to *Auſtin* the Monk, as I have there ſhewn; and was ſuppoſed only to be here, becauſe *Reculver* hath been formerly called *Rutupiæ*, as well as *Richborough*: And eſpecially during the Time of the latter Empire.

And this will ſerve in ſome Meaſure to reconcile us to *Ptolomy*'s Tables; where *Cantium* (i. e. the κάντιον ἄκρον) was placed about 15 Minutes more to the *Eaſt* than *Rutupiæ*: And it is about ſo much more *Eaſterly* than *Regulbium* or *Reculver*, though in the ſame Latitude.

This Caſtle appears to have had Two Gates; a *large* one in the Middle of the *Weſtern* Wall; and a *leſſer* in the *Northern*: Which Dr. *Batteley* judges to have been the *Porta Decumana*: Thro' which, according to the Rules of *Vitruvius* (*a*), *Egreſſus patet non rectus ſed obliquus.* This Gate having within Memory the Figure of a Woman's Head over it in Stone, which was imagined by ſome to be that of Queen *Bertha*, was called the *Maiden Gate.*

(*a*) Archih. I. 5.

Within this Caſtle alſo was one of the Five *Kentiſh* Watch-Towers to ſpy out and to defend againſt the Approaches of the *Saxon* Pirates, as we learn from the *Notitia Imperij occidentalis.* And either in the City, or more probably within this Caſtle, the *Romans* had a Governor, which was called a *Preſident*; as we learn from *Auſonius* above-mentioned, who thus ſpeaks of *Flavius Sanctius* in his *Parentalia*, who was his Wife's Brother.

Tranquillos Manes, ſupremaq; mitia Sancti,
Ore pio & verbis advenerare bonis:
Militiam nullo, &c.

As is before obſerved.

The ſame Poet alſo mentions *Clemens Maximus*; and calls him *Latronem Rutupinum.*

Puniſti Auſonio Rutupinum marte Latronem (*b*).

(*b*) In claris Urbibus.

Whom *Camden* judges, and I think juſtly, to have been alſo a Preſident here, and to have had the Government of this Station: And perhaps he gives him this Name of *Latro Rutupinus*, from his being a Pirate, and bringing his Prizes into this Port. Unleſs, as Dr. *Batteley* ſuggeſts with *Burton*, he might aſſume the Purple, and get himſelf proclaimed Emperor by the Soldiers here, before he carried the Army over into *Gaul*, or to the Mouth of the River *Rhine.*

Elias Vinetus in his Notes on *Auſonius* ſaith, the word *Rutupinum* ſignifies the ſame as *Britannicum.*

But this Dr. *Batteley* mentions without giving any Credit to it, as he doth a Story or Tradition alſo, that he met with at *Sandwich*: That there was once in this City or Caſtle, a Temple dedicated to *Æſculapius*: And that the Figure of a Cock in Braſs was dug up here; which was ſuppoſed to be ſacred to that Deity. But however, certain it is, that very conſiderable Numbers, and a great Variety of *Roman* Coins, have been found here, as well as other Antiquities: Of which I have ſeen ſeveral; but hardly any ſo fair, as Two *Gold Medals* which are now in the Hands of Mr. *Lovel*, Miniſter of *Wodenſburgh*; and are of *Arcadius* and *Honorius.*

Some old Manuſcripts which I had the Favour of ſeeing at *Sandwich*, make this Caſtle to have been at firſt begun to be built by *Veſpatian*; and afterwards to have been finiſhed by *Severus*; who alſo, it ſaith, built the other *Rutupium* or *Reculver* Caſtle. But *Kilburn* ſaith, it was built by *Arviragus* King of *Britain*, who throwing off the *Roman* Yoke, oppoſed *Veſpatian*; and that *Claudius* ſent to reduce him at this Place.

We learn from the *Notitia* of the *Weſtern* Empire, that here either in the City or Caſtle lay the *Legio ſecunda Victrix Auguſta*, with its *Prepoſitus* or Commander under the *Vir ſpectabilis Comes littoris Saxonici*; and their Deſign was to defend the Harbour againſt the Invaſions of the *Saxon* Pirates.

Between *Richborough* and *Sandwich*, ſaith *Philpot* (from *Leland*) there is a great Dyke caſt up in a round Compaſs, containing within it about an Acre of Ground: They call it the *little Borough*; 'tis hollow within; and perhaps was raiſed not by the *Danes*, who, as I read in the Year 990, made themſelves Maſters of this Caſtle; but upon ſome much later Occaſion. For I take that Place where this Entrenchment now is, to have been then all under Water. And though I don't find reaſon to think that *Richborough* ever was in the Iſle of *Thanet*, as *Leland* and ſome others have imagined; yet I agree with Dr. *Batteley*, that it was once an Iſland it ſelf. The Reaſons for which Opinion are theſe: That the Valleys of *Goſhall* and *Fleet* on the *Weſt*, and all the other low Lands quite round the Hill, on which *Richborough* Caſtle ſtands, ſeem to be full as low, as thoſe through which the River now runs: And it appears to be pretty certain, that either the Sea, or ſome River running into it, did once ſurround this Hill; becauſe as Dr. *Plott* obſerves, whenever they cleanſe or ſcour the Ditches of theſe Valleys, they always find great

great Numbers of Cockle and Perwinkle Shells at the Bottom; which could hardly come there any other Way; for they don't ſeem to be like thoſe which are called *Foſſil Shells*; becauſe dug up very plentifully at Land all over the World.

ROCHESTER Caſtle. Though this Place hath met with ſo many Diſaſters, as not now to have any Remains of great Antiquity about it; yet I don't at all doubt but that there was a Caſtle here in the Time of the *Romans* (*a*). But I queſtion whether there be ſufficient Ground for what *Kilburn* ſaith of it with much Aſſurance; *viz.* That *Julius Cæſar* cauſed it be built to awe the *Britons*, when *Caſſibelanus* was Governor of *Britain*. That Emperor ſtaid here ſo ſmall a while, in each Expedition, and was ſo employed by the Attempts of the *Britons*, that he had no Time to build Caſtles: And as for his Orders, if he made any, after his Departure, when he left no Body here to execute them, 'tis not likely they would be much regarded. But probable enough it is, that both the *Britons* themſelves, after his Invaſions, might build ſome Fort here to defend the Paſſage over the River: And that when the *Roman* Legions came here again in *Claudius*'s Time, under the Command of *A. Plautius*, they might build a Fort or Caſtle at this Place: And ſuch an one no doubt there was here at the Time when *Antoninus*'s Itinerary was made, ſince both *Durobrovis* or *Rocheſter* is there mentioned as a *Roman* Station; and the *Roman* Military (*Watlingſtreet*) Way certainly croſſed the River *Medway* hereabouts: As I have fully ſhew'd in the Chapter of *Roman Ways* in this County.

'Tis ſaid alſo, that *Oeſc* or *Uſk*, King of *Kent*, cauſed *Hroff*, one of his Councellors, and Lord of this Place, to build another Caſtle here on the Foundation of the Old *Roman* one, which was very much decayed and ruined: And that from hence this City took the Name of *Hrofcheſter*; as I have obſerved before under *Rocheſter* City.

Mr. *Lambard* in his *Perambulation* ſaith he dares affirm, That there was an old Caſtle here in *A. D.* 763. for then *Ecgbert* King of *Kent*, gave certain Lands, ſituate within the Walls of *Rocheſter* Caſtle, to the Priory of St. *Andrews*. Now tho' there were certainly a Caſtle here at that Time, yet this alone is not, I think, a ſufficient Proof of it; becauſe I believe the whole little City it ſelf was then called by the Name of the *Caſtle of the* Kentiſh *Men*, or the *Caſtle on the* Medway; as will appear from what follows.

This Grant mentioned by *Lambard* is dated in 765, and confirmed by one *Heabert* who was then King of a Part of *Kent*; as alſo by the Famous *Offa* King of *Mercia*: And 'tis extant in our *Textus Roffenſis*, fol. 127. And the Words on which *Lambard* grounds his Aſſertion are theſe:

Ego Ecgbertus Rex Cantiæ tibi Eardulfo Epiſcopo, &c. conſenſu venerandi Archiepiſcopi Genberti, &c. trado Terram intra Mœnia Caſtelli ſupra nominati; i. e. Hroficeſtri unum viculum *cum duobus jugeribus, &c.*

Surely this little Street, and theſe Two *Jugera* of Lands, were not within the Caſtle, but the City Wall.

In the ſame Manuſcript, Fol. 121, is a Charter of King *Offa* to *Waermund* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, wherein he grants Six Plow-Lands in *Trotteſclive*, *Ad Eccleſiam Beati Andreæ Apoſtoli, & ad Epiſcopium Caſtelli quod nominatur Hroſeſceſter.*

Whence it plainly appears, that the City of *Rocheſter* was then called the *Caſtle*. As it is in another Grant of King *Offa* (dated 789.) of Land in *Frinſbury* to the Priory of *Rocheſter*: Where the Donation is to the ſame Biſhop *Waermund*, and to his Church; *Quæ ſita eſt in Caſtro quod nominatur Hroſeſceſter.* Text. Roffenſ. Fol. 132. *b.*

A. D. 859. *Haſting* the *Daniſh* Pirate beſieged and much damaged this Caſtle: And after this it lay a long while deſolate and neglected; till, as *Kilburn* ſaith, King *William* the Iſt cauſed it to be new built, and placed a Gariſon of 500 Soldiers in it; but his Authority for this he doth not produce.

However, I agree with Mr. *Lambard*, that *Odo*, Baſtard Brother to King *William* the Iſt, Biſhop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, Earl of *Kent*, and Lord Chief Juſticier of all *England*, was either the firſt Erector of, or the beſt Benefactor to that Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, which was built about the Time of the Conqueſt; and I believe *he* gave the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* that Land at *Aylesford* in Exchange for ſome here to build a Caſtle upon; for ſuch an Exchange I find there was; and it occaſioned a vulgar Tradition, that the Caſtle of *Rocheſter* ſtood in *Aylesford* Pariſh. I am apt to think alſo, that this was the uſual Place of *Odo*'s Reſidence, when he came down into *Kent* from Court. Hither 'tis certain *Odo* betook himſelf as to a Place of Safety, *A. D.* 1088; when in King *William* the IId's Reign the Nobility roſe up in Arms againſt that King, and pretended to ſet up his Elder Brother Duke *Robert*, and to aſſert his Right to the Crown. *Odo* brought with him hither the Beſt both of the *Engliſh* and *Norman* Nobility; and his Friends raiſed ſo many Troops alſo in many other Places of *England*; that, as *Robert Gemeticenſis* judges, had Duke *Robert* haſtened over quickly into *England*, he might have diſpoſſeſſed his Uſurping Brother of the Crown. But King *William* did all he could to prevent his coming, by fitting out a Fleet to guard the Seas, and to ſuppreſs this Inſurrection, by marching in Perſon down to *Rocheſter*, and beſieging *Odo* and his Accomplices in this Caſtle. And in order to get together a ſufficient Force for this Purpoſe, *Matthew Paris* and *William* of *Malmsbury* tells us, that he ordered every Man to be proclaimed a *Nithing*, as the former, a *Nidering* as the latter Hiſtorian expreſſes it, who ſhould refuſe to come to the King's Aſſiſtance in this Action.

This Word of Reproach, *Somner* in his *Gavelkind*, p. 65. thinks to be derived from the *Saxon Nithe*, or rather *Nith*; *Nequitia* or *Malitia*: And he ſaith it was a Term of ſuch Infamy and Reproach, as to be faſtened on the moſt barbarous and deteſtable Villains; *viz.* Such as were guilty of robbing or rifling the dead; which in the 83. *Chap.* of King *Henry* the Iſt's Laws is called *Weilreif*; a Term, ſaith *Somner*, of the ſame Import as the *Walaraupa* in the *Leges Baior*, Tit. 18. cap. 3. and which the *Textus Roffenſis* thus illuſtrates, *Walreaf is Nithings dæde.* And this is what the old *Gloſſary* at the End of King *Henry* the Iſt's Laws, renders *Refore*; and is ſaid to be *Opus Nithingi.*

This odious *Nick-Name*, (ſo much did the Notion of Honour then prevail,) and King *William*'s other Care and Diligence, got together a great Army; which beſieged *Rocheſter* very cloſely, and at laſt drove the Biſhop and his eminent Friends into the Caſtle, where many died by Sickneſs and Want; and were driven to ſuch Extremity, that he and his Aſſociates were forced

(*a*) *Some* Roman *Coins have been found here; and about* 40 *Years ago, one with this Inſcription*, IMP. CARINVS. IVS. P. F. AVG. *On the Reverſe, a human Figure with the word* Pax. *'Tis deſcribed by* Speed.

ced to deliver up the Caſtle, to abjure the Realm, and to retire into *Normandy*. And this Action put an entire End to the Grandeur and Glory of this haughty Prelate in *England*; where all his Honours and Eſtate were forfeited to the Crown; and he forced much againſt his Will, to go and live upon his Biſhoprick. But at laſt Duke *Robert* to make him ſome amends, made him Governor of *Normandy*.

Not long after this, *Gundulfus* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, built that White Tower in this Caſtle, which is now ſtanding; in return for the King's confirming a Grant of a Manor in *Buckinghamſhire*, which was given to his Convent by Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*: And ſince in the Account of this Affair there are ſeveral Things very remarkable, I ſhall give it you at large, as I find it in our *Textus Roffenſis*.

From Textus Roffenſis, Fol. 173.

Quomodo Willielmus Rex Filius Willielmi Regis, Rogatu Lanfranci Archiepiſcopi conceſſit & confirmavit Roſenſi Eccleſiæ St. Andreæ Apoſtoli, ad Victum Monachorum Manerium *nomine* Hedenham. *(In Com. Bucks.) Quare Gundulfus Epiſcopus Caſtrum Roſenſe lapideum totum de ſuo Proprio, Regi conſtruxit.*

ALIUD quoque beatæ memoriæ Gundulfus Epiſcopus non minus memorabile illis (ſc. *Monachis)* contulit Beneficium: Caſtrum etenim quod ſitum eſt in pulchriore parte Civitatis *Hrovecestre*, pro Regia Conceſſione illius Doni, quod ſepe-dictus Archiepiſcopus prædictæ Eccleſiæ ad Victum Monachorum diſpoſuerat dare Manerium; videlicet, quod ſitum eſt in Com. de Bucingham, nomine Hedenham.

Non enim aliter ut ratum permaneret ipſi Eccleſiæ illud abſque Regis Conceſſione potuit dare: Quia Pater Regis illud dederat Archiepiſcopo tantum ut ſullimatus fuit in Archiepiſcopio.

Unde Willielmo Filio ejus ipſum Patrem ſuccedente in Regno, ab Archiepiſcopo, & Epiſcopo de ejuſdem Manerij Conceſſione requiſitus, reſpondit *Centum Libras* Denariorum habere ſe velle pro ipſa conceſſione.

Quod poſtquam Archiepiſcopus & Epiſcopus ſimul audierunt, conſternati valde, pariter reſponderunt: Illam tantam pecuniam neque tunc in promptu ſeſe habere, nec etiam unde eam acquirere potuiſſent ſeſe ſcire.

Duobus autem Amicis utrique parti faventibus, Roberto, vid. Filio Hamonis, & Henrico Comite de Warwic, hinc Regium honorem & integram ejus obſervantibus voluntatem: Hinc vero Amicitiæ favorem & pro Dei amore Eccleſiæ prædictæ magnificum & perfuturum honorem, Regi conſuluerunt quatenus pro Pecunia quam pro conceſſione Manerij exigebat, Epiſcopus Gundulfus, quia in Opere Cementarij plurimum ſciens & efficax erat, Caſtrum ſibi Hroſenſe lapideum, de ſuo, conſtrueret. Quod ubi Archiepiſcopo & Epiſcopo innotuit, tunc proculdubio magis conſternati, dixerunt & Regiæ conceſſioni, ex toto, ſeſe abnuere; etiam & ipſum Manerium in profundo maris potius ſitum iri malle, quam prædictam Eccleſiam St. Andreæ futuris temporibus Regiis exactionibus mancipari debere. Nam quotienſcunque quilibet ex infortunio aliquo caſus in caſtro illo contingeret, aut infractione Muri aut fiſſura materei, id protinus ab Epiſcopo, vel Eccleſia exigeretur uſu reficiendum aſſiduo: Sicque Epiſcopus & Eccleſiæ futuri ſeculi temporibus omnibus ſumma diſtrictione Regiæ ſummiteretur exactioni. Iſto itaque metu perterritus uterque; abſit hoc a me, inquit Archiepiſcopus; abſit quoque a me, inquit & Epiſcopus.

Reſponſum hoc audiens comes Henricus quaſi modeſtæ ſtimulis Iræ commotus, honeſtatis dans concito fremitus, inquit: Hactenus mea eſtimatione ratus ſum Archiepiſcopum Lanfrancum unum ex viris univerſi orbis extitiſſe ſapientiſſimus; nunc autem nec inſipientem, quod abſit, eſſe dico; neque illa quidem quadudum ſapientia callebat inpreſentiarum vigere ullatenus aſſerere audeo. Quid enim gravedinis, inquit, in hoc eſt? Caſtrum ad ultimum maris pro xl. libris advoluntatem Regis facere; factum vero comiti vel vice-comiti Comitatus, ſeu aliis etiam quibus Regi placuit monſtrare; monſtratum & ex omni parte integrum liberare: Semel vero Liberato ſeſe penitus expedire nec unquam ulterius inde ſe intromittere, nec etiam eo reſpicere. Ad hoc, Regem adverſus Epiſcopum, vel Eccleſiam futuræ ſervitutis occaſionem nullatenus quærere; immo potius eos ab omni ſervirute liberare, atque ſicut Regem decebat, pro Dei amore, & ſeculi honore, in ſumma Libertate eos conſervare, velle.

His igitur & aliis nonnullis hujuſcemodi Rationibus tandem adquievit Archiepiſcopus. Igitur hoc Pacto coram Rege inito, fecit Gundulfus Caſtrum de ſuo ex integro totum coſtamine, ut reor, lx. Librarum.

From henceforth no doubt this Caſtle continued in the Crown; till King *Henry* the Firſt, by the Advice of his Barons, granted it to *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and his Succeſſors, with the Cuſtody and Conſtableſhip of the ſame, and free Liberty to build a Tower for himſelf, in any Part of it, at his Pleaſure. But whether he did or not, I can't find.

A. D. 1141. *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, was a Priſoner here, under the Cuſtody of *William de Ypre*; for his Aſſiſting the Empreſs againſt King *Stephen*.

A. D. 1215. In the War between King *John* and his Barons, they got into Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle, committing the Charge of it to one *William Dalbinet*, whom the King ſoon after beſieged here, and compelled him, but till not Three Months end, to ſurrender the Place; which yet he would not probably have done, had it not been for the Cowardiſe of *Robert Fitzwalter*, who was ſent to raiſe the Siege. But that notable Commander, being made General of the Army, raiſed by the Barons, gallantly marched as far as *Dartford* in order to raiſe this Siege; but there meeting with a Gentleman of the Order of the *Temple*, he enquired in ſuch a Fright about the Number of the King's Forces, that the Man ſeeing his Fear, impoſed upon him, and told him the Royal Army was much greater than his; whereas in Reality it was ſcarce the one third Part of it. On this News, *Robert* fairly ran away, and left the Army to ſhift for its ſelf.

The next Year after this, *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, by the Aid of the *Engliſh* Nobility, laid Siege to this Place, and took it by Force from the King.

King *Henry* the IIId, in the Tenth Year of his Reign, commanded the Sheriff of *Kent* to repair or finiſh that great Tower above-mentioned, which was bulit by Biſhop *Gundulf*, but not quite perfected it ſeems out of his 60 *l.*

But in his 48th Year, *Simon Montford* Earl of *Leiceſter*, beſieging the City of *Rocheſter* very vigorouſly, and ſetting Fire to the *then* wooden Bridge over the River *Medway*, and to a Tower which was built on it for its Defence, began to attack the Caſtle, and deſigned to carry it by Storm; and indeed he did take the outward Gate, and did much Damage to the Church and the Abbey. But Earl *Warren* who was Governor, made a very gallant Defence: And when *Montford*

ford underſtood that the King was coming in Perſon to raiſe the Siege, he decampt from hence, leaving ſome Troops to continue the Aſſault; who were moſt of them put to flight, or killed by the King's Forces.

King *Henry* the IIId gave this Caſtle to *Guy* of *Rochford*, one of his *Poictovin* Favourites; but he was afterwards baniſhed, and then it returned to the Crown again. And in the 48th Year of that Prince, *William de St. Clere*, (whoſe ancient Seat, before he married *Aldham*, and ſo removed to *Ightham*, was at *Woodland* in *Kingſdown*) was Caſtellan of this Caſtle, and died in his Office that Year.

Next *Robert de Hougham* had the Cuſtody of it; and died Conſtable in the 2d Year of King *Edward* the Iſt. (*a*) After him it was delivered to *Robert de Septvans*: From whom the *Septvans* or *Harfleets* of *East Kent* were deſcended: And in Courſe of Time, no doubt, it paſſed through ſeveral other Hands (*b*). For in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry* the Vth, *William Crioll* or *Keriell* was Governor of it: As was afterwards *Thomas* Lord *Cobham*, who died in Poſſeſſion of this Office, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IVth. And though that Prince did in ſome Meaſure rebuild this Caſtle, and alſo the old Walls of the City which were fallen down, yet by Degrees the Buildings began again to run to ruin; only the Caſtle continued among the Manors of the Crown, till King *James* the Iſt in his 7th Year granted it, with all the Services annexed, to Sir *Anthony Weldon* of *Swanſcombe*, in whoſe Deſcendant it ſtill continues.

There is much Land, ſaith *Philpot*, which is held of this Caſtle, whoſe Tenure is *perfect Caſtle Guard*: For on the Day fixed for the Quit-Rent, there is a Banner hung out, (anciently it was over the Caſtle-Wall): And if the Rents be not paid that Day, they are doubled every Time the Tide runs *Southward*, or againſt the Stream of the River, under *Rocheſter-Bridge*.

The Impreſſion of the Seal annexed, being that of the Conſtable or Governor of this Caſtle, was communicated to me by *Robert Cony* of *Rocheſter*. M. D.

I find by the *Tower Records*, that in the 21ſt Year of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, one *William Skarlett* was Conſtable of this Caſtle; and that he made a Diſtreſs upon one *Simon de Sharſtede*, for Caſtle-Guard due for Lands in *Watringbury*.

SALTWOOD Caſtle. The Learned Dr. *Gale* (*c*) judges this Caſtle to have been built in the *Romans* Time; and ſaith, he found in an old Manuſcript that the Town of *Hithe* did once belong to it: And perhaps it was built when *Hithe* firſt became a Port, for its Defence, and that of the adjoining Sea-Coaſt, againſt the Piratical Attempts of the *Saxons*. The Doctor ſaith alſo, that ſeveral *Roman* Antiquities have been found at *Newington*, an adjacent Village. And Dr. *Plott* in his Manuſcript about the *Roman* Ways in this County, obſerved a paved Way made after the *Roman* Manner, all the Way up the Hill, not only to the Caſtle, for that poſſibly, ſaith he, might be done by ſome of the Archbiſhops for their own Convenience, but a Mile further on, towards the *Stone-ſtreet* Way. And I think it probable enough, that after the *Romans* had by the Inundation of the Sea loſt their Port at *Stutfall*, *Weſt Hithe*, and *Buttolph's* Bridge; and did at laſt remove to the preſent *Hithe*, they made that Cauſey, to accommodate the Way to *Durovernum* or *Canterbury*. Dr. *Plott* ſaith alſo, that an Anchor was plowed up near *Saltwood* Caſtle, in the Valley; which ſeems to indicate that the Sea once cover'd that Place, and made a Harbour near this Caſtle.

Kilburn ſaith, this Caſtle was built by *Oeſc* or *Uſk*, Son of *Hengiſt* King of *Kent*. Which perhaps was only a Repair or an Enlargement of the old one built before by the *Romans*: As was alſo what was done to it by *Henry* of *Eſſex*, Baron *Raleigh*, and for a Time Lord Warden of the Ports; who held it of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry* the IId's Time. But being accuſed of Treaſon by *Robert de Montford*, for cowardly deſerting the King's Standard at a Battel in *Wales*; and being vanquiſhed by him in the ſingle Combat, which he demanded in his own Vindication, and left for Dead upon the Spot; King *Henry* the IId ſeized on the Caſtle, and kept it in his Poſſeſſion all his Reign, as did King *Richard* the Iſt after him; But King *John* in his firſt Year reſtored it to the Archbiſhop, to whoſe See it had been given at firſt by *Halden*, *A. D.* 1036. a great Man in the *Saxon* Times. In King *Henry* the IId's Time it was accounted an *Honour*, and had ſeveral Places held of it; as appears from a Paſſage in *Matt. Paris*, and cited by *Lambard*, wherein he ſaith, King *Henry* the IId reſtored to *Thomas Becket* (on their Accommodation) all his Goods and Poſſeſſions, and ordered a meeting of the Knights and Eminent Men holding of the Honour of *Saltwood*, to enquire into the Archbiſhops Right's and Fees, in order to his being put into Poſſeſſion of them again.

Archbiſhop *Courtney* built very much here, beautifying and enlarging it, and either He, which is moſt probable, or ſome of his Predeceſſors encloſed a Park about it, and made it an uſual Place of Reſidence. And *Lambard* tells a pleaſant Story of the Pride and Loftineſs of this great Prelate, which was tranſacted here. Some Poor Men of his Mannor of *Wingham*, having carried him ſome Straw or Hay, not decently in Carts, as ought to be done to an Archbiſhop, but ſlovenly in Sacks on their Horſes Backs; he ſummoned them to this Caſtle of *Saltwood*, and after having rated them ſoundly with proper Efforts of Wrath, he bound them by Oath to obey him, and then enjoined them for Penance, that they ſhould all March in Proceſſion, bare Headed and bare Legged, with each one a Sack of Straw on his Back, ſo open at the Mouth, that the Straw might appear, to diſgrace them for their Diſreſpect.

It continued part of the Archiepiſcopal Revenue, till the 29th of King *Henry* the VIIIth; but then *Thomas Cranmer* exchanged it with that Prince for other Lands. And King *Edward* the VIth, in his 1ſt Year, granted it to *John* Earl of *Warwick* and *Joan* his Wife. But ſomehow coming to the Crown again, that King in his 4th Year granted it to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*; and in the laſt Year of his Reign, confirmed it to him, together with the Bailywcik of *Hithe*. But not long after, he ſold *Saltwood* to Mr. *Thomas Broadnax*, who parted with it the ſame way to *Knatchbull*: And he in the 18th of Queen *Elizabeth*, alienated it to *Criſpe*, who Sold it again to another *Knatchbull*: And Mr. *Reginald Knatchbull*, in the 31ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sold it

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(*a*) *In the 5th Year of King* Richard *the* IId, *the Rebellious Commons of* Kent *beſieged this Place, and forcibly took a Priſoner out of it.*

(*b*) A.D. 1304. Stephanus de Dene *was Conſtable of this Caſtle: He was a mortal Enemy to the Monks; getting them to be taxed for their Cloſe, Prieſtfield, and other Places about the Convent, as was never done before. But they contended and tried the Thing in the* Exchequer; *caſt the Governor, and got him turned out.*

(*c*) Antonin. Iter. IV. p. 85.

to *William Gibbons*, from whom in two Years Time it went the ſame Way to Sir *Norton Knatchbull*; and he in 4 Years after demiſed it to *Robert Cranmer*, Eſquire: By whoſe Daughter and Heir *Anne Cranmer*, it paſſed in Marriage to Sir *Arthur Harris*, of *Crixey* in *Eſſex*, and his Son Sir *Cranmer Harris*, alienated it to Sir *William Boteler*, Father to Sir *Oliver Boteler*, the Poſſeſſer, in *Philpot's* Time, and his Son Sir *Philip Boteler*, *A. D.* 1712. Sold it to *Brook Bridges*, Eſquire, Senior, together with the *Grange* Farm and ſeveral other Lands.

SANDOWN-Caſtle. This with *Deal* and the Adjacent one of *Walmer*, were erected by King *Henry* the VIIIth, in order to prevent a Foreign Invaſion hereabouts; which that Monarch was then apprehenſive of, after he had ſhaken off the Pope's Yoke, and provoked the Emperor, by the Divorce of Queen *Katherine*; and for the ſame Reaſon, he cauſed

SANDGATE-Caſtle alſo to be built, at the Expence of above 5000 *l.* This lies in *Folkſtone* Pariſh towards *Hithe*, and takes its Name from its Sandy Situation. This Place had the Honour to Lodge Queen *Elizabeth* for one Night, when ſhe came down into *Kent* to viſit, and take care of the Defence of the Coaſt, in *A. D.* 1588.

SHOREHAM-Caſtle. I can find no Account of this Places having ever been deſigned for a Fortification: And as a *Seat* or an Eſtate, you will find it mentioned before in *Shoreham* Pariſh, in Part II of this Hiſtory.

STUTFALL-Caſtle. Of this venerable Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, I have particularly ſpoken before under *Limne*, and in the Chapter of *Roman* Ways, and thither muſt refer the Reader. Only let me add from Mr. *Camden*, that *here*, under the Count or Lieutenant of the *Saxon* Shore, lay the Band or Company of thoſe *Roman* Soldiers, which from *Tornacum* or *Turnoy* in *France*, were called *Turnacenſes*.

STOCKBURY-Caſtle, is only a Mannor Houſe ſo called. See *Stockbury* in Part II. which I take alſo to have been the Caſe of

STONE-Caſtle. See *Stone* near *Dartford*, in Part II.

SUTTON VALENCE-Caſtle, appears to me alſo to have been only a Caſtellated Seat; See an Account of it under *Sutton Valence*.

TURNHAM-Caſtle. See *Goddard's* Caſtle before, and *Turnham* in Part II.

TONG-Caſtle, is ſituated in the Pariſh of *Tong*, by the Mill, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Church: and was built, as is ſuppoſed, by the two firſt Leaders of the *Saxon* Forces into *Britain*, *Hengiſt and Horſa*; who, as the Story goes, had beged of King *Vortigern*, as much Land as they could cover with a Bull's Hide: Which having cut out in Thongs, they faſtened together, and ſo compaſſed in the Ground, on which they built this Caſtle, in Imitation one would think of Queen *Dydo's* Building of *Byrſa*.

——— *Dux Fœmina facti*
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mœnia, ſurgentemq; novæ Carthaginis arcem.
Mercatique ſolum, facti de nomine Byrſam,
Taurino quantum poſſint circundare Tergo.
Æn. Lib. I. v. 368.

And they tell us, that in *Britiſh*, the Caſtle was called *Caerkerry*, and in *Saxon*, Thwang Ceaſter; both from the Thongs of Leather. I omit the Account of *Saxo-Grammaticus*, who who makes this a *Daniſh* Building: And what ſome other Authors ſay, of the Scene of this Tranſactions having been at *Doncaſter*, as ſeeming to have no Foundation in Hiſtory, nor in the Reaſon of the Thing; for all the firſt Bargains and Agreements between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, were tranſacted here in *Kent*, where the latter firſt Landed.

And therefore it ſeems very probable, that it was *here*, at this Caſtle, that *Hengiſt* feaſted King *Vertigern*, when he fell in Love with *Rowena*, or as ſome call her *Roxena*, *Hengiſts* Daughter; and repudiating his former one, took her to be his Wife, if that Fact be true.

And that the *Saxon* Princes had a Seat or Station here, appears from what *Matthew Weſtminſter* ſaith of *Aurelius Ambroſius*, who would fain have provoked the *Saxons* to a Battle at *Thong* in *Kent*.

That once there was a Caſtle here, the Remains of the Fortifications near the Mill do plainly indicate; the Moat or Ditch of the Caſtle being ſo Wide and Deep in *Philpot's* Time, as to afford Water enough to drive a Mill: And *Lambard* ſaith, it was drained from the Ditch for that purpoſe.

This Caſtle, after the Conqueſt, was the Eſtate of the great and ancient Family of the *Badeleſmers*. *Guncellin de Badeleſmer* had Iſſue *Bartholomew*; and his Son *Guncellin*, by the Heireſs of *Ralph Fitz-Bernard*, Lord of *Kingſdown*, had *Bartholomew de Badeleſmer*, who got a Grant of a Fair for 3 Days at St. *Giles* Tide, to be held here at *Thong*. But in the 16th of King *Edward* the IId, he forfeited this and all his Eſtate to the Crown, and was put to Death at *Canterbury*, for being concerned with the Barons againſt his Prince. But this Eſtate was by King *Edward* the IIId reſtored, in the 2d Year of his Reign, to his Son *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmer*, who died poſſeſs'd of it in the 12th of King *Edward* the IIId. and left it to his Brother *Giles de Badeleſmer*, who dying without Iſſue Male, it came to *Edmond Mortimer*, Earl of *March* and *Ulſter*; who had married *Elizabeth*, Widow of *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, and Siſter and Coheir of the ſaid *Giles*: And he in the 5th of King *Richard* the IId died poſſeſs'd of it in Right of his Wife; but his Grandſon *Edmund*, the laſt Earl of *March*, forfeited it to the Crown again, by being concerned with *Henry Percy* againſt King *Henry* the IVth; where it lay till King *Henry* the VIth, in his 22d Year, granted it to Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Bechworth* Caſtle, his Comptrollor and Treaſurer; and his Son Sir *George Brown*, in the 11th Year of King *Edward* the IVth, ſurrendred it back to the Crown, for the Uſe of *Cicely*, Counteſs Dowager of *York*, and Mother of the ſaid Prince: After whoſe Deceaſe it came again to the Crown; and in the 1ſt Year of King *Edward* the VIth was granted to Sir *Ralph Vane*, who not long after Sold it to *Rowland Clerk*; and he to *Solomon Wilkins*, in which Family it ſtaid till the End of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then was alienated to Mr. *William Pordage* of *Rodmerſham*, in which Name and Family it continued in *Philpot's* Time.

TUNBRIDGE-Caſtle. 'Tis probable, that there was a Caſtle where the preſent one now ſtands, even in the Conqueror's Time; for ſoon after, *viz. A. D.* 1088. *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux* and Earl of *Kent*, who was in Arms for Duke *Robert* againſt *William Rufus*; and who probably did *rebuild*, but beyond Diſpute, *fortify* this Caſtle; Put in one *Gilbert* as Governor here; who was

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beſieged by King *William* the IId, and taken Priſoner here, when the Caſtle ſurrendred. And the Riſe of that Name and Family here was thus. *Jeffery* Natural Son of *Richard* the firſt Duke of *Normandy*, had a Son called *Giſlebert*, and Sirnamed *Criſpin*: He was made Earl of *Brien* in *Normandy*. His Eldeſt Son *Richard* came over hither with King *William* the Iſt, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo eminently in the Battel of *Haſtings*, that the Conqueror gave him great Poſſeſſions, and made him one of the Juſtices in *England*. He had 38 Manors in *Surrey*, 35 in *Eſſex*, 3 in *Cambridgeſhire*, 2 in *Kent*, one in *Middleſex*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Dorſet*, and 95 in *Suffolk*; whereof *Clare* being the Principal; he was often called *Richard de Clare*; But having purchaſed this Caſtle from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of whom it was anciently held, he was more uſually called *Richard de Tonebrigge* (*a*) He married *Robeſe* or *Roſe*, Daughter of *Walter Gifford*, Earl of *Bucks*, and was killed by the *Welſh* at *Abergavenny*, *A. D.* 1114.

(*a*) Sir *R. Atkins* in *Glocesterſhire.*

His Son *Gilbert de Tonbrigge* lived here; he married *Adeliza*, Daughter of the Earl of *Clermont*. His Son and Heir was *Richard de Tonebrigge*, or *de Clare*; who had the Earldom of *Hertford* given him, as ſome ſay: He married the Siſter of *Ranulph*, Second Earl of *Cheſter*, and was killed by the *Welſh*.

Gilbert de Clare, his Son and Heir, was made Earl of *Hertford* by King *Stephen*, as in Right of his Father he was Earl of *Clare*, he was alſo Lord of *Tunbridge*, and died Childleſs, *Anno Dom.* 1151.

Roger his Younger Brother (called the Good) ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and Honours. And being ſummoned by *Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1163. to do Homage to him for this Caſtle, he refuſed it peremptorily, alledging, he held it only in Fee of the King, in which he was ſupported by the King (*b*).

(*b*) *Dan.* Hiſt. of *England.* p. 84.

King *Henry* the IIId. on the Death of another *Gilbert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, and Lord of *Tunbridge*, ſeized on the Wardſhip of his Heir, and committed the Cuſtody of this Caſtle to *Hubert de Burgh*. Indeed, *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* went to the King and put in his Claim; alledging, that the Earl died in his Homage. The King ſaid, the whole Earldom was holden of him, and ſo would not reſtore it: On this the Archbiſhop threatned him immediately with an Appeal to *Rome*; and actually went thither, and got a Judgment from the Pope on his Side, but had the ill luck to die (before he could have the Pleaſure of ſeeing it executed) in his return Home.

This King granted a Licenſe to *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, to *Wall and Embattel* (*c*) his Town of *Tunbridge*: It doth not appear, that he attempted to Wall the Town round; but 'tis very probable he might raiſe or finiſh that Building of the Caſtle which now remains, and appears to me to have a Face of no greater Antiquity. And it ſeems to have been the uſual Seat of that Family, becauſe the Counteſs of *Gloceſter* was taken Priſoner in it, when in this King's Reign, *A. D.* 1263. it was taken by the King's Troops from *Simon de Mountford*. The further Account following, is chiefly from a MS. communicated to me by Captain *George Weller* of *Tunbridge* Town.

(*c*) Claudere muro & Kernellare; *in the Grant.*

Anno 47th of King *Henry* the IIId. I ſuppoſe Things were now accommodated between the King and the Archbiſhop; for now I find *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hertford*, holding this Caſtle of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Service of being his Cup-bearer; (and as others ſay, of being Seneſchal to him) on the Day of his Inthronization.

His Son and Heir was *Gilbert*, who held it from the Archbiſhop by the ſame Service, and died *An.* 35 King *Edward* the Iſt.

This Gentleman nobly feaſted King *Edward* the Iſt here, for many Days together in the 2d Year of his Reign, which was on his Acceſſion to the Crown, becauſe his Father died in the Holy Land.

An. 8. King *Edward* the IId. That *Gilbert* died poſſeſſed of this Caſtle and Manor; leaving 3 Siſters, *Eleanora*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, of whom *Margaret* marrying *Hugo de Audeley*, carried this Eſtate to him.

An. 11. King *Edward* IId. There was a Partition of the Eſtate of the late *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford*; by which the Manor and Caſtle of *Tunbridge*, (often, formerly called an Honour) was aſſigned to *Hugo de Audeley*, and *Margaret* his Wife, one of the Siſters of the late *Gilbert de Clare*. But the Earldoms of *Glouceſter* and *Hertford* went into other Familes.

An. 21 King *Edward* the IIId. The Jurors gave in, that *Hugo* had this Caſtle and Manor in Right of his Wife; and that *Margaret*, his only Daughter, and Wife of *Ralph de Stafford*, the firſt Earl of *Stafford*, was his Heir.

An. 46 King *Edward* the IIId. The Jurors determined, that *Ralph* Earl of *Stafford*, who ſurvived his Wife, died poſſeſs'd of this Caſtle and Manor, with its Members, and held it of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. His Son and Heir was *Hugo*, born of the ſaid *Margaret*.

An. 10. King *Richard* the IId. The Jurors gave it, that *Hugo* Earl of *Stafford* held the Caſtle and Manor of *Tunbridge*, with its Members (*d*) of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Service of being his Seneſchal or Steward on the Day of his Inthronization.

An. 16 King *Richard* the IId. The Jurors found his Son and Heir, *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, holding this Manor and Caſtle and its Members, in Fee of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

An. 22 King *Richard* the IId. His Brother *William* Earl of *Stafford* was in Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle, with its Members of *Dachebuſt* and *Hadloe*, and held it the ſame Way.

An. 4 King *Henry* the V. *Edward* Earl of *Stafford* his Brother, was found to be in Poſſeſſion, and held as above.

An. 21 King *Henry* the VIth. *Humphrey* his Son, Earl of *Stafford*, and who was afterwards made Duke of *Buckingham*, was in Poſſeſſion as above. His Son and Heir *Henry*, was attainted by King *Richard* the IIId, but reſtored by King *Henry* the VIIth. *Edward* Duke of *Bucks* his Son and Heir, was in Poſſeſſion of this Place, as above. But being attainted of High-Treaſon and Beheaded in the 13th of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Tunbridge* Caſtle, Manor, and its Members became forfeited to the Crown; and there it ſtaid till Queen *Elizabeth* gave the Caſtle by Grant to her Kinſman *Henry* Lord *Hunſdown*; Whoſe Son *George* Lord *Hunſdown*, about the beginning of King *James* the Iſt, ſettled it in Marriage, with his Daughter and Heir, on *Thomas* Ld. *Berkley*; he alienated it to Sir *John Kenedie*. And not long after he Sold it to *Ferrers*, *Goſſon* and *Johnſon*, who joined in a Conveyance of it to Sir *Peter Vanlore*. And he leaving only 3 Daughters, who were married to Sir *Henry Zinzan*, Sir *Alexander Sterling*, and *Robert Crooke*, Eſq; they divided it amongſt them.

In the 1ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, ſaith *Philpot*, there was a Summons iſſued forth by *Hugh de Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and Governor of the

(*d*) Viz. *Dachhurſt*, or *Hildenborough*, *Hadloe*, *Braſtede*, &c. Rot. Eſch. 10. *Richard* the IId. N. 34.

Hundred of *Hoo*, to enjoin *Richard de Clare* to appear before him, and to anſwer to ſuch Accuſations as ſhould be charged upon him, principally with Relation to the War which he was engaged in with *Simon de Montford*, againſt King *Henry* the IIId. The Earl alledged, in his Defence, that he was not obliged to Anſwer but before the King's Juſtices of Eyre: And after his Deceaſe, in the Time of *Gilbert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, his Son and Succeſſor, a Commiſſion was iſſued out to Sir *Stephen de Penchester*, and *John de Reygate*, to hear and determine this Controverſy; they gave it for the Earl of *Gloceſter*, as having been pardoned by the Pacification of *Kenelworth*, in the 50th of King *Henry* the IIId.

And *Philpot* ſaith further, that he finds on a Survey or Inquiſition taken of the Privileges of the Earls of *Gloceſter*, as Lords of *Tunbridge*, it was concluded, that tho' they held the Manor and Caſtle of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; yet he had nothing to do within the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*: And that the Earl had Return of Writs, Creation of certain Officers, and an eſpecial Seſſions in *Eyre*; but all theſe by Intermiſſion are now become entirely out of Uſe, and have been long ſince. See a farther Account of the Juriſdiction of the *Lowy*, before in *Tunbridge* Town; Book I. Part II. *P.* 319.

UPNOR-Caſtle, is ſituate in the Pariſh of *Friensbury*, almoſt over againſt the famous Dock in *Chetham*; it was built by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Third Year of her Reign, for the Defence of the River *Medway*; where the greateſt Part of the Royal Navy uſually lye at their Moorings, and for the Security of the aforeſaid Dock.

In this Caſtle are about 37 Guns; and for the ſame End of ſecuring the Dock of *Chatham*, and the Ships in the River, againſt the Invaſion of an Enemy, there are ſeveral other Forts beſides *Upnor* Caſtle, built upon its Banks: as juſt below this Place is the

Birdſneſt, or *James* Battery: A Platform of 18 Guns. And next below that is

Cockhamwood-Fort: Where there are two Platforms of Guns one above another; and in the whole make 44 Pieces of Cannon. And further down yet, is the

Hoo-neſs Fort of 27 Guns; which ſtands as all theſe do, on the *Weſt* ſide of the River. And on the *Eaſt* ſide of it to ſecure its Mouth, is the Fort of *Gillingham* of 54 Guns; and alſo

Sheerneſs. Of which I ſhall ſpeak particularly, when I come to conſider it as a Dock for building and repairing of Ships.

The preſent Governor of *Upnor* Caſtle, is Major *John Webb*, now Mayor of the City of *Rocheſter*.

WALMER-Caſtle, is ſituated in the Pariſh of *Walmer*, a little to the *Southward* of *Deal*, towards *Dover*. It was built, as hath been before-mentioned, by King *Henry* the VIIIth, as *Deal* and *Sandown* Caſtles were, to ſecure the Coaſt againſt a Foreign Invaſion: And as they are, is under the Government of the Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 32d of King *Henry* the VIIIth, c. 48.

THE

THE HISTORY OF KENT.

BOOK II.

The Civil Hiſtory of KENT.

THOUGH we have no very ſatisfactory Account of the Ancient State of *Britain*, before the Coming of the *Romans* hither, yet we may very fairly conclude, that no Part of it could be better *known*, nor more civilized (as indeed *Cæſar* ſaith in Fact it was) than this County of *Kent*. And as I have ſhewed at the Beginning of this Hiſtory, that *Britain*, probably, derived its firſt Inhabitants from the adjoining Continent of *Gaul*: So there can be no doubt but that *Kent* would receive the greateſt Share of that little Degree of Politure, which then was to be found among the *Gauls*: ſince it was not only the Place where all Foreigners, who came from *Gaul*, would Land, but it is alſo in Fact true, that the oppoſite Sea-Coaſts of both *Gaul* and *Britain* were, in *Cæſar*'s Time, not only united by Commerce and Correſpondence, but even (*a*) under one and the ſame Prince or Governor, *Divitiacus*.

(*a*) C. Jul. Cæſaris de Bell. Gallico, Lib. 2.

And what we can gather from the dark Remains of Hiſtory, about the State of this County of *Kent*, before the Coming of the *Romans*, is only this; That like other Parts of *Britain*, it had little petty Princes or Rulers over ſeveral Parts of it. *Cæſar*, beſides *Divitiacus*, Prince or King of the *Ædui* juſt mentioned, names Four Kings (as he calls them) which governed in *Kent*, and were ordered by *Caſſibelan* to attack his Camp: Of which more below. That whereas in ſome of the Inland Parts of *Britain*, they lived on Fleſh, Milk, and Herbs, and neither Plowed nor Sowed; in *Kent* there was a great Quantity of Corn-Ground, into which *Cæſar* ſent his Soldiers to Forage, after his Landing here. That the Valour and Bravery of our *Kentiſh* Men was as formidable, as their Civility and Humanity was pleaſing and agreeable; and as we ſhall ſee by and by, *Cæſar* never met with more Difficulty, nor more vigorous Oppoſition any where in all his Wars, than he encoun-

tred at his first Landing in *Kent*. And as *Bochart*, and some other Learned Men, have shewn, that *Britain*, as well as *Gaul*, was very anciently well known to the *Phœnicians* and *Greeks*; from whom no doubt they had their Chariot Fight, which they were so very eminent for in *Cæsar*'s Time: So we may very naturally and justly conclude, that *Kent* was so in a more eminent Degree than other Parts of this Island; and that it was from *thence*, in a good Measure, that the Supply of Soldiers was carried into *Gaul*, to assist their Neighbours on the Continent, against the Invasions and Conquests of the *Romans*: Which was done in so eminent a Degree, that *Cæsar* mentions it as the principal Inducement he had to visit *Britain*. Whither now let us attend him, and see how he was received by the Inhabitants of *Kent*, and what was done in this County by him, and other *Roman* Emperors and Generals, after him.

Romans *in* Kent.

C. *Julius Cæsar* was the first *Roman* General that ever made an Attempt upon *Britain*; which he saith he was induced to do, as was observed, *Quod omnibus ferè Gallicis Bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata Auxilia intelligebat*. For they had received Fugitives of the *Bellovoci* his Friends; and were particularly called over to defend the Cities of *Armorica*, against him. And also that he might see and understand the State and Condition of so eminent a Place; about which he could get but very little Intelligence; *Britain* being then known only to a few Merchants, and even those also he found were acquainted only with the Sea-Coasts, and the Parts opposite to *Gaul*.

Of Cæsar's *first Descent upon* Britain.

IN this Expedition of *Cæsar* hither, it will be proper to enquire as accurately as we can, into the *Time* of it, the *Place* where he made his Descent, and *what Opposition* he met withal from the *Britons*.

As to the Former of these, the Time of *Cæsar*'s Landing in *Britain*; by the Help of what the Learned Dr. *Halley* hath published in *Phil. Transf. N.* 193. it may be determined with very great Exactness: As you will find by the following Account; in which also the *Place* of it will be considered.

After *Cæsar* had resolved upon the Expedition, and yet could get no very satisfactory Account from the Merchants of *Gaul*; he sent *Caius Volusenus* in a Gally, with Orders to get the best Intelligence he could, of the Harbours and Places of Landing on the *British* Coast, and to bring him an Account back: After Five Days he returned, and told *Cæsar* what he could learn, but did not dare to Land any where, nor venture himself on Shore. For the *Britons* were fully informed of *Cæsar*'s Design, and were prepared in the best Manner they could to prevent his Landing. His Fleet consisted of about (*a*) 80 Ships of Burden (*Naves Onerariæ*), which carried over but only Two Legions of his Army, all Foot; and his Horse were embarked in 18 such Ships more, and ordered to come after him from another Port. Himself, with the Van of his Fleet came upon the *British* Coast, from *Bullen*, about the fourth Hour of the Day, *i. e.* between Nine and Ten in the Morning; but found the Cliffs all covered with armed Men; and by his Description of them they appear to have been those of *Dover*, or of St. *Margaret's Bay*, near adjoining to it; though I judge it was *Dover*; for he saith, *Loci hæc erat natura, adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, ut ex locis superioribus in Littus telum adjici posset*. Not judging it therefore safe to Land here, he staid for the Rest of his Fleet to join him, till the Ninth Hour, or between Three and Four in the Afternoon: And then having called a Council of War, and communicated to them what *Volusenus*, had informed him of; he gave his last Orders about the Management of the Descent; and then weighing Anchor, sailed about Eight Miles farther, and there prepared and began to land his Troops in a plain and open Place. The exact Time of which may be thus determined:

'Tis certain, this Expedition was in the Year when *Pompey* and *Crassus* were Consuls; which was *An. Urb. condit.* 699; and 55 Years before the Birth of Christ. And what Time of the Year it was, *Cæsar* tells us in these Words, *exigua parte Æstatis reliquâ*. The Time of his weighing Anchor, and sailing from *Dover*, was about Three in the Afternoon; and he had Wind and Tide with him. After he had been Four Days on Shore, he tells you, was a full Moon, and that it appeared in the Night. By which *Data*, the Time will be determined to a Day. For by the Eclipse of the Moon, whereof *Drusus* made so good Use to quiet a Mutiny in the *Pannonian* Army, on the News of *Augustus* his Death; 'tis plain, saith Dr. *Halley*, that *Augustus* died *A. D.* 14, and *An. Urb. cond.* 767; and that this Descent was 68 Years before that, and in the 55th Year before Christ, current. In which Year the Full Moon of *August* the 1st, was in the Day-time; and so could not be that observed by *Cæsar*: And the next Full Moon before that, won't agree with his saying, that there was *but a little Part of the Summer remaining*; for that was but Ten Days after the *Solstice*.

But on *August* 30. after Midnight, or *August* 31. before Day, there was a Full Moon, which will very well agree with *Cæsar*'s Account; because it was a Month before the Autumnal Equinox: And therefore the Consequence from the whole is; that *Cæsar landed in* Britain, *and somewhere in* Kent, August 26. *in the Afternoon*, 55 *Years before our Saviour's Birth*.

As to the *Place* where *Cæsar* landed, it may be also pretty nearly determined by his own Account. For allowing his first Place of Anchoring to be off of *Dover*, as is supposed above: Which will be confirmed from what he saith in his Fifth Book; *viz. In Britanniam trajectum esse cognoverat circiter millia passuum triginta à Continente*: For that Distance will agree with no other Place which answers the former Description. The next Enquiry will be whether he sailed from the Place of his first dropping Anchor, towards *Sandwich* or towards *Hithe* (*a*). Which will also be determined by his own Account, that the *Tide was with him* in his Course, for it being then Four Days before the Full Moon, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Tide would run or set towards *Sandwich*, and not the other Way towards *Hithe*. For since a *South* and by *East* Moon, makes a full Sea, or high Water, on that Coast; and that the Tide of Flood comes from the *Southward*; it would be high Water that Day about Eight in the Morning: And consequently low Water at Two: Wherefore about Three the Tide of Flood was up; and it setting to the *Northward*, determines that he sailed that Way. The *open Shore* therefore that he landed upon must lye to the *Northward* of *Dover* Cliffs; and by the Eight Miles Distance

(*a*) De Bell. Gallic. Lib. 4.

(*a*) Dion Cassius *saith, he landed not where he first designed, but doubling a certain Cape, he made to the Shore, where he overcame those who fought against him at the Water's Edge, and then safely landed his Men.*

it muſt have been ſomewhere between *Deale* and the old Harbour of *Sandwich*. But as a judicious Writer (*) hath obſerved, 'tis highly probable *Cæſar* computed the Diſtance rather leſs than it really was, having both Wind and Tide with him: And we have no Reaſon to think they had in thoſe Days any accurate Way of eſtimating the Diſtance run by a Ship at Sea; nor that the *Romans* were the moſt Skilful that Way of any other Nations. And beſides, all Copies of the Commentaries do not agree exactly in this Number of Miles. I incline therefore to Dr. *Batteley*'s Opinion, that the Place of *Cæſar*'s Landing, was rather at the *Eaſtern* Mouth of the old Harbour of *Richborough* or *Sandwich*, than in the *Downs*, where the Learned Dr. *Halley* fixes it. *Carolus a Fraximus de Portu Jecio*, p. 100, ſaith expreſly, that *Cæſar* landed there: And *Geofrey* of *Monmouth*, and *Nennius*, aſſert the ſame in other Words; though perhaps their Way of Expreſſing will ſeem ſtrange and unaccountable; which is, that he landed at the *Mouth of the Thames*. And yet this will not appear ſo extravagant, when you hear how far the *Londoners* uſed to extend the Bounds of that River. *Stow* in his Survey of *London* ſaith, That the Bounds of the *Thames* went as far as *Reculver*. And the Author of the *Poly-chronicon* ſaith, That the *Eaſtern* Mouth of the *Thames* opened at *Sandwich* into the Sea. *Malmsbury* makes that River to keep its Name as far as, and to open into the Sea, at 70 Miles diſtance from *London*, and at *Dover*: And Dr. *Batteley* tells us, that he had it from the moſt skilful Navigators, that from *Dover* to *London*, the uſual Way that Ships now go, is 80 Miles: But as anciently the Courſe was through the *Portus Rutupenſis*, it would not be above 70, according to *Malmsbury*'s Account. And this is another good Reaſon (by the by) why *Sandwich*, as I have elſewhere ſhewn, ſhould be called by the *Saxons* Lundenwic; becauſe it was not only the uſual Port into which Ships turned to make for *London*, through the *Portus Rutupenſis*, but the very Paſſage it ſelf bore the Name of the River of *London* or the *Thames*.

(*) Dr. Batteley *in his* Antiq. Rutup.

Add to this, that as 'tis probable *Bullen* was the *Geſſoriacum* (*a*), and as ſome think, the *Portus Itius* (*b*), ſo the Diſtance between it and the Old *Rutupiæ*, will anſwer very well to what *Cæſar* makes it, (of 320 *Stadia*) or 40 of our Miles; and juſt ſo far it is from *Bullen* thither. And as *Geſſoriacum*, from its being the uſual Port of Men's Paſſage hither, was called *Portus Morinorum Britannicus*; ſo *Rutupiæ* was called *Portus Britannorum*, becauſe it was the moſt uſual Place of Landing in *Britain*. Hither came *Claudius Cæſar* from *Geſſoriacum*: Here landed *Veſpaſian*; and *Lupucinus*, afterwards ſent hither by *Conſtantius* and *Theodoſius*: And in a word, Dr. *Batteley* thinks *Rutupiæ* was the moſt uſual Port in the *Romans* Time, and perhaps before; and therefore, that 'tis highly probable, *Cæſar* himſelf landed here, or hereabouts. *Dion Caſſius* deſcribes the Nature of the Ground where *Cæſar* landed, to be τὰ τενάγη: And this his *Latin* Interpreters, as *Xylander* and *Leunclavius*, render by *Paludes*, and undoubtedly very juſtly; for τενατώδες is oppoſed by *Ariſtotle* to ἀμμώδες; and τένεσθαι is rendred by *Scapula*, *Locus cœnoſus & paluſtris*, &c. I think therefore that when Dr. *Halley* interprets τὰ τενάγη to ſignify *Arenas, maris affluxu madefactas*, it was rather to reconcile *Dion*'s Account with the Place the Doctor had pitched upon, for *Cæſar*'s Landing, than to give the true Meaning of his Words. But it appears by what *Plutarch* relates of the Bravery of *Sceva* in this Action; (of which more by and by) that he leaped on Shore, ἐν τόπῳ ἑλώδει καὶ μετὰ ὕδατος, in a ſtubby watry Place: Which doth not agree with the *Ground* of the Downs, which is an hard gravelly and ſtoney Beach; but doth very well with *Cæſar*'s own Account of the Place; which he ſaith was ſuch, as that his Men could not *firmiter inſiſtere* (*c*). Highly probable therefore I take it to be, that the Landing-Place of *Cæſar* in this Deſcent, was ſomewhere near the *Eaſtern* Mouth of the Old *Portus Rutupenſis*; but to determine the exact Place where, will be an inſuperable Difficulty at this Diſtance of Time from thence, and when, no doubt, that Promontory which we call now *Peperneſs*, was not by any means like what it is now, but only a kind of a Corner or Point of Land where the River of *Wantſume* turned out into the Sea. Dr. *Plott* agrees with me in fixing *Cæſar*'s Landing-Place hereabouts: And Dr. *Batteley* ſaith, he told him that he could trace ſome Remains of his *Caſtra Navalia*; which *Darell* alſo in his Manuſcripts in the *Cotton* Library, *Veſp. A.* 4. ſaith were here. But indeed Dr. *Plott* ſaith, they are not called *Romes Work* (*d*), as *Camden* ſaith they once were, but the *Sand-Hills*, or the *Little Downs*. Theſe Sand-Hills begin juſt after you paſs *Sandown* Caſtle from *Deale* towards *Sandwich*; and run along the Shore for about Four Miles together; and are very numerous; but they lye in ſo confuſed a Manner, that no one can judge they were *Cæſar*'s *Caſtra Navalia*, or the Place where he encamped his Men, and drew up his Ships. But perhaps between the End of thoſe Sand-Hills, and the old Mouth of the Haven of *Sandwich*, *Cæſar* might land his Men, and encamp them along the Shore, from thence towards *Sandown* Caſtle. For this Shore, as Dr. *Plott* obſerves well, is *low*, *ſoft*, and *open*, without any Beach; where though his Men would land in Stub, and conſequently encounter their Enemies on that Account with great Difficulty, as he ſaith they did; yet his Ships would lye dock'd and ſafe as to their Bottoms, though they would be ſubject to be filled by the tumbling in of the Sea Water, as he ſaith they were, at the next Spring Tide.

Having ſaid this from as good Evidence as I can get, about the *Time* and *Place* of *Cæſar*'s Landing in *Kent*: Let us now ſee what Reception he had here; and how our Countrey-Men ſhewed their uſual Bravery in oppoſing him. And here I ſhall keep chiefly to his own Account, which though perhaps it may not tell all the Truth, yet ſeems pretty fair and honeſt.

ASSOON as the *Britons* had, by means of their Merchants, learnt the Certainty of *Cæſar*'s Deſign to invade them; many of their *Cities*, as he calls them; (that is, *Separate States*, or Bodies of Men, united under ſome Head) ſent Ambaſſadors over to him, offering to ſubmit to the *Roman* Power, and to give Hoſtages as a Security of it. *Cæſar* gave them good Words and large Promiſes, and ſent back along with them one *Comius*, a Perſon on whoſe Virtue and Conduct he judged he could rely; and whom he had lately made King of the *Attrebatij* (or the People about *Arras* in *France*) and who was of great Reputation and Authority among the *Britons*: His Inſtructions were, to perſuade the *Britiſh* Cities or States to ſubmit to the *Roman* Yoke. But it doth not appear, that he was ſucceſsful in it: For *Cæſar* at his approaching the *Kentiſh*

(*a*) Vid. Cæſar de Bell. Gall. Lib. V. *and* Strabo Lib. IV. p. 138.

(*b*) *See* Cauſabon *on the Place cited from* Strabo: Chiflet de Portu Iccio, c. 6. Mendæ Coſmogr. Part II. Lib. 3. p. 36.

(*c*) De Bell. Gallico, Lib. 4.

(*d*) *Manuſcripts about the* Roman *Ways in my Hands.*

Shore,

Shore, found the Inhabitants ready prepared to diſpute his Landing. They had ſent their Horſe and Chariots before, to obſerve his Motion, as ſoon as they ſaw his Fleet hovering on their Coaſts: And when they found where he deſigned to Land, their Infantry followed, and both joining made a vigorous Oppoſition. *Cæſar* ſaith, that in this Affair he met with *Summa Difficultas*: And that his Soldiers were *perterriti*, *atque hujus omnino generis pugnæ imperiti*; and did not now ſhew the ſame Courage and Alacrity, as they uſed to do on other Occaſions. His great Ships could not come near the Shore; ſo that his Men had a hard Time of it to make to Land, through the Water, with their heavy Armour on, and their Hands encumbred with their Weapons; and to engage againſt Horſe and Chariots, who poured in their Darts or Javelins upon them from all Quarters, and ſtood on firm Ground to oppoſe their Coming on Shore. *Cæſar* ſeeing this, ordered the *Gallies*, a Kind of Ships which the *Britons* were not uſed to, to looſe from among the Onerary Ships, and to row to the Shore, and attack the Enemy with all their warlike Engines; which turned to good Account, frighted and put the *Britons* to a ſtand, and made them at laſt give way. But ſtill the *Romans* ſeemed to have enough of it, and did not charge them with any great Stomach; till *Scæva* above-mentioned, who was Standard-bearer of the Tenth Legion, devoting himſelf to the Gods, they leaped down into the Water, and advanced towards the Shore; this revived the *Roman* Spirit, and the Soldiers being aſhamed to deſert, or not to follow their Eagle, by common Conſent leaped aſhore, with *Cæſar* among them, as *Julian* tells us, and began a warm Engagement with the *Britons*; but not being able to keep any Order, nor to find firm Ground to ſtand on, nor to follow their Enſigns, they were ſtill very much embarraſed. (*Magnopere perturbabuntur.*) So that *Cæſar* was forced to have recourſe to another Expedient; which was to man all the Boats and ſmall Veſſels belonging to the Fleet, with Soldiers, and to ſend them as he ſaw Occaſion to ſuccour and ſupport thoſe that were fighting on the Shore: By which means the *Romans* did at laſt make good their Landing, and put the *Britons* to flight: But for want of Horſe they were not able to purſue them, nor make themſelves Maſters of the Iſland; which *Cæſar* complains of, as an Abatement of his former good Fortune.

Aſſoon as the *Britons* had recovered themſelves after this Battel, they ſent an Embaſſy to *Cæſar*, and *Comius* of *Arras* with it, whom at his coming over they had impriſoned, but had now releaſed, to deſire Peace; and offered Hoſtages for the Performance on their Side, and declared themſelves ready to do what *Cæſar* would require of them. *Cæſar* chid them for not ſtanding to what they had before promiſed, by their Ambaſſors ſent to him in *Gaul*, but demands their Hoſtages; Part of which they then gave; but ſome of them being to be fetched from remote Parts, they deſired a few Days Time to produce them. After this, their Princes came to *Cæſar* from all Parts round about, and deſired to recommend themſelves and their ſeveral States to his Favour. This Peace was made the 4th Day after his Landing. When alſo the 18 Ships, in which his Horſe were embarked, appeared ſo near as to be ſeen from his Camp: But a ſudden Tempeſt aroſe, and drove them all out to Sea again; which not being able to bear, they at length were forced to make for the Continent, and return to the Port from whence they came. The Night after this, the Moon was at Full; and by that means the Spring Tides coming on (of the Nature of which, the *Romans* were ignorant) both the Gallies which were halled on Shore, were filled with the Tide; and alſo the Ships of Burden, which lay at Anchor, were terribly ſhatter'd with the Storm: So that all of them were rendred uſeleſs. This was a terrible Shock to all the Army, who now began to fear they ſhould not be able to get back to *Gaul* that Summer; and yet no Proviſion was made for their Wintering in *Kent*. This Diſtreſs of theirs being well known to, and conſidered by the *Britons*, that they had neither Horſe nor Proviſions here, nor Ships to ſail away; and gueſſing they had but a few Men, by the Smallneſs of their Camp; they thought it the wiſeſt Courſe to break their Agreement with them, to prevent their getting Proviſions into their Camp, and to make them lye there all the Winter: And by this means they hoped to give ſuch a good Account of them at the End, that they ſhould make the *Romans*, as well as any other Foreign Powers, for hereafter, not ſo forward to come and invade their Countrey. Accordingly, being all agreed in this Deſign; the Hoſtages ſlipp'd by Degrees out of the Camp; and the *Britons* forſook the Fields, and got together in a Body in a proper Place. *Cæſar* ſuſpected this would be the Caſe, and therefore wiſely provided againſt any Accident that might happen: He repaired his Ships as well as he could here, with the Timber and *Braſs*, (*Materia atque Ære*), of ſuch as were quite diſabled; and ſent over to *Gaul* for ſuch Things as were neceſſary for that Purpoſe: And in the whole he loſt but 12 Ships, and the Ruins of thoſe help'd to make good the reſt. He got alſo Corn every Day into his Camp: But once, as the 7th Legion was ſent out to Forage; and Part of the Soldiers were buſy in reaping Corn, others in carrying it into the Camp, *&c.* thoſe Soldiers who were on Duty before the Gate of the Camp, informed *Cæſar*, that a greater Duſt than ordinary appeared that Way which the Legion went; on which *Cæſar* gueſſing at what was doing, took the Two Cohorts which kept Guard, along with him, and ordering the reſt to arm and follow him, marched that Way which the Duſt directed him; where he found the Legion crowded up in very cloſe Order, and the *Britons* aſſaulting them with their Darts and Javelins from every Quarter, and the Legion ſcarce able to ſuſtain it. For the *Britons* had fallen upon them unawares, killed ſome, broke the Order of the reſt, and had compaſſed them quite round with Horſe and their Chariots. I have already deſcribed their Way of Chariot-Fight, which was very extraordinary, at the Beginning of this Hiſtory, *p.* 6. and therefore muſt not repeat it here. But *Cæſar* owns that he came very opportunely to the Aſſiſtance of the Legion, which was in great Diſtreſs. And though, on his Advance, the *Britons* ſtood ſtill, apprehending, no doubt, the Coming of a ſtill greater Force againſt them, yet *Cæſar* did not think fit to provoke them any further, or to offer them any Battel, but very wiſely returned with the Legions, into the Camp. For many Days after this, he ſaith, there was continually tempeſtuous Weather, which kept the *Romans* cloſe in their Camp, and the *Britons* from attacking them there. However they had ſent to all their Confederates, to aſſure them what a poor State the ſmall Remains of the *Roman* Army was in, how great the Prey would be, and what an Aſſurance there was of perpetual Liberty, if they could now take the *Roman* Camp. On this, he ſaith, great Numbers were got together, both of Horſe and Foot, and march'd towards his Camp. And then, though he foreſaw, that if he could rout the Enemy's Army, they would moſt of them eſcape by Flight; yet he determined however to give them

Battel: Which he did, with good Succeſs, putting them entirely to flight, and purſuing them as far as his Foot could hold it; (for he had but 30 Horſe in all his Army, and thoſe *Comius* had lately had help'd him to) ſlaying many of them, and burning their Houſes all round about: But this could extend but a little way; for on the *ſame Day*, he got his Army back into his Camp; and had after that, Time to receive another Embaſſy from the *Britons* about a Treaty of Peace: He ordered them to double their Number of Hoſtages; and then made as much haſte as he could into *Gaul*: For the *Autumnal Equinox* being now approaching, he dreaded bad Weather at Sea, with a Fleet ſo weak as his was. Taking therefore the firſt favourable Opportunity, he got his Soldiers on Board, and juſt after Midnight, ſet Sail, and got all his Ships and Men ſafe into *Gaul*. And 'tis very likely that he had enough of this Expedition, and feared to tarry here any longer, leſt a greater Number of the Enemy appearing, he might have had an End put to his Glory, with his Life.

From all this Account, 'tis plain and apparent, that *Cæſar never went out of Kent*, in this Expedition. Nor indeed could he move, by his own Account, above 6 or 7 Miles from his Camp; which was pitched upon the Sea-Shore, very near the Place of his Landing.

It will not be eaſy to aſſign the very Place where the 7th Legion were Foraging, when the *Britons* fell upon them, as above: But 'tis highly probable it could not be above 3 or 4 Miles from the Camp, from the Circumſtances before obſerved, and indeed that is a great Way for Footmen to carry Burdens of Corn upon their Backs.

(a) *MS. about the* Roman *Ways.*

And therefore, Dr. *Plot*'s Conjecture, (*a*) That the Scene of that Action was about *Cay-coll-Hill*, between *Newington* and *Sittingbourn*, muſt be groundleſs; For we can't ſuppoſe, that an Army conſiſting of Foot only, could be ſent to Forage in Parties, near 30 Miles from the Camp, much leſs that they could engage an Enemy and March home to their Camp, ſo early the ſame Day, that *Cæſar* ſhould have Time enough afterwards to receive Ambaſſadors. If therefore *Cay-coll-Hill*, were denominated from ſome Action of *Cæſars*, it muſt be in his Second Expedition hither, which I ſhall next proceed to give an Account of. But I muſt firſt obſerve, that notwithſtanding *Cæſar*'s Command to the *Britons* to ſend their Hoſtages over to him unto the Continent, of all the Cites or States there were none ſent but from two of them. Which ſhews, that they were not much diſmayed at this Attempt of the *Romans* upon them: And tho' *Cæſar* obtained, by his Letters to the Senate, a Supplication of 20 Days to be granted him; That is, That the Temples of *Rome* ſhould be ſolemnly opened in his Name, and after a Proclamation ordered by the Magiſtrate, *quod bene & feliciter Rempublicam adminiſtraſſet*, the People ſhould all go in Proceſſion, cloathed in White Garments, and crowned with Garlands, and offer Sacrifices, Praiſes and Thankſgiving to the Gods; and for ſo long a Time as 20 Days together, to attend thoſe Solemnities; yet I ſay, notwithſtanding all this Pomp, many of the ancient Writers ſpeak very ſlightingly, both of this, and his *other Expedition* hither.

(a) In vitâ Agricolæ c. 13.

(b) Lib. 12. c. 34.

(c) Cap. 15.

Tacitus ſaith, (*a*) *Quamvis proſperâ pugnâ terruit Incolas, ac Littore potitus ſit, poteſt videri Oſtendiſſe poſteris* (Britanniam) *non tradidiſſe*. And in his Annals, (*b*) he introduces *Caractacus* the *Britiſh* King, encouraging his Men to Battel, by reminding them of the Bravery of their Anceſtors, *Qui Dictatorem Cæſarem repuliſſent*: And in the Life of *Agricola*, again (*c*) he ſaith, that the *Britons* in Q. *Voadica*'s Time, perſuaded one another to Revolt; and ſaid, would they but ſhew the Courage of their Fore-Fathers, the *Romans*, would now be driven out, *ut Divus Julius receſſit*. *Strabo* ſpeaking of *Cæſars* Expedition hither; ſaith (*Lib.* 4.) Οὐδὲν μέγα διαπραξάμενος; οὐδὲ προελθὼν ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς νήσου; *That he did here no great Exploit, nor penetrated far into the Iſland.* *Quintilian* ſaith, he met with one M. *Aper* (*d*) an ancient *Britain*, who averred, that he was in the *Britiſh* Army, when they beat *Cæſar* from the Shore: And if *Lucan* be not too partial, he ſaith plainly,

(d) de Orat. Dialog. c. 17.

Territæ quæſitis oſtendit terga Britanni.

Horace tells *Auguſtus*, That *Britain* was in a manner untouched by the *Romans*,

Intactus Britannus ut deſcenderet
Sacrâ catenatus viâ.

And much to the ſame Senſe *Propertius* expreſſes himſelf.

Te manet invictus Romano marte Britannus.

Dion Caſſius ſpeaks very ſlightingly alſo of *Cæſar*'s Conqueſt here: So that the *Britons* had ſome Reaſon to pull down thoſe Tapiſtry Hangings at *Rome*, which *Cæſar* made to expreſs his boaſted Conqueſts; as *Virgil* ſaith they did.

Purpureaque intexti tollant Aulæa Britanni.

Of Cæſar's *Seeond Expedition into* Britain.

Lucius Domitius & Ap. Claudius, being Conſuls, *Cæſar* according to his uſual Cuſtom went to *Italy* in the Winter, and ordered his Officers during his Abſence, to repair his Navy by rebuilding new Ships, and refiting the old ones. He ordered them alſo to build them ſomething *Lower* and *Broader* than thoſe uſed in the *Mediterranean*, that they might the better bear the Sea: And alſo receive and carry the greater Quantity of Horſe; and he appointed that they ſhould all be made ſo, as that on Occaſion they might uſe Oars: And what was further neceſſary for their Rigging and Armament, he commanded ſhould be provided for them out of *Spain*. His Directions and Orders were ſo well followed and obeyed; that at his Return into *Gaul* he found 600 Sail of Ships of Burden ready fitted, and 28 Gallies; all which he ordered to lye in the *Portus Iccius*, or *Itius*, which he knew to be the beſt Port to Sail from to *Britain*, which was about 30 Miles from it.

This *Portus Iccius*, *Somner* makes to be *Boloign*, the ſame with *Geſſoriacum* before-mentioned; and conſequently was that from whence *Cæſar* ſailed hither in his former Expedition: and which anciently was, he ſaith, the uſual *Port* from whence Men ſailed into *Britain*, as afterwards *Whitſand*, and then *Calais* came to be. But Mr. *Cambden* thinks, that the *Portus Itius*, or *Iccius*, was rather *Whitſand*, or *Vitſan*; and fancies that it carries in it ſome Remains of the Name. Certain it is, that it was formerly, before *Calais* came into uſe, the moſt uſual Port: For we find, that there were certain Lands held in a Place called *Copper-Land* by *Dover*, by this Service, that the Poſſeſſor *ſhould hold the King's Head*, whenſoever he croſed the Sea, between *Dover* and *Whitſand* (*e*). Dr. *Halley* judges this *Portus Iccius*, was either *Calais* or *Ambleteuſe*, becauſe

(e) Phil. Tranſ. N. 193.

cauſe *Ptolomy* calls the Promontary of *Calais* Cliff, Ἴκιον ἄκρον; and this will beſt agree with *Cæſar*'s Account of the Diſtance between the Continent and *Britain*, which he makes 30 Miles, if thoſe are the true Numbers: For Dr. *Halley* ſaith, that by an accurate Survey it hath been found, that the neareſt Diſtance between Land and Land, is 28 Miles and a half. But I incline to the Opinion of *Somner*, *Cauſabon*, *Chiflet*, and *Batteley*, that *Geſſoriacum* or *Boloign*, was *Cæſar*'s *Portus Iccius*. Becauſe as the *beſt Copies* of *Cæſar*'s Commentaries make the Diſtance 40 and not 30 Miles; and as *Strabo* makes it exactly ſo too; *viz.* 320 *Stadia*, or 40 of our Miles: So Dr. *Batteley* ſaith, upon a very ſtrict Enquiry among Navigators, he found that they eſteemed it juſt 40 Miles from *Boloign*, to the Mouth of *Sandwich* Haven; near which *Cæſar* Landed both times.

Of the latter of which I now proceed to ſpeak.

Cæſar having prepared all things ready for this Expedition, left *Labienus* with 3 Legions and 2000 Horſe upon the Continent, to defend the Port, get in Proviſion of Corn, and to keep the *Gauls* in Awe; and reſolving now to have Force enough to make a Conqueſt of *Britain*; embarked 5 Legions, with 2000 Horſe, and about Sun-ſet, weighed Anchor and ſailed for *Britain*: He had a gentle *South-Weſt* Wind, but it fell Calm about Midnight; ſo that he could not keep his Courſe, and was carried ſo by the Tide, that in the Morning he found *Britain* lying on his Left Hand: But waiting for the next Tide, he recovered that Part of the Iſland where he landed the Summer before, and arrived there about Noon: And he much commends his Soldiers Diligence and Activity, who rowed the Ships of Burden ſo briskly, that they kept Pace with the Gallies.

He found no Oppoſition in this Deſcent, nor did any Body of the Enemy appear upon the the Coaſt. For, the *Britons*, who had been there in great Multitudes, were ſo frighted at the Number and Bigneſs of his Ships, (which in all *Cæſar* ſaith were above 800, and if we may credit *Athenæus*, they were 1000) that as *Cæſar* learned from ſome Priſoners which he took, they had deſerted the Coaſt, and betaken themſelves to the Upland Parts. *Cæſar*, having landed his Men, and encamp'd them in a proper Place, as ſoon as he underſtood from his Priſoners whereabouts the *Britiſh* Troops were, marched after them with all his Force, except 10 Cohorts and 300 Horſe, which he left in the Camp to guard his Fleet, under the Command of *Q. Atrius*: which he thought the leſs in Danger, becauſe they lay at Anchor in a *ſoft* and *open* Shore; where the Enemy could neither well come at them, nor attack them covered.

This done, he marched towards the Enemy in the Night, and found them about 12 Miles from his Camp: As ſoon as they had Notice of *Cæſar*'s approach, they ſent out their Horſe and Chariots, to diſpute the Paſs of the River which ran between them and the *Romans*, and no doubt was what is now called the *Stoure*: And imagining they could do it the better, becauſe they had the Advantage of the higher ground, they gave the *Romans* Battel. But *Cæſar*'s Horſe, which were 1700, drove them back into the Woods; where they retired to a Place excellenty fortified both by Art and Nature; and which in their Civil Wars one with another, our *Kentiſh Britains* had formerly prepared for ſuch a Purpoſe. For all the Entrances into it were filled up by Trees felled for that end, and defended by armed Men. But the *Roman* Soldiers of the Seventh Legion making a *Teſtudo* with their Shields, and caſting up a Mount, by that means got in and took the Place, and drove the *Britons* all out of the Woods, with but little hurt to themſelves.

However, *Cæſar* gave Orders not to purſue them any farther then, both becauſe he was ignorant of the Nature of the Place, and alſo becauſe a great Part of the Day being ſpent, it was Time to think of forming to themſelves a Place to encamp in, and fortifying it as well as they could in ſo ſhort a Space of Time.

Where this Place of the *Britons* fortified both by Art and Nature was, and the Place of this Battel, 'tis difficult at this diſtance of Time to determine; and 'tis eaſier to determine where it was not. *Camden* thinks it to have been about *Chilham*; but as I have ſhewed, *p.* 76. that is too far from *Cæſar*'s Landing-Place (being near 18) to be called 12 Miles; and there is no Remains of any ſuch Place of Strength thereabout, or of any Camp where the *Roman* Army could lye. But as Dr. *Plott* hath obſerved, (*a*) above *Canterbury*, between *Tunford* and *Harbledown*, there is a Hill above the Broom-down called *Beaus Haven* which is fortified by both Art and Nature, as may be plainly ſeen on *Tunford* ſide; tho' to the *Eaſt* it be indeed injured by the Plow and other Accidents. And in *Iffins* or *Iveſwood*, lying partly in *Thannington*, and part in *Nackington*, about 3 Miles *South South Weſt* from *Canterbury*, the Doctor ſaith, he met with a large Fortification, having a double Ditch and Vallum; which perhaps may have been the Place of *Cæſar*'s Camp after the Battel at the River *Stoure* above-mentioned, from which it is not far diſtant: And as it ſeems probable, that *Cæſar* left his Army in this Camp, while he himſelf went to look after the Repair of his Ships, ſo they had Time enough in thoſe 10 Days to fortify it with a double Vallum, if it was thought fit ſo to do: And it was a conſtant Precaution of *Cæſars*, to encamp ſecurely.

(*a*) *MS. about the* Roman *Ways.*

Early the next Morning after the Battel of the *Stoure*, he divided his Army into 3 Parts, in order the more effectually to purſue the *Britons*; but before they had marched far upon that Deſign, an Expreſs came to him from *Q. Atrius*, to acquaint him; that the Night before, there had been ſuch a terrible Storm, that it had much ſhatter'd all his Navy, and driven ſome of them on Shore: That neither Cables nor Anchors could hold them, nor the Sailors bear the Violence of the Weather; and that many Ships were injured by being driven foul upon one another. On this bad News *Cæſar* recalled his Troops, and countermanded their Purſuit of the *Britons*: And as I conclude from his Words, ordered them to keep in their Camp, while he himſelf went to look after the Affair of his Fleet. He found Things as bad as they were related to him; about 40 of his Ships loſt, and the reſt ſo ſhattered and injured, as to require a very great Repair; in order to effect which he got all the Carpenters and Workmen he could from among the Legions, and ſent for other Shipwrights from the Continent, and wrote to *Labienus* to get him ready there as many Ships as he could. And tho' it were a Work of great Difficulty and Labour, yet he judged it ſafeſt and ſecureſt to hale all his Ships on Shore, up within the Fortifications or Intrenchments of his Camp: And this he actually did do, tho' at the Expence of 10 Days, and as many Nights, continual Labour. This mighty Work over, and his Camp compleatly fortified, leaving the ſame Number of Troops to guard it as before, he returned to the Army. But there he found a far greater Number of the *Britons*, were got together than before: And that by common

Conſent, they had choſen *Caſſibelan* to be their General. This Prince's Government or City lay on the *Northern* ſide of the River *Thames*, which divided it from the Maritime Cities of *Kent*, and extended it ſelf in length 80 Miles from the Sea, up into the Land. *Caſſibelan* had formerly made continual War upon his Neighbouring States, and had got ſo good a Reputation of Conduct and Valour by it, it ſeems, that in this Emergency, the *Britains* (in theſe *Southern* Parts) thought him the moſt fitting Man to Command their Forces againſt the *Romans*.

Here *Cæſar* ſtops a while in his Relation, and makes a Digreſſion about the Inhabitants of *Britain*, their Manners, and Way of Life; which becauſe the principal Part relates to *Kent*, as being then the only Part known to him, for he had not yet been out of this County; I ſhall take notice of here.

The Maritime Parts of *Britain*, and conſequently *Kent*, he ſaith, were inhabited by ſuch as came over out of *Belgium*, either to make Incurſions for Prey, or Invaſions for Conqueſt; and theſe were denominated from the Names of thoſe Cities, they belonged to on the Continent: (Hence our *Attrebatij*, *Belgæ*, *Cenimagni*, *Pariſij*, &c.) and perhaps, our *Cantiani* from *Cantia*, a River in *Gallia Belgica* (*a*) as Dr. *Batteley* hath ſuggeſted) after they thought fit to ſtay and fix themſelves here. The People of *Britain*, *Cæſar* ſaith, were very numerous; as were alſo their Houſes, which were built after the manner of thoſe in *Gaul*. They had alſo great Herds of Cattle. Inſtead of Money, they uſed Pieces of Braſs, or Iron Rings of a certain Weight: Iron they had of their own, and Tin; but Braſs was imported from Abroad: They had all Trees uſually growing in *Gaul*, but Firr and Beech. They kept Hares, and Poultry, and Geeſe, but abſtained from eating of them on ſome Superſtitious Account. *Kent* was the uſual Place where all Ships arrived at from *Gaul*; and the Inhabitants of that part of *Britain*, were much more Civil and Courteous than any others, and the Cuſtoms and Manners here differed very little from thoſe of *Gaul*. All the *Britons* Painted or Tinged their Faces with a kind of Blue Colour, to render them more terrible to their Enemies. The Hair of their Head they wore long, but ſhaved all other parts of their Body, except their Upper Lip; Ten or 12 Families in a Neighbourhood uſually had their Wives in Common; eſpecially Brethren with Brethren, and Parents with Children; but whatever Children were produced among them, went to thoſe to whom the Mother was firſt Married when ſhe was a Virgin.

(*a*) Ægid. Bucherij Belgium Rom: 1. 5.

Cæſar having given this Account of our Anceſtors, goes thus on, with the Hiſtory of his Wars here.

The *Britiſh* Horſe and Chariots met the *Roman* Cavalry, as ſoon as ever they began their March, and attacked them vigorouſly; but being over-powered by the *Romans*, could not ſuſtain it, and were forced to retire to the Woods and Hills. When the *Romans* continued their Purſuit, they rallied and faced about (as the *Britiſh* Troops are famous for doing, even to this Day) and cut off ſeveral of the Enemies Van. And after ſome time, when *Cæſar*'s Soldiers thought nothing of the Matter, but were buſy in fortifying their Camp, the *Britons* ruſhed out of the Woods again, and gave a very fierce Aſſault to thoſe Troops that guarded the *Roman* Camp; and while the principal Cohorts of two Legions, which were ordered to charge them, ſtood ſtill, pauſing and terrified at the Boldneſs and Novelty of the *Britons* way of fighting, their Troops charged back again clear thro' the Cohorts, with the utmoſt Bravery, and without the loſs of a Man. This Day *Quintus Laberius Durus*, a Tribune, was Slain by the *Britons*: This Commander, many Writers think lies buried under that Oblong Bank in *Chilham* Pariſh, vulgarly called *Julabers Grave*; but I I ſuppoſe I have ſhewn, *p.* 76. that this Conjecture is not ſufficiently ſupported.

After this, the *Britons* gave over the Aſſault. And *Cæſar* acknowledges, that the *Roman* Legionary Soldiers, being neither able, thro' the weight of their heavy Arms, to follow their Enemies, nor to move far from their Standard, were not equal to engage ſuch kind of nimble Enemies as the *Britons* were: And that even his Horſe fought with no leſs Diſadvantage: For the *Britons* would give Ground on purpoſe to draw them from the Legions; and then alighting from their Chariots, would attack them on Foot: And beſides, the *Britons* way was not to fight Thick and Cloſe together, but Thin, and at great Diſtances one from another; and yet had their proper Stations ſo diſpoſed, as that they could Succour and Support each other, to either relieve the diſabled, or to ſend in freſh Supplies.

And to make this Obſervation upon the whole Account: The prodigious Skill, Conduct, and Dexterity which our Country-Men ſhewed on all Occaſions, and eſpecially their wonderful Skill in their Chariot Fights, do really ſhew a little more Politure, than on other Occaſions, *Cæſar* ſeems willing to allow the *Britons*; and therefore (as (*a*) our Judicious *Milton* obſerves) he is ſcarcely conſiſtent with himſelf. But, I can excuſe him a little, by ſuppoſing him to mean that the Inland Parts of *Britain*, were inhabited by the Barbarians he deſcribes; but that our *Kentiſh* Coaſters, were much more Polite and Intelligent Men: as living near the *Gauls*, from whoſe Commerce and Converſation, they gained ſuch agreeable Qualifications. But *Cæſar* goes on;

(*a*) *Hiſt. of* England.

Next Day the *Britons* appeared far off upon the Hills, but ſhewed themſelves but ſparingly, and did not Skirmiſh with the *Roman* Horſe with the ſame Vigor and Spirit as before. But about Noon, when *Cæſar* had ſent out 3 Legions, and all his Horſe, under the Command of *Trebonius*, to Forage; the *Britons* from all Quarters furiouſly fell upon them, and charged them up to their very Legions and Standards. But the *Romans* at laſt repulſed them, and then vigorouſly purſuing them in their Flight, and giving them neither time to rally, nor to make a Stand with their Chariots, as they uſed to do, put them to a great Slaughter. After this Defeat, their diſtant Auxiliaries left our *Kentiſh Britons* to ſhift for themſelves; and conſequently, they were no longer able to make any head againſt the *Roman* Power. As ſoon as *Cæſar* had Intelligence of this, he marched his Army forward on towards the *Thames*, reſolving to croſs that River, and find out *Caſſibelan*, who had been the Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces againſt him. But the Scene of that Action being out of *Kent*, and the Place where he is ſuppoſed to have paſſed the River, being ſo too, my Deſign prohibits me to follow him; but only to wait his Return, and ſee him ſafe out of our County, for good and all.

Having then received the Submiſſions, of the *Cenimagni*, the *Seguntiaci*, the *Ancalites*, and the *Bibrocaſſij*, and ſaved the *Trinobantes*, he marched to *Caſſibelan*'s City, and took it, with a great Slaughter of the *Britons*.

But while this was doing, *Caſſibelan* had ſent Expreſſes into *Kent*, where it ſeems there were then 4 petty Kings or Governors, *viz. Cingetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*; theſe *Caſſibelan* had influence enough over, notwithſtanding his

Defeat, to perſuade them to attack the *Romans* firſt Camp by the Sea-ſide, and to attempt the burning of their Fleet; but the Deſign proved unſucceſsful: for the Troops which *Cæſar* left there repulſed them, ſlew many of them, and *Cingetroix* was taken Priſoner: whom ſome Copies of *Cæſar*'s Commentaries call *Lugotorix*: And in this Action the *Romans* loſt none of their Men. This ſeems to be the laſt Effort that ever our *Kentiſh Britons* made againſt the *Roman* Army led hither by *Cæſar*: And after this, *Caſſibelan* himſelf, by the Intereſt of *Comius* of *Arras*, made his Peace with *Cæſar*: who now was reſolved to Winter upon the Continent, both for fear of ſome ſudden Commotion in *Gaul*; and, I doubt not, of new Confederacies being formed againſt him here, by the *Britons*, whom he found capable of coping with the *Roman* Soldiers upon the ſquare. Beſides, the Summer was almoſt ſpent; he had taken a large Number of Priſoners, and he did not care to be obliged to keep the Field all the Winter; Wherefore accepting the Hoſtages offered by *Caſſibelan*, and appointing an Annual Tribute to be paid by the *Britons*; he haſtened to his Camp by *Sandwich*, embarked his Men, ſet Sail, and arrived ſafe in *Gaul* with all his Ships. The next Winter, when he went to *Rome*, he offered to *Venus*, the Patroneſs of his Family, a Corſlet ſet with *Britiſh* Pearls, by way of Thankſgiving for his Conqueſt of *Britain*. It doth not appear, but rather the contrary, that *Cæſar* left any Gariſons here, or any Soldiers to awe the *Britons*, or Officers to collect the Tribute; and after his Death, *Auguſtus*, either, as *Strabo* ſaith, out of neglect; or rather, as others ſay, out of a wiſe Conſideration, that the *Roman* Empire was large enough already, never made any Attempt upon *Britain*. But I believe the true Reaſon was the Civil War at Home, and ſome other more preſſing Affairs. For 20 or 30 Years, therefore, and more, the *Britons* lived at their own Diſpoſal; and as *Dion* ſaith, *were governed by their own Kings*.

Auguſtus, indeed, once or twice made a ſhew of coming hither; on which *Strabo* ſaith, the *Britiſh* Princes courted his Friendſhip by Preſents, by Offerings in the Capitol, and other artful Addreſſes: And their going often to *Rome*, made the Iſland very well known in thoſe Days; but the *Britons* paid no Tribute to *Auguſtus*; and only ſome ſlight and ſmall Duties for their Commodities which they exported into *Gaul*.

Tiberius followed *Auguſtus*'s Example, and troubled not himſelf about *Britain*; however to keep him in good Humour, and to prohibit him making them a Viſit, the *Britons* ſent back very Civilly the Soldiers of *Germanicus*, who by accident were Shipwrecked upon their Coaſts.

Caligula, his Succeſſor, a mad diſſolute Wretch, was excited to invade *Britain* by *Adminius*, who was Baniſhed by his Father *Cunobeline*, and had fled hence to *Rome*; but he made only a fooliſh ſhew of a Deſcent on this Iſland; went no further than to the Oceans ſide; and there behaving himſelf like one Frantick, ſent before him to the Senate vain-glorious Letters, implying that he had conquered all *Britain*, and ſoon followed them himſelf to *Rome*.

After this, one *Bericus*, of whoſe Quality we know nothing; ſeeing the Iſland all to Pieces in Civil War, went to *Rome*; and excited *Claudius* to Invade *Britain*: Who being now in his 3d Conſulſhip, and ambitious of doing ſomething to gain a Triumph; taking the Advantage of the *Britons* demanding *Bericus*, and other Fugitives, and threatning a Breach with the *Romans*, when denied it; makes Choice of *Britain* for his Province. And hither he ſends before him *Aulius Plautius* the Prætor, ordering him, if he found any great Difficulty in the Conqueſt of the Iſland to ſend him word. *Plautius* had much ado to perſuade the Legions to follow him hither; they called it, *making War beyond the End of the World*, and no doubt had heard what rough Welcome the *Britons* had given to *Julius Cæſar*: However, they were at laſt prevailed with to embark; and putting to Sea from Three different Ports, leſt their Landing ſhould be hindred if it were all at one Place, they made towards *Britain*, and landed without Oppoſition, *Plautius*, with his Squadron at *Rutupium*; and the other two, probably, at *Dover*, and the *Portus Lemanis*. For the *Britons*, who underſtood how unwilling the Soldiers were to come hither, concluded they would Mutiny, and Defeat the Deſign; and therefore had made no Preparation to Oppoſe them: but retiring to the Woods and Moraſſes, they thought to tire them out, with Delays and Skirmiſhes, as they had attempted to do by *Cæſar* before. *Plautius*, after much trouble, encountred firſt with *Caractacus*, and then with *Togodumnus*, the Sons of *Cunobeline*, and defeated them both: The Place of both which Battels I judge to have been in this County; and on the *Eaſtern* Side of the *Medway*: For that I take to be the River, which *Dion* ſaith, *Plautius* commanded the *German* Auxiliaries to paſs firſt, and to ſtrike chiefly at the Horſes of the *Britains*, in order to diſable their Chariots, wherein their principal Strength conſiſted: For the *Britons* not imagining the *Romans* could paſs the River without a Bridge, lay on the other Bank of it, as they thought, ſecure. But they found themſelves much miſtaken; for after the *Germans* had paſs'd, *Plautius* ſent over the River *Flavius Veſpaſian*, (who was afterwards Emperor,) and his Brother *Sabinus*, to ſecond them, who fell ſuddenly upon the *Britons*, and did great Execution among them. However, our gallant Countrymen were not diſmay'd at this; but forming themſelves the next Day into their uſual Order, they aſſailed the *Romans* with ſo much Bravery, that Victory hung a good while in Suſpenſe; and *Caius Sidius Geta* was very near being taken Priſoner; but he retrieved himſelf ſo valiantly, that his Behaviour turned the Scale on the ſide of the *Romans*, for which afterwards he had high Honours paid him at *Rome*. After this, *Dion* ſaith, the *Britons* retired towards the Mouth of the *Thames*; (*i. e.*) as I judge, along the *Weſt* ſide of the *Medway* towards the Iſle of *Grean*; and being well acquainted with the Places thereabouts, got over the Water, and the *Romans* following them, thro' dangerous Flats and Boggs, but had like to have loſt their Army by it. (For the Rivers then being not bounded by good Banks, as they are now; on the Tide of Flood, overflowed all the Low-Lands, and left them bare again upon the Ebb; and by this means they had no very deep Channels). In this the *Romans* were much help'd by the *German* Auxiliaries, who were uſed to ſuch Expeditions: For they finding ſome Place above where there was a Bridge, got over and fell upon the *Britons* with a great Slaughter; but they loſt as many of their own Men in the Boggs and Moraſſes, as they killed of the *Britons*.

On this *Plautus* fearing the worſt, and finding the *Britons* deſperately enraged at the Death of *Togodumnus*, who was killed in one of theſe Engagements, draws back his Forces; and ſends to *Claudius* to come to his Aſſiſtance. 'Tis plain by what *Dion* ſaith, That he waited for him on the *South* ſide of the *Thames*: and I can't find a more likely Place for him to lye encamp'd in, than that famous one on *Keſton-Down*, in this County. See *Keſton*, p. 168. Indeed

deed I was leſs fix'd in this Opinion when I wrote that Part, than I am now; becauſe it is a little too far from the River, to anſwer *Dion*'s Account of *Hullus Plautius* expecting the Emperor *Claudius on the Banks of, or at the* Thames. But ſince I can hear of the Footſteps of no other Camp hereabouts where he could lie; and ſince this Camp at *Keſton* is ſo very large and ſtrong, as hardly to bear a meaner Original; and not then being much above Seven or Eight Miles from the *Thames*: And ſince I think it alſo not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that on *Claudius*'s Approach, *Plautius* might decamp from hence, and reſign this Station to the Emperor; while he himſelf might lie expecting his Conjunction with him even on the very Edge of the *Thames*; I think it will not contradict *Dion*, nor be diſcordant with other Circumſtances to conclude this Camp upon *Keſton-Down* near *Bromley* in this County, to have been the very Place, where both *Plautius*, and the Emperor *Claudius*, and many other Parts of the *Roman* Armies might afterwards lie entrenched, on other Occaſions, and in their Marches to and from the Sea-Coaſt.

On this Intimation ſent to *Claudius*, he immediately marched through *Gaul* to the *Britiſh* Ocean, with a mighty Equipage, and a Train of Nobility attending him; and to ſtrike the more Terror into the *Britons*, or to make the more Pomp and Show, he brought ſome Elephants alſo along with him. Aſſoon as he got over the Water he marched directly with his numerous Army to join *Plautius*, took the ſole Command upon himſelf, paſſed the *Thames*, and gained a Victory over the *Britons*, who ſtill retained the Courage, but had loſt the Conduct of *Caſſibelan*; for they boldly and openly ventured to ſtand a Battel with this mighty Force, but were by no means equal to it, and conſequently were beaten; and *Comolodunum*, the Royal Seat of *Cunobelin*, was taken, and a large Number of Priſoners. *Suetonius* ſaith, *Claudius* ſtaid here but Sixteen Days, and then having remitted to the *Britiſh* Nobility the Confiſcation of their Goods, returned to *Rome*; from whence in the whole he was abſent but Six Months.

And here an End muſt be put, I believe, to all Hoſtile Actions between the *Romans* and *Britons* in this County: For, I ſuppoſe, now our Countreymen had come to Terms of Peace and Agreement with them, were very glad to get rid of their Company here; and that they were going to make the Inland Parts of this Iſland the Stage of their future Conqueſts. And I think we can ſay nothing more of them, than that for hereafter *Kent* continued to be, as it was at firſt, the Place where they landed in all their Expeditions into *Britain*: That in order to facilitate their Marches, they made Three Publick or Conſular Ways in this County, and fixed their uſual Stations and Manſions upon them: That they built, in Proceſs of Time, ſeveral Watch-Towers, Forts, and Caſtles on our Coaſts, to guard them againſt the Inſults of the *Saxon* Pirates: Of all which Articles I have already ſpoken under their proper Heads; and therefore ſhall now cloſe this Account of the Tranſactions of the *Romans* in *Kent*, with acquainting you, that after their Government was eſtabliſhed here, *Kent* was under the Juriſdiction of the Governor of *Britannia prima*: But our Sea-Coaſts, which, with thoſe of *Eſſex* and *Suſſex*, &c. were called *Littus Saxonicum*, had a peculiar Governor at, and after the Time of *Dioclefian*: *Marcellinus* calls him *Comes Littoris*, and the *Notitia*, *Imperij Occidentalis*, *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, the *Count or Lieutenant of the* Saxon *Shore*: For he himſelf was under the Command of the *Illuſtrious the Maſter of the Foot*, who was called *Preſentalis*, from his conſtant Preſence in the Army: And beſides the particular Gariſons for the Ports, this Officer had aſſigned to him ſeveral other Companies of Soldiers to be ready upon all Occaſions. In his Court he had theſe Officers, A Principal, out of the Generals of the Foot; Two Accomptants, a Jailor, a Judge Advocate, an Aſſiſtant, and under-Aſſiſtant, and a Regiſter; particular Receivers, *&c.* And no doubt it was in Imitation of the Power and Authority of this uſeful Officer, that our *Saxon* Anceſtors ſet over the ſame Coaſt a *Portreve* or Governor, who was called afterwards in the *Norman* Language, the *Warden of the Cinque Ports*; becauſe as the Count of the *Saxon* Shore preſided over *Nine Ports*, the Lord Warden did ſo over *Five*. But of the *Cinque Ports* I ſhall treat particularly in another Place.

Of the Tranſactions of the Saxons *in* KENT.

THE *Romans* after having continued here above 400 Years, being by their Civil Wars and foreign Invaſions in the Bowels of their Empire, forced to leave *Britain*; the *Picts* and *Scots* invaded the *Northern* Parts of it in great Numbers, making horrible Ravages and Devaſtations where-ever they came. The poor *Britains* in this ſad State in vain ſought Succour from the *Romans*; for their own Affairs were in ſuch a wretched Condition, that they were not able to ſend them any Aſſiſtance; wherefore by common Conſent they elected *Vortigern* for their King; others ſay, he made himſelf ſo by Uſurpation, about the Year 447: And being viſited both with Famine and Peſtilence, as well as by the barbarous *Picts* and *Scots*, were then in a very miſerable Condition.

This Prince called a Council to conſider what was to be done in this Extremity; wherein it was agreed to implore Aſſiſtance from the *Saxons*; an eminent and powerful People of *Germany*, too well known to the *Britons*, by their many and often repeated Pyracies upon their Coaſts. Who theſe *Saxons* were originally, and where placed, is a long Diſpute among our Antiquaries and Hiſtorians, and beſides my Purpoſe to enquire into: But ſuch as pleaſe to purſue this Matter further, may conſult *Bede's Eccleſ. Hiſt. Lib.* 1. *c.* 26. Uſher's *Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. c.* 12. Stillingfl. *Antiq.* of the *Britiſh* Churches, *c.* 5. *Camden* in his Introduction to his *Britannia*. *Ethelwerd*'s Chronicle, B. 1. *Ubbo Emmius* in his *Rerum Friſiſ. Lib.* 1. *Cluverius* his Ancient *Germany*, *Veſtegan*, *c.* 2. *Sheringham*, *de Gentis Anglorum Origine*, *&c.* And the careful Mr. *Tyrrel*'s Hiſtory of *England*, Vol. I. B. 3, who hath largely ſummed up what moſt Writers have delivered on this Subject.

In Purſuance of the above-mentioned Determination of the great Council ſummon'd by *Vortigern*, the *Britons* ſent Ambaſſadors into *Germany*, repreſenting the Diſtreſs and Danger *Britain* was in, deſiring them to ſend Troops to their Aſſiſtance, and promiſing them very good Terms and Conditions.

The *Saxons* were very well pleaſed with this Meſſage and Offer; and being then over-ſtock'd with People, they gladly made all the Haſte they could on this Expedition. And under the Conduct of Two eminent Captains, Brothers, and deſcended from the ancient *Woden*, from whom almoſt all the Royal Families of the *Saxons* derived their Original, brought as many Soldiers as Three long Ships or Veſſels, in their Language called *Ceoles* or *Chiules*, could tranſport, and landed them at a Place called *Ypwines*

Fleet, now called *Ebbes-Fleet*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, in this County of *Kent*. They were welcomed with great Joy by both King and People; and the Iſland where they Landed was given them to live upon; and an Agreement and Conditions entred into with them, that for their Services in Fighting for, and defending *Britain* againſt the Invaſion of Foreign Enemies, they ſhould be well maintained and paid. This Landing of the *Saxons*, was, according to the *Saxon* Chronicle, *A. D.* 449. No Accounts either in our own or the *Saxon* Hiſtories give us the Number of theſe Men: But ſince they came over but in Three Veſſels, 'tis not likely they were above 1500, or Two Thouſand Men; which ſhews what a ſad Condition poor *Britain* was in at that Time, that they could not raiſe ſo ſmall a Number of ſufficient Troops, to beat off the *Picts* without the Aſſiſtance of Foreigners.

But theſe *Saxons* being thus landed, ſoon joined with what Forces the *Britons* could raiſe, and marching with them into the *North*, found the *Picts* and *Scots* had penetrated as far as *Lincolnſhire*; and there engaging about the Place now called *Stamford*, gave them a total Overthrow; and drove ſuch as ſurvived the Battel, to ſeek their Safety in Flight, while they remained Maſters of the Field, and Poſſeſſors of the Spoil of the Enemy.

Some Time after this, *Hengiſt*, who was a Man of great Subtilty as well as Bravery, obſerving the confuſed Condition of the *Britiſh* Affairs, and finding *Vortigern* to be a diſſolute careleſs Prince, ſuggeſted to him, that it would be of Uſe to ſend for more Troops from *Saxony*, not only to defend the *Northern* Frontiers of the Kingdom, againſt any future Attempts from the *Picts* and *Scots*, but alſo to ſecure himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of his Throne: Becauſe his Subjects being uneaſy under his Government, deſigned to ſet up *Aurelius Ambroſius*, Son to the late Emperor *Conſtantine*; and who was now in *Armorica*, preparing for ſuch an Enterprize. On this *Vortigern* conſents, and *Hengiſt* ſoon ſends Home, inviting his Countreymen to come and ſettle themſelves here. And over they came in 17 or 18 Ships more; and in ſuch conſiderable Numbers, that they compoſed a formidable Army, under the Conduct of *Oeſc*, or *Eſk* (as is ſuppoſed) Son to *Hengiſt*. This ſecond Coming of the *Saxons* was about *A.* 450. Along with theſe, as *Nennius* tells us, came over *Ronixa*, or as ſhe is moſt uſually called, *Rowena*, a moſt beautiful Virgin, Daughter alſo to *Hengiſt*. Her *Hengiſt* deſigned to play upon the old laſcivious King, whom he knew to be eaſily taken that Way. And this ſucceeded accordingly; for ſoon after he made an Entertainment for *Vortigern*; and when he was heated with Wine, brought in his Daughter, and made her wait upon the King with Wine; who immediately fell violently in Love with her, demanded her in Marriage of her Father, and offered him any Terms to obtain her, and even to repudiate his preſent Wife, and place *Rowena* in her ſtead.

Hengiſt after ſome Deliberation and Advice with his Friends, demands this County of *Kent*; which was preſently granted him by the doting King; one *Guorongus*, then Deputy-Governor of *Kent* under *Vortigern*, knowing nothing at all of the Matter: And he married *Rowena*, divorcing his Queen, who had born him ſeveral Sons, of great Appearance and Hopes.

Hengiſt, now being Lord of *Kent*, and the King's Father-in-Law, took upon him to adviſe him further; and told him, it would be a thorough Security to him, if he would let him ſend over into *Germany* for his Brother *Octa* (ſome call him his Son) and his Nephew *Ebuſa*; who being very gallant Men, would ſoon vanquiſh the *Picts* and *Scots*, if he would give them the *Northern* Countries lying near the *Picts*-Wall for their Reward: For then they would place themſelves ſo, as to be always ready to prevent their Incurſions into *England*. The eaſy King agrees to this Propoſition alſo: On which, the *Saxons* under the Leaders above-named, came with 40 Ships more, and ſailing againſt the *Picts*, ſpoiled the Iſlands of the *Orcades*, drove the *Picts* and *Scots* out of their Territories, and at laſt ſeated themſelves in *Northumberland*. After which he ſent perpetually for more Ships and Men; and almoſt entirely diſpeopled his own Countrey, and filled the County of *Kent* with *Jutes*; as he did afterwards the Iſle of *Wight*, and that Part of *Hampſhire* oppoſite to it, with the ſame.

And thus filling all *Britain* almoſt with Foreigners, they at laſt preſumed ſo far on their Numbers and Strength, (which they might very well do) as to find Occaſions for Differences and Quarrels; they demanded greater Allowances of Proviſions and Subſiſtence; and openly declared, that if they had them not, they would break the League, and waſte and ſpoil the Countrey.

The *Britons* refuſed to comply with theſe unreaſonable Demands, and deſired them to return Home again. On which the *Saxons* made a ſecret League with the *Picts*, turned their Arms upon the *Britons*, and waſted the Kingdom with Fire and Sword, from one End of it to the other, no one daring to withſtand or controul them: And this drove the miſerable *Britons* to ſeek for Shelter where they could from the barbarous Fury of the *Saxons*; ſome retired to the Mountains in *Wales*, and into *Cornwall*: Others got over into *Armorica* in *France*, where they found a kind Reception from ſome of their own Countreymen, who had been ſettled there before. (*a*)

Vortimer Eldeſt Son to King *Vortigern*, was all along very uneaſy at his Father's Friendſhip to the *Saxons*, and foreſaw the Ruin it would bring upon his Countrey; and therefore often perſuaded him to make a Peace with the *Picts* and *Scots*, and to drive them out of the Kingdom, as being now become as troubleſome and dangerous as thoſe whom they came to expel. But it was not till after the *Saxons* League with the *Picts* and *Scots*, and their Barbarities above-mentioned, that he could prevail with his Father to rouze up to any Spirit and Reſolution.

However at laſt he prevailed; and as *Malmſbury* ſaith (*b*), about Seven Years after their firſt coming hither, the *Britons* under his Command, began to make Head againſt the *Saxons*, and had ſeveral eminent Battels with them, beſides many Skirmiſhes; as both the *Saxon* and *Britiſh* Writers agree; though they differ widely about the *Succeſs* of thoſe Engagements (as well as the Time of them) according as they are affected. What ſeems moſt likely to be the Truth, and hath the Authority of *Ethelward*, the *Saxon* Annals, *Malmsbury*, and *Florence* of *Worceſter* to ſupport it, is as follows:

IN the Year of Chriſt 455, being the 7th after the Coming of the *Saxons* hither, an open War broke out between the *Britons* and their cruel and treacherous Inmates; and was carried on by *Vortimer* now taken in as a Partner with his Father *Vortigern* on one Side, and *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, the two *Saxon* Generals, on the other: And the firſt Batrel between them was fought in *Kent* with a great Number of Forces, and almoſt equal Bravery: Though at laſt the

(*a*) Stillingfl. Antiq. of the Britiſh Churches, C. 5. p. 351.
(*b*) Lib. I. c. 1.

Saxons had the worſt; and were put to ſo great a Rout and Slaughter, that the *Britons* called the Place of the Action *Saſſenaighaibail*, *i. e.* the Overthrow of the *Saxons*, as *Lambard* interprets it; and as *Nennius* tells us. He ſaith alſo that the *Saxons* called the Place of this Battel *Episford*: *Florence* of *Worceſter* names it *Ægleſthrep*; as doth alſo *Aſſer Menevenſis*, and *Fabius Ethelward*: The *Saxon* Chronicle comes nearer to the preſent Name of this Place, and writes it *Ægleſford*; which doubtleſs is now *Aylesford* in this County. *Nennius* and *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth* do mightily magnify the Succeſs of the *Britons* in this Battel, telling you, that the *Saxons* were driven quite into the Iſle of *Thanet*, and forced to ſail Home into their own Countrey; from whence they did not return in ſeveral Years. But this laſt muſt be a Miſtake; for this very Year, as appears by good Authors, *Hengiſt* began the Kingdom of *Kent*. *Florence* of *Worceſter* and *Ranulfus Ceſtrenſis* relate the Matter as much wrong the other Way, and tell you, that *Hengiſt* got the Victory. But *William* of *Malmsbury* ſeems to be moſt in the Right, who ſaith, that the Succeſs was nearly equal for a great while, tho' at laſt the Scale was turned for the *Britons*; who very probably remained Maſters of the Field of Battel. In this ſharp Engagement *Horſa* Brother to *Hengiſt*, and *Catigern* or *Katigis* Brother to *Vortimer*, fought one another Hand to Hand ſo eagerly, that they killed one another upon the Spot. And *Bede* ſaith, that (*a*) *Horſa* was buried in *Eaſt Kent* (*i. e.* on the *Eaſtern* Side of the *Medway*, near whoſe Bank the Battel was fought) and no doubt at the Place called *Horſtede*, near *Rocheſter*, which derives its Name from him; as *Catigern* was at the Place called *Kits-Coty Houſe*, where as the Tradition goes, a Monument was erected for him after the Manner of *Stonehenge*, which remains to this Day; and of which I have before given you a Draught under *Aylesford*, in B. I. p. 31. And indeed a very noble Monument of Antiquity it is. And all about this Hill where the Battel was, there are large Stones to be found, ſome ſtanding upright, others, through Time, lying down; which no doubt were there placed to perpetuate the Memory of ſome great Men, that fell in this memorable Encounter; though Diſtance of Time hath obliterated their Names. For thoſe Stones being all brought from the Quarry on the other Side of the River *Medway*, to ſuch great Heights up the Hill, can hardly be ſuppoſed to have had any other or leſs Reaſon for their being placed where they are now to be ſeen.

Two Years after this, according to *Nennius*, *Hengiſt* ſent into *Saxony* for more Troops; which came over in great Numbers, and were very brave and experienced Soldiers. And with theſe he and his Son *Oeſe* fought another great Battel againſt the *Britons* at *Crayford* in this County: The latter got a very conſiderable Army together; but were now neither equal in Strength, Arms, nor Numbers to the *Saxons*; and conſequently entirely loſt the Day, having their Four Eminent Generals or Leaders killed upon the Spot, with 4000 common Soldiers, as *Huntingdon* ſaith; and flying towards *London*, never afterwards dared come down into *Kent* to engage the *Saxons*. *Nennius* and *Geofrey* of *Monmouth* place this Battel before that of *Aylesford*; but in that Point, as well as many others, are certainly miſtaken; as appears by the *Saxon* Chronicles which are of much greater Credit. They call it indeed the Battel of the River *Darent*; which therefore ſome have made a diſtinct one from this of *Crayford*. But as the River *Cray*, near *Crayford*, joins with the *Darent*, and runs together with it into the *Thames*: So 'tis natural to conclude, that the Battel might be denominated from either of them; for at the Place of Action they are not much above a Mile aſunder.

After this fatal Battel, *Hengiſt* over-ran the *Britiſh* Kingdom; and as *Gildas*, *Bede*, and *Huntingdon* relate, committed horrible Murders and Maſſacres upon all Sorts of People; ſparing neither Age, Sex, Quality, nor Profeſſion; and deſtroying and burning their Churches and publick Edifices, as well as thoſe of private Men.

But the Scene where theſe Things were perpetrated, being without the Diſtrict I am confined to, I can but juſt mention them here: But I may be allowed to conſider ſome of them again, in the *ſhort Hiſtory* I deſign of the Kings of *Kent*, which the Order I have propoſed to my ſelf next obliges me to give you.

(*a*) Lib. I. cap. 15.

The Hiſtory of the Kings of KENT.

ALL the Kings of the *Saxon* Heptarchy (for in Proceſs of Time the *Saxons* ſet up Seven ſeveral diſtinct Kingdoms here) are derived from the famous *Woden*, or *Odinus*: And their Genealogies may be ſeen in *Speed*'s Hiſtory of *England*, and at the End of *Langham*'s *Chronicon Rerum Anglicarum*. The other Six, as being without my Province, I muſt omit: But the Deſcent of the Kings of *Kent* ſtands thus.

The Eldeſt Son of *Odinus* and *Friga* was *Veldegius*; his Son was *Vecta*, his Grandſon *Vita*, his Great Grandſon *Vitigiſilus*, the Father of *Hengiſt*, the firſt *Saxon* King of *Kent*.

Hengiſt had Two Brothers; *Horſa* who was killed by Prince *Catigern* at the Battel of *Aylesford*; and *Otta*, who had a Son called *Ebuſa*.

It doth not appear that *Hengiſt* had above Three Children; and thence the Genealogy will ſtand thus:

HENGISTUS

HENGISTUS R.

- Audovacrius.
  - Hattugatus.
    - Bertobaldus.
      - Bodicus.
        - Bertobaldus IId. *ſive* Bertaldus.
          - Sigarus, *who was the Firſt of the* Saxon *Kings in* Germany.
            - Ermenfredus — Oſlaria.
              - Etheldred.
              - Ethelbert.
                - Eadburga *Abbeſs of* Minſter *in* Thanet.
            - Edwina *married to King* Edwine.
      - Eſcus, II*d King of* Kent.
        - Octa, III*d King of* Kent.
          - Hermericus, IV*th King of* Kent.
            - Æthelbertus Vth. *King of* Kent.
              - Eadbald VIth, *King of* Kent.
                - Eanſwitha *a Nun.*
                - Etheldrida.
                - Domneva, *aliàs* Ermenburga. — Merovaldus.
                  - Merefinus.
                  - *Milburga.*
                  - Mildreda *Abbeſs of* Minſter *in* Thanet; *and Sainted.*
                  - Milgitha.
                - Ercombert VIIth. *King of* Kent, *married* Saxburga.
                  - Ercongotha.
                  - Ermenilda *married to* Volphere.
                    - Cenredus *King of* Mercia.
                  - Ecbert VIIIth *King of* Kent.
                    - Wightred XI. *K. of* Kent. *And in his Time one* Suabert *uſurped Part of* Kent.
                      - S. Richard.
                        - Villilbaldus.
                        - Vinnibaldus.
                        - Valpurga.
                      - Ethelbert XIIth. *King of* Kent.
                        - Ardulph *his Son reigned with his Father.*
                      - Eadbert XIIth. *King of* Kent.
                      - Aldric XIIIth. *King of* Kent.
                        - Almund *his Son reigned with his Father.*
                    - Eadric Xth. *King of* Kent
                  - Lothair IXth. *King of* Kent.
                - Ercombert VIIth. *King of* Kent.
            - Sabertus, *King of the* Eaſt-Saxons.
      - Ronixa *or* Rowena.
    - Ricula *married to* Sledda, *King of the* Eaſt-Saxons.

Ethelbert Prenn XIVth *King of* Kent.

Cuthred XVth *King of* Kent.

Baldred XVIth *King of* Kent.

As to theſe Uſurping, or Contemporary Kings of Kent, *they will be more fully mentioned in the following Hiſtory.*

HEN-

HENGIST, the first King of *Kent*, of whom so much hath been already spoken, began to make the County of *Kent* a distinct Kingdom by it self, *A. D.* 455. and about the 7th Year after the Arrival of the *Saxons* here, under the Conduct of him and his Brother *Horsa*. Indeed there hath been much Dispute about the Time of the *Saxons* first coming hither: Some will have it to be *A. D.* 449, others 444, and some 441. And *Camden* following *Nennius*, places it so early as 428. and to this *Selden* agrees. However, I think the first Date of 449 is best supported by Authority; and with this agrees the *Saxon* Chronicle.

After the signal Victory obtained over the *Britons*, near *Crayford* in *Kent*, which I have before spoken of, I don't find any Thing in particular of the Actions of *Hengist*, till *A. D.* 465. But then the *Saxon* Chronicle saith, The *Britons* got together a very great Force, consisting of 12 Bodies of Troops, and those commanded by so many several Princes; and with this Army they encountred *Hengist* and his Son *Æsc*, at a place called *Wippedsfleete*. The Battel was fought long and vigorously, but at last the Victory fell to the *Saxons*, the Twelve *British* Leaders being Slain, their Standards taken, and their Men all routed. On *Hengist*'s side many great Officers fell, and among the rest, one *Wipped*; from whom the Place of this Action took its Name of *Wippedsfleete*: And for a good while after, both sides were so broken by this Battel, neither the *Saxons* Invaded the *British* Territories; nor the latter, those of the *Saxons*. And this is the Third great Battel fought between the *Britons* and their Treacherous Auxiliaries.

But 'tis by no means *certain* where the Place of this Battel lay. Indeed, it seems *highly probable*, that this Third Battel of *Hengist* on the Sea Shore, or near some *Estuary* running into it, (for that the *Saxon* Word *Flete* or *Fleot* doth certainly imply,) was the same with that which *Nennius*, *Geoffry* of *Monmouth*, *&c.* mentions as the Third Battel of *Vortimer* against the *Saxons*: And which they say was fought near the *Gallic* Sea-side, in a Field where stood the *Lapis Tituli*. But where this *Lapis Tituli* was, is still the Question. *Camden* being led by the similitude of the Name, is for placing it at *Stonar* in this County, as I have observed there. And *Daniel Langhorn*, if it be supposed to be in *Kent*, would have it be at *Stone* near *Gravesend* (*a*). I think, I have given better Reasons for placing it at *Folkstone* in this County; which you may read, where I have treated about that Place. But after all, it may well be questioned, whether this Battel were fought in *Kent* or not. Mr. *Camden* thinks *Wippedfleete* to be *Ebbsfleet*, in the Isle of *Thanet*; but I can't see how those Names can be made to agree, tho' *Ebbsfleet* should be anciently called *Hypwinesfleet*, as some say it was. But what is still more than all this, the *Saxon* Chronicle intimates, and *Huntingdon* and *Ralph* of *Chester* plainly say, that after the Battel of *Crayford*, the *Britons* never dared venture into *Kent* any more, with a design to fight the *Saxons* there. The *British* Writers are inconsistent about this Engagement; they make the *Britons* Victorious, and to have driven the *Saxons* out of the Kingdom; but they say also, that in the Battel, the *Saxons* were driven into *Thanet*; and therefore *Ebbesfleet* in *Thanet* could not be the Seat of the Action. All Things are here so much in the dark, that there is no manner of certainty: However, I am persuaded the *Lapis Tituli* is in *Kent*, and at *Folkstone*; and therefore if this were that Battel which *Nennius* saith was fought there, the Scene of it must have been in *Kent*; but that indeed I cannot be clear about.

(*a*) Chron. Regum Anglor. p. 24.

Anno Dom. 473. The *Saxon* Chronicle, and *Florence* of *Worcester* say, there was a Fourth Battel fought between the *Britons* and the *Saxons*, under the Command of *Hengist*, and his Son *Æsc*: In which the former were dreadfully routed. Some think this Engagement was transacted on *Colchester-Heath*; but I think we have not Circumstances enough given us to determine where it was; only we may be pretty well assured it was not in *Kent*, for the Reasons above given. About two Years after, this *Vortimer* is said to have died; and that then a Peace began to be treated of between *Vortigern* and *Hengist*: During which Negotiation, *Hengist* invited *Vortigern* and 300 *Britains* to an Entertainment, where plying them with Drink, and purposely throwing in hard Words and Matters of Contention, they at last provoked the *Britons* to an open Quarrel, and then, as was before designed, they murdered them all with their *Seaxes*, or short Swords, which they had purposely concealed under their Coats; as *William* of *Malmsbury* tells us: Only *Vortigern* was left Alive; but he was made a Prisoner, and forced to gain his Liberty, by a Concession of the 3 Counties of *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and *Sussex*, to the *Saxons*, which now began to be called by these Names; and to make a dishonourable Peace with *Hengist*: after which the Treacherous *Saxons* had, during his Confinement, overturn'd a great Part of his Dominions, and seiz'd upon *Lincoln*, *London*, and *Winchester*. And this was the poor Conclusion of a War of about 20 Years continuance, between the *Britons* and the *Saxons*. *Hengist* having gained this great Augmentation of his Kingdom, began to plant *Essex* and *Middlesex*, with the *Anglo-Saxons*, and sending over to *Germany* for still more of his Countrymen, peopled *Sussex* with them also. These came over, under the Command of *Ella* and his 3 Sons *Cimen*, *Plenting*, and *Cissa*. The *Britons* endeavoured to oppose their Landing, but unsuccessfully; and were beaten and driven by them into the great Wood of *Andred*, called by the *Britons Coit-andred*, by the *Saxons Andredswald*, and now the *Weald* or *Wild* of *Sussex* and *Kent*. Of which I have before treated. The same Advantages over the *Britons* were gained by *Octa* and *Ebusa* in the *Northern* Parts. So that in process of Time, *Hengist*, having pretty well settled his Affairs, sent a great Part of his Army, at their desire, back into *Germany* (*b*), as several Authors of good Credit relate.

(*b*) Gildas, Eginhardas.

Not long after which, *A. D.* 488. and 40 Years after his first coming hither, *Hengist* ended his Life; having reigned King of *Kent*, and some other Parts of *England* 32 say some, but as I think, 34 Years. *Geoffry* of *Monmouth* will have him killed by the *Britons*; but neither *Bede*, nor *Nennius*, nor any good Historian mention any such Thing.

Malmsbury observes very justly of this Prince; that tho' he were a very gallant Man, and a good Soldier, yet he owed his Successes in a good Measure to Fraud and Treachery, and was guilty of many Acts of Cruelty and Barbarity. He had and left, I believe 3 Children *Andovachrius*, who continued in *Saxony*; *Esc*, who succeeded him in this Kingdom of *Kent*; and *Ronixa*, or *Rowena*, married, as is before taken notice of, to King *Vortigern*. And he must have died in a good old Age, because all these Children were born to him before he came into *Briton*, and his Daughter was marriagable at that Time.

ESC, or as some write him *Oesc*, Son of King *Hengist*, began his Reign over the Kingdom of *Kent*, *A. D.* 488. And from him the Kings of *Kent*, were sometimes called *Eskings*: When his Father died, he was in the *Northern* Parts

Parts of *England*, whither he had marched to the Aſſiſtance of *Octa* and *Ebuſa*; but ſoon got into *Kent* on the News of his Death, and took upon him the Government. *Malmsbury* ſaith, he rather defended than enlarged his Kingdom; but *William* of *Huntington*, on the contrary, tells us, that being poſſeſt of his Father's Valour, he gallantly maintained his Country againſt the *Britons*, and much enlarged his Dominions.

In the Third Year of his Reign, *Ella*, and his Sons above-mentioned, with a great Army of *Saxons*, laid Siege to the Ancient City of *Anderida*, or *Andredſcheſter*: Which becauſe I have placed at *Newenden* in this County, I muſt give a ſhort Account of here. (*a*) *Henry Huntington* ſaith, the *Britons* gathered together in great Multitudes, to raiſe the Siege; and harraſſed them ſo, that they were forced to break up from before the Town, and to drive them by Battel into the Woods; but the *Britons* returning again upon them, the *Saxons* divided their Army into two Parts, one of which kept off the *Britons* while the others carried on the Siege; at laſt they took the City: and were ſo enraged at their Loſſes and Fatigues, that they ſlew all the Inhabitants, burnt the City, and razed all the Walls and Places of Defence to the Ground. And hence the Date begins of the Kingdom of the *Weſt Saxons* here. Out of the Ruins of this old City was built, firſt a ſmall Houſe of *Carmelite* Friars, and afterwards the Town of *Newenden*; which probably was ſo called, becauſe it was erected out of the Ruins of the old.

(*a*) *Lib.* 2.

Anno Dom. 512. died *Eſc*, ſome call him *Oſric*, from his Sirname *Otricus*, King of *Kent*, after a Reign of 24 Years, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Octa*. Of this *Eſc*, I can find nothing remarkable, either in the *Saxon* Chronicles, or any other Hiſtorian.

OCTA, The Third King of *Kent*. Some write his Name *Otha*, and others *Oiſc*; but no one relates any Thing of his Actions.

And 'tis probable, that he was an Idle Inactive Prince; becauſe in his Reign, *Ercenovius* the Son of *Offa* took upon him the Title of King of the *Eaſt Saxons*; which Country had been before governed by a Prefect or Deputy appointed by the King of *Kent*. *Spelman* gives him a Reign of Twenty Years, and others make it Twenty two. Which is all I can ſay of him.

Nor indeed is there much more to be found of his Son and Succeſſor,

HERMINERIC, or *Imeric*. The 4th King of *Kent*: who began his Reign *A. D.* 534; and tho' he had a long Reign of 25 Years according to *Stow*, and 29 or 30 according to *Savil*'s Tables; yet we hardly know any thing more about him, than that his Son was *Ethelbert* the 5th King of *Kent*, (whom in the Year 561, tho' a Boy, he made Partner with him in the Kingdom,) and his Daughter *Rikell*; who being married to *Sledda* 2d King of the *Eaſt Saxons*; had by him Iſſue *Sebert* and *Segebald*.

But now we ſhall come to a Prince of whom we have great deal more to ſay, *viz.*

ETHELBERT, Son of *Imerick*, or *Herminerick*, the 5th King of *Kent*: He began his Reign alone, on the Death of his Father, *A. D.* 564. with whom he had reigned near Three Years. The Young Prince, arrogating to himſelf, on the Account of his Family, the Superiority in the *Heptarchy*, occaſioned the firſt Civil War, which broke out among the *Saxons*, in their ſeveral Kingdoms here; and being attacked by *Ceulin*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, he was routed at *Wimbledon* in *Surry*, his two Captains *Oſlave* and *Cnebba* were killed, and forced to retire back into *Kent*, by a haſty Flight: And indeed at the beginning of his Reign, this Young King, was but in a very contemptible State, was beaten in two or three Battels, and had much ado to defend his own Dominions. But as he increaſed in Years, he did ſo alſo in Conduct and Wiſdom, in Courage and in the Art of War: And was ſo ſucceſsful, that he brought under his Subjection all the Counties poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh Saxons*, except *Northumberland*, or as far as the Banks of the River *Humber*. And to ſtrengthen his Intereſt, he contracted an Alliance with *Aribert* King of the *Franks*, and married *Birtha* his Daughter (*b*), who was a Chriſtian; by which means he became well diſpoſed to embrace Chriſtianity, as he did afterwards by the preaching of *Auſtin* the Monk: For this Lady contracted with him to have the Free Exerciſe of her Religion; and that ſhe might carry over with her into *Britain*, a Biſhop, *Ludhardus*, or *Lethardus*, and other Prieſts for her Uſe. By her he had Iſſue *Eadbald*, *Ethelburg*, *Edburgh*; and he was wedded a Second Time, to one whom his Son *Eadbuld* afterwards married.

Speed ſaith, he was greatly aſſiſting to *Sebert* King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and his Nephew, in building the Monaſteries of St. *Peters Weſtminſter*, as he himſelf had built one at St. *Pauls* in *London*; and made that City a Biſhop's See, and appointed *Melitus* to preſide there. (He built alſo the Cathedral Monaſtery at *Rocheſter*, dedicating it to St. *Andrew*, and making *Juſtus* Biſhop there.) They had both been formerly Idol Temples, and St. *Paul*'s was appropriated to *Diana*, as the other had been to *Apollo*. It was about the Year 597 that King *Ethelbert* embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and was baptized by *Auſtin* the Monk, the firſt Biſhop of *Canterbury*; of which a full Account will be given under *Auſtin*'s Life, in the next Book of this Hiſtory.

After the King's Converſion, which his Marriage with *Bertha* had prepared the Way for, great Numbers of his People took upon them alſo the Profeſſion of Chriſtianity; but *Ethelbert* would not compel any one to it, tho' he encouraged the new Converts by marks of his Favour. And ſo great a Reſpect he ſhewed to *Auſtin* and his Followers; that he left him his Royal Palace at *Canterbury*, and retiring to *Reculver*, there built him another, out of the Ruins of the old *Roman* Buildings there, which as I have before obſerved, when I ſpake of that Place, were very Magnificent. And it doth not appear, that the humble *Auſtin* made any Scruple of accepting the King's Offer; but he made him, I ſuppoſe, a ſufficient Amends afterwards, when contrary to Pope *Gregory*'s Command, he honoured *Ethelbert*'s Royal City of *Canterbury*, with being the Seat of the Archbiſhoprick, inſtead of *London*. *A. D.* 604. King *Ethelbert* and his Queen kept a great *Chriſtmas* at *Canterbury*, and endowed the Monaſtery of St. *Auſtins* there, erected by Archbiſhop *Auſtin*, with great Revenues and Privileges, and made *Peter* the firſt Abbot of it.

A. D. 616. King *Ethelbert* departed this Life, and was buried in the Porch of St. *Martin*, within the Church of St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey, juſt by his Royal Conſort Queen *Bertha*, who died ſome Years before him.

Among the many good Acts of this Prince, *His Laws*, made with the Advice and Conſent of his *Wiſe Men*, deſerve to bear a Place here. Theſe Laws are extant in *Saxon* in our famous MS. called the *Textus Roffenſis*: As they are alſo

(*b*) *Some ſay ſhe was Daughter to* Chilperick *King of* France, *but ſhe was his Niece.*

(a) Theſauri Vol. 1.

in the *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris* of Dr. *Hicks* (a) *p.* 89. with the *Latin* Verſion of *John de Laet*; and which he ſent to Sir *Henry Spelman*, *A. D.* 1640. And as theſe are the moſt Ancient of any of the *Saxon* Laws, ſo they ſhew the Plainneſs and Simplicity of thoſe Times.

K K. Ethelbert, Hlothære & Eadric's Laws.

From Text. Roff. F. 1. Hicks's Theſaur. in Diſſertatione Epiſtolari, p. 90.

This Syndon tha Domas the Æthelbirht Cyning aſette on Auguſtinus dæge.

1. GOdes Feoh & Cỳricen 12 gỳlde. Bicopes Feoh 11 gỳlde Preoſt Feoh 9 gỳlde. Diacones feoh 6 gỳlde; Clerices feoh 3 gỳlde. Ciric-frith 2 gỳlde Mynſteres frith 2 gỳlde.

2. Gif Cyning his Leode to him gehateth, and heom mon ther ỳ fel gedo, 2 Bote, and Cỳning 50 Scillingæ.
3. Gif cỳning æt mannes hæm drincaeth & ther man lỳſpæs whaet gedo, twi bote gebete.
4. Gif frigman Cỳninge ſtæle 9 gỳlde forgỳlde.
5. Gif in Cynninges Tune man mannan ofſleah, 50 Scill. gebete.
6. Gif man frigne mannan offleah; Cỳning 50 Scill. to drihten beage. *
7. Gif cynninges ambiht-ſmith oththe loadrinc, mannar offleah meduman leodgelde forgelde.
8. Cỳnninges Mund bỳrd 50 Scill.
9. Gif frigman freum ſtæth 3 gebete and Cyning age the wite & ealle the æhtan.

10. Gif man with Cynninges maegden-man gelicgeth 50 Scill. gebete.
11. Gif hio grindende theowa ſie 25 Scyll. gebete: Scio thridde 12 Scill. gebete.
12. Cỳnningas fedeſl 20 Scill. forgilde.

13. Gif on eorles Tune man mannan offleath 12 Scill. gebete.
14. Gif with eorles birele man gelicgeth 11 Scill. gebete.
15. Ceorles Mundbỳrd 6 Scillingas.
16. Gif Ceorles birelan man gelicgeth 6 Scill. gebete. Thære othere theowan 50 Scætta: Æt thære thriddan 30 Scætta.
17. Gif man in mannes Tune æreſt geirneth 6 Scill. gebete; ſe the æfter irneth, 3 Scill. ſiththan gewhỳlc Scill.

18. Gif man mannum wæpnum bebỳreth thær ceaſte weorth, and man nænig ỳfell ne gedeth, 6 Scill. gebete.
19. Gif weag-reaf ſỳ ge-don 6 Scill. gebete.

20. Gif man thon man offleth 20 Scill. gebete.
21. Gif man mannan offleth medume leodgeld 100 Scill. gebete.

* Note, Dr. Hicks *obſerves here, That a Freeman having no Lord, to whom he could forfeit, the King takes it.*

22. Gif

John de Laet's *Latin Verſion corrected.*

Hæc ſunt Judicia quæ Æthelbertus Rex conſtituit Auguſtini diebus.

1. *DEI peculium & Eccleſiæ duodecies emendetur. Epiſcopi peculium undecies emendetur. Sacerdotis peculium novies emendetur. Diaconi peculium ſexies emendetur. Clerici peculium ter emendetur. Eccleſiæ pax bis emendetur, Monaſterij pax duplici emendatione emendetur.*
2. *Si Rex populum ad ſe mandaverit (vel vocaverit) & ipſis ibi quis malefecerit duplex emendatio: Et Regi 50 ſolidi.*
3. *Si Rex in alicujus domo convivetur, & ibi aliquis domui quid fecerit, duplici emendatione emendet.*
4. *Si liber homo Regi furto auferat novena emendatione compenſet.*
5. *Si in Regis Villa quis aliquem occiderit 50 ſolid. emendetur.*
6. *Si quis liber aliquem occiderit, Rex 50 ſolid. pro dominio habeat vel recipiat.*
7. *Si Regij præfecti fabrorum, aut pincernæ famulos occiderint moderatam, popularem mulctam ſolvat.*
8. *Regis patrocinium violatum 50 ſolid.*
9. *Si liber libero quid furto ſubducat triplo emendet & Rex habeat multam, & omnia illius bona.*
10. *Si quis cum Regis virgine ancilla concubuerit, 50 ſolid. emendetur.*
11. *Si ea molens ſerva fuerit 25 ſolid. emendetur, ſi tertiæ ſortis 12 ſolid. emendetur*
12. *Regis fidicina (opſonatrix) 20. ſolid. compenſetur.*
13. *Si in Patricij villa quis aliquem occiderit 12 ſolid. emendetur.*
14. *Si quis cum Patricij bajula (Pocillatrice) concumbat 11 ſolid. emendetur.*
15. *Plebeij patrocinium violatum 6 ſolidi.*
16. *Si quis cum plebeij pocillatrice concumbat 6 ſolid. emendetur; altera ſerva 50 ſcættas de tertia 30 ſcættas.*

17. *Si quis in alicujus villam primus ingrediatur 6 ſolid. emendetur: Quis ſecundus ingreditur 3 ſolid. deinceps unuſquiſque ſolidum.*
18. *Si quis alicui Arma accomodat, ubi rixa eſt, & nihil mali patretur, 6 ſolidis emendet.*
19. *Si in via publica Rixa excitetur 6 ſolid. emendet.*
20. *Si quis aliquem occidat 20 ſolid. emendet.*
21. *Si quis aliquem occiderit (ordinaria mulcta) 100 ſolid. emendet.*

22. Gif man mannan offleth æt openum græfe 20 Scill. forgelde; and in 40 nihta ealne leode forgelde.
23. Gif Bana of Lande gewiteth tha Magas halfne leod forgelden.
24. Gif man frigne man gebindeth 20 Scill. gebete.
25. Gif man Ceorles hlæf-ætan offlæth 6 Scill. gebete.
26. Gif læt offlæth thone feleſtan 80 Scill. forgelde. †
27. Gif thane otherne offlæth 60 Scill. forgelde. Thane thriddan 40 Scill. forgelde.
28. Gif friman edor-brecthe gedeth 6 Scill. gebete.
29. Gif man inne-feoh genimmeth ſeman 3 gelde gebete.
30. Gif friman edor gegangeth 4 Scill. gebete.
31. Gif man mannan offleath agene Scætte and un facne feo gewhilc gelde.
32. Gif friman with fries mannes wif gelicgeth his were gelde abuge; and otherwif his agenum Scætte begete, and thæm othrum æt tham gebrenge. *

33. Gif man (richt) hamſcyld thurh ſtingth mid weorthe forgelde. ‖
34. Gif feax fang geweorth 50 Scætte to bote.
35. Gif banes blice weordeth 3 Scill. gebete.
36. Gif banes bite weorth 4 Scill. gebete.
37. Gif ſio uterre hion gebrocen weordeth 10 Scill. gebete.
38. Gif butu ſien 20 Scill. gebete.
39. Gif eaxle gelamed weortheth 20 Scill. gebete.
40. Gif other eare nawhit gehereth 25 Scill. gebete.
41. Gif eare of weorth aſlagen 12 Scill. gebete.
42. Gif eare thyrel weordeth 3 Scill. gebete.
43. Gif eare ſceard weordeth 6 Scill. gebete.

44. Gif eage of weorth 50 Scill. gebete.
45. Gif muth oth eage woh weordeth 12 Scill. gebete.
46. Gif Naſu thirel weorth 9 Scill. gebete.
47. Gif hit ſio on hleore 3 Scill. gebete.
48. Gif butu thirelle ſien 6 Scill. gebete.

49. Gif Naſu ælce offceared weorth gewhilc 6 Scill. gebete.
50. Gif thirel weorth 6 Scill. gebete.
51. De the Cin-hanforflæth mid 20 Scill. forgelde.
52. Æt tham feower to thum fyreſtum æt gewhilcum 6 Scill. ſe toth ſe thanne bi ſtandeth 4 Scill. ſe the thonne bi tham ſtandeth 3 Scill. and thonne Siththan

† *Dr.* Hicks *interprets* Læt *to ſignify here* Homicida, *and thinks it comes from the Cimbrick Word* Lat, exitium, Interitus.

* Note. *Dr.* Hicks *ſuſpects* æt tham *here, to be corrupted from* æt ham.

‖ Note. *Tho'* rcht *be in the* Textus Roffenſis, *yet Dr.* Hicks *thinks it a Corruption; and reads it thus:* Gif man handſcyld thurſtidgth. *But however, he thinks* hamſcyld *may be retained; for that ſignifies a kind of Shield covered with Leather; from the* Cimbrick, hamur, *a hide.*

gewhilc

22. *Si quis aliquem occiderit (apud apertum ſepulchrum) 20 ſolid. emendet. Et intra 40 noctes omnis Compenſatio ſolvatur.*
23. *Si homicida patria exierit cognati ejus mediam compenſationem ſolvant.*
24. *Si quis Ingenuum mercetur (vinxerit) 20 ſolidis emendet.*
25. *Si quis plebeij convictorem occiderit 6 ſolidis emendet.*
26. *Si tunc primum dimiſſum occiderit optimum 80 ſolidis compenſet.*
27. *Si proximum occiderit 60 ſolidis compenſetur; tertium autem 40 ſolid. compenſet.*
28. *Si Liber Oſtij aut ſepis aperturam fecerit, 6 ſolid. emendet.*
29. *Si quis intus rem abſtulerit, is triplici compenſatione emendetur.*
30. *Si Liber ſeptum ſuperaverit 4 ſolidis emendetur.*
31. *Si quis aliquem occiderit proprio cenſu, & proba pecunia quiſque compenſet.*
32. *Si liber homo cum liberi hominis uxore cubuerit, ejus Capital redimat; & aliam feminam ſuo proprio cenſu comparet & illi alteri adducat, vel alterum ad ipſam inducat.*
33. *Si quis dextrum Crus ſcuto tranſpunxerit ſuo pretio compenſerit.*
34. *Si Comæ prehenſio aut vulſio fiat, 50 ſcættæ ad emendationem.*
35. *Si os appareat 3 ſolidis emendetur.*
36. *Si (os) lædatur 4 ſolidis emendetur.*
37. *Si id penitus & rumpatur, 10 ſolidis emendetur.*
38. *Si utrumque ſit 20 ſolidis emendetur.*
39. *Si Humerus mancatus fuerit 20 ſolidis emendetur.*
40. *Si altera auris nihil audit 25 ſolidis emendetur.*
41. *Si auris abſcindatur 12 ſolidis emendetur.*

42. *Si auris perforetur 3 ſolidis emendetur.*
43. *Si auris mutiletur aut attondeatur (ſecetur) 6 ſolid. emendetur.*
44. *Si oculus erutus ſit 50 ſolidis emendetur.*
45. *Si os aut oculus damno afficiatur 12 ſolidis emendetur.*
46. *Si naſus perforetur 9 Solidis emendetur.*
47. *Si ſit tantum una membrana* (I think it ſhould be *Maxilla*) *3 ſolidis emendetur.*
48. *Si ambæ perforatæ ſint 6 ſolidis emendetur.*
49. *Si nares ſingulæ attondeantur unaquæq; 6 ſolid. emendetur.*
50. *Si perforentur 6 ſolidis emendetur.*
51. *Qui menti os abſciderit 20 ſolidis compenſet.*
52. *Pro quatuor dentibus prioribus, pro ſingulis 6 ſolidis, pro dente vero qui proximus eſt 4 ſolid. pro eo verò qui juxta ſtat 3 ſolidis: Et deinceps ſingulis,*

gewhilc Scill. Gif ſpreac awird weorth 12 Scill. Gif wido-ban gebroced weordeth 6 Scill. gebete.

53. De the earm thurh ſtingth 6 Scill. gebete. Gif earm forbrocen weorth 6 Scill. gebete.

54. Gif Thuman of aſlæth 20 Scill. Gif thuman nægl of weordeth 3 Scill. gebete. Gif man Scyte finger of aſlæth 8 Scill. gebete. Gif man middle finger of aſlæth 4 Scill. gebete. Gif man gold finger of aſlæth 6 Scill. gebete. Gif man thou litlan finger of aſlæth 11. Scill. gebete.

55. Æt tham næglum gewhilcum Scill.

56. Æt tham læſtan white-wamme 3 Scill. æt tham maran 6 Scill.

57. Gif man otherne mid fyrſt in Naſo ſlæth, 3 Scill.

58. Gif Dynt ſie, Scill. gif he heahre hando dyntes on fehth Scill. forgelde.

59. Gif dynt ſweart ſie buton wædum 30 Scætte gebete. Gif hit ſie binnan gewhilc 20 Scæta gebete.

60. Gif Hrif wund weordeth 12 Scill. gebete; gif he thurh thirell wordeth 20 Scill. gebete.

61. Gif man gegemed weordeth 30 Scill gebete.

62. Gif man cear (*ſome read* wear) wund ſie 3 Scill. gebete.

63. Gif man gekyndelice lim awirdeth thrym leud geldum hine man forgelde: Gif he thurh ſtinth 6 Scill. gebete. Gif man in beſtinth 6 Scill. gebete.

64. Gif theoh gebrocen weordeth 12 Scill. gebete. Gif he healt weorth thær motan freond ſeman.

65. Gif rib forbrocen weorth 3 Scill. gebete.

66. Gif Man theoh thurh-ſtingth ſtice gewhilc 6 Scill. Gif ofer ynce Scilling: Æt twam yncum twegen ofer thry 3 Scill.

67. Gif Wælt wund weordeth 3 Scill. gebete.

68. Gif fot of weordeth 50 Scill. forgelde.

69. Gif ſeo micle ta of weordeth 10 Scill. forgelde.

70. Æt tham othrum Taum gewhilcum healfgelde, alſwa æt tham fingrum is cwiden.

71. Gif thare miclan Taan nægl of weordeth 30 Scætta to bote: At tham othrum gewhilcum 10 Scætas gebete.

72. Gif fri wif loc bore leſwæs thwæt gedeth 30 Scill. gebete.

73. Mægth bote ſy ſwa friges mannes.

74. Mund thare betſtan Widuan earl cundre 50 Scill. gebete: Thare othre 20 Scill. thare thriddan 12; thare feorthan 6 Scill.

75. Gif

gulis, ſolid. Si elocutio deterior fiat 12 ſolidis: Si maxilla fracta fuerit 6 ſolidis emendetur.

53. *Qui Brachium pertundit 6 ſolidis emendet, ſi brachium fractum fuerit 6 ſolidis emendetur.*

54. *Si pollex abſcindatur 20 ſolidis; ſi pollicis unguis abſcindatur 3 ſolidis emendetur: ſi quis ſagittarium digitum abſcidit 8 ſolidis emendetur; ſi cui medius digitus præſcindatur 4 ſolidis emendetur: ſi cui annularis digitus præciſus 6 ſolidis emendetur: ſi cui minimus digitus præcidatur 11 ſolidis emendetur.*

55. *Pro unguibus ſingulis ſolid.*

56. *Pro minimâ formæ deformatione 3 ſolid. & pro majori 6 ſolid.*

57. *Si quis alteri pugno Naſum verberet 3 ſolid.*

58. *Si plaga (vibex) ſit ſolid. ſi elata manu plagam exceperit ſolid. compenſetur.*

59. *Si plaga (vibex) ſit nigra extra veſtes 30 Scættis emendetur: Sin ſit intra veſtes, unaquæque plaga 20 Scættis emendetur.*

60. *Si diaphragma vulneretur 12 ſolidis emendetur; ſin autem perforatum fuerit 20 ſolid. componatur.*

61. *Siquis ——— forſan caſtratus ſeu vel vulneratus in Teſtibus fuerit 30 ſolid. emendetur.*

62. *Siquis ——— vulneratus ſit (aut ſiquis calcem Pedis vulneraverit; ut quidam legunt) 3 ſolidis emendetur.*

63. *Si cui genitale membrum corrumpatur (lædatur) triplici eſtimatione populari illi compenſetur. Si pertuſum ſit 6 ſolidis emendetur; ſin quis circumciderit (inciderit) 6 ſolidis emendetur.*

64. *Si femur ruptum fuerit 12 ſolidis emendetur; ſi claudus fiat, debent amici arbitrari.*

65. *Si coſta rumpatur 3 ſolidis emendetur.*

66. *Si cujus femur omninò pertundatur pro uno quoque vulneris orificio 6 ſolidis: Si ſupra pollicem penetret, ſolidus, pro duobus pollicibus duos, ſupra tres, 3 ſolidos.*

67. *Si (vertebra) vulneretur 3 ſolidis emendetur.*

68. *Si pes amputetur 50 ſolidis compenſator.*

69. *Si major digitus pedis amputetur 10 ſolidis compenſator.*

70. *Pro ceteris digitis pedis ſingulis dimidium pretij, ſicut de digitis manûs dictum fuit.*

71. *Si majoris digiti pedis unguis amputetur 30 Scætt. ad emendationem; pro ſingulis aliis 10 Scætt. emendetur.*

72. *Si libera fœmina capillata inhoneſti quid fecerit 30 ſolidos emendet.*

73. *Virginis aut virginitatis compenſatio ſit ut liberi hominis.*

74. *Patrocinium violatum potioris viduæ patricij ſortis 50 ſolidis emendetur: Secundariæ 20 ſolid. tertiæ 12, quartæ ſortis 6 ſolidis.*

75. Gif man widuan unagne genimeth, 2 gelde ſeo mund ſy.
76. Gif man mægth gebigeth, ceapi geceapod ſy; gif hit unfacne is: gif thone facne is, ef thær æt Ham gebrenge, and him man his ſcæt agefe.
77. Gif heo curc bearn gebyreth healfne ſcætt age; gif ceorle ær ſwilteth.
78. Gif mid bearnum bugan wille healfne ſceat age.
79. Gif ceorle agan wille, ſwa ane bearn.
80. Gif hio bearn ne gebyreth foedering fioh agan & morgan gyfe.
81. Gif man mægthman nede gemmeth tham agend 50 Scill. & aft æt tham agende ſinne willan æt gebicge.
82. Gif hio othrum men in ſceat be widdod ſy, 20 Scill. gebete.
83. Gif gængan gewordeth 35 Scill. & Cyning 15 Scill. *Perhaps* gængan *ſignifies an Elopement.*
84. Gif man mid eſnes Cwynan gelicgeth becwicum ceorle 2 gebete.
85. Gif eſne otherne ofſlea unſynningne ealne weorth forgelde.
86. Gif eſne eage & Foot of weordeth aſlagen ealne worth hine forgelde.
87. Gif man mannes eſne gebindeth 6 Scill. gebete.
88. Theowes wæg-reaf ſe 3 Scill.
89. Gif Theow Steleth 2 gelde gebete.

75. *Si quis viduam non ſui juris capiat, duplice emendatione compenſetur.*
76. *Si vir virginem mercatus ſit, pretio empta ſit, ſi ſine dolo factum ſit. Sin autem dolus ſubeſt, poſtea domum reducetur, & illi ſuum peculium reddetur.*
77. *Si ipſa vivum fœtum peperit, medietatem bonorum habeat; ſi vir ante moriatur.*
78. *Si cum liberis recedere velit dimidium facultatum habeat.*
79. *Sin maritus habere velit (liberos) ſicut unus liberorum.*
80. *Si ipſa prolem non peperit alimenta habeat, & dotem nuptiarum cauſâ datum.*
81. *Si quis virginem per vim ceperit, poſſeſſori 50 ſolid. & poſt tamen ſecundum poſſeſſoris voluntatem, redimat eam.*
82. *Si illa alteri viro clàm deſponſata ſit 20 ſolid. emendet.*
83. *Si dives fuerit 35 ſolid. & Regi 15 ſolid.*
84. *Si quis cum ſervi uxore concubuerit vivente marito duplo emendet.*
85. *Si ſervus alterum occiderit innocentem omnibus facultatibus compenſatio.*
86. *Si ſervi oculus eruatur vel pes amputetur omni valore compenſator.*
87. *Si quis alicujus ſervum vinciat 6 ſolidis emendent.*
88. *Servi in via Rapina ſit 3 ſolidos.*
89. *Si ſervus furetur duplo emendet.*

This Syndon tha Domas the Hlothære & Eadric Cantwara-Cyngas aſetton.

Hæc ſunt Judiciorum Decreta quæ Hlotharius & Eadricus Cantuariorum Reges ſtatuerunt.

Hlothære & Eadric Cantwara Cyngas aſetton tha æ tha the heora aldoras ær geworhton thyſſum Domum the hyr æfter ſegeth.

Hlotharius & Eadricus Cantuariorum Reges ſtatuerunt leges has, quas ipſorum ſeniores ante ſtatuerant eorum Judiciorum quæ poſt hæc edicuntur.

1. GIF mannes eſne eorl cundre mannan ofſlæth, thane the ſio threom hundum Scill. gelde, ſe agend thone banan ageſe, and do ther thryo man wroth to.
2. Gif ſe bana ofbyrſte, feorthe, manwyrth he to gedo: Et hine gecenne mid godum æthdum that he thane bunan begetenne Mighte.
3. Gif mannes eſne frigne mannan ofſlæth thane the ſie hund Scill. gelde; ſe agend thone banan ageſe and other manwyrth thærto.
4. Gif bana othbyrſte, twam manwyrthum hine man forgelde, & hine gecænne mid godum æthdum that he than banan begeten ne mighte.
5. Gif frigman mannan forſtele; gif he æft cuma, ær melda ſecge an and weardne gecænne hine gif he mæge; hæbbe thare feora rim ærda manna, & ænne mid mathe ægwhilc man æt tham Tune the he to hyre: Gif he that he mæg gelde ſwa he geonhage.
6. Gif ceorle acwyle be, libbendum wife & bearne, richt is that hit that bearn modder

1. *SI cujuſquam ſervus Patriciæ ſortis virum occidat tunc ſit 300 ſolid. compenſatio & dominus homicidam tradat, & præſtet trium hominum valorem.*
2. *Si homicida evaſerit, quartum viri valorem adjiciat & ipſi manifeſtet probis juramentis quod homicidam tenere non potuerit.*
3. *Si alicujus ſervus liberum hominem occidat, tunc ſit 100 ſolid. compenſatio.*
4. *Si Homicida evadat duplex viri pretium perſolvatur, & ei manifeſtet probis juramentis, quod Homicidam tenere non potuerit.*
5. *Si ingenuus hominem furetur, ſi poſtea venerit antequàm accuſator poſcat reſponſum, purget ſeſe ſi poſſit: Habeat ibi quatuor conſacramentales, & unum conjuratorem, quemque in villa ad quam pertinet: Si hoc non poſſit, luat ſicut in ejus poteſtate eſt.*
6. *Si vir moriatur viventibus uxore & prole: Jus eſt ut proles matrem ſequatur: Et uni.*

der folgige: And him man an his fædering magum wilſumne, berigean geſelle his feoh to healdenne of that he 10 wintra ſie.

7. Gif man othrum feoh forſtele, and ſe agend hit æft ætfo; geteme to Cynges ſele, gif he mæge; and thane æt gebringe the him ſealde: Gif he thæt ne mæge, læte an and fo ſe agend to.

8. Gif man otherne ſace tihte, and he thane mannan mote an medle oththe anthinge, ſymble ſe man tham othrum bȳrigean geſelle: And than Riht awȳrce the to hiom Cantwara deman geſcrifen.

9. Gif he than Bȳrigean forwærne, 12 Scill. agȳlde tham Cyninge: And ſio ſe Sace ſwa open ſwa heo œr was.

10. Gif man otherne tihte ſiththan he him bȳngan geſealdne hæble, and throne ymb 3 niht geſæcen him ſæmend: Buton tham ufor leofre ſio the tha tihtlan age: Siththan than ſio ſace geſemed ſio, an ſeofan nightum ſe man tham othrum Right gedo; gecwȳme an ſeo oththe an Athe: Swa dwæder ſwa him leofre ſio. Gif he thonne that nȳlle, geld thonne 100, buton Athe: Siththan ane neaht ofer that geſem be.

11. Gif man an othres Flette manſwara hafeth, oth thine mid biſmær wordum ſcandlice græte, Scill. agelde tham the that flette age: And 6 Scill. tham the he that word to gecwæd; and Cyning 12 Scill. forgeld.

12. Gif mon othrum ſteow aſette, thær men drincen buton Scȳlde an ealdriht Scill. agelde tham the that Flett age, and 6 Scill. tham the man thou ſteaw aſette and Cyninge 12 Scill. forgelde.

13. Gif man wæpen abregde thær men drincen, & hær mannan ȳfel ne deth Scill. than the that Flett age, & Cȳninge 12 Scill.

14. Gif the Flet geblodged wȳrthe, forgilde them man his *Mundbȳrd* & Cynning 50 Scill.

15. Gif man cuman feormeth 3 niht an his agenum hame, cepeman oththe otherne the ſio ofer mearce cuman, and thine then his mete fede, and he then ænigum man ȳfelgode; ſe man tham otherne æt rihte gebringe, oth riht fore-wyrce.

16. Gif Cantwara ænig in Lunden-wic feoh gebicge, hæbbe him thon twegen oth threo unfacne ceorles toge witneſs, oth Cyninges wic gerefan: Gif hit man æft æt tham man in Cænt at fo, thon tæme hi to wic to Cynges ſele to tham man the him ſealde; Gif he thane wite and æt tham tæme gebrengen mæge, gif he that ne mæge, gecwȳthe thanne in wiofode mid his ge witena ænum oth mid Cȳninges wic gerefard: That he that feo undeornunga his cuthan ceape in wic gebohte: And him man than his weoth agefe. Gif he thanne that ne mæge, gecwythan mid rihtre Canne, læte thonne an, and ſe agend to fo.

uniſuorum paternorum cognatorum voluntario fide jubeatur ejus bona ſervatum iri, donec decennis fuerit.

7. *Si quis alterius viri Bona furetur & proprietarius 2d poſtea accipiet, vadat ad Regis Tribunal ſi poteſt; & ibidem adducat illum qui ipſi tradidit; ſi hoc non poſſit, protinus cedat, & proprietarius vel dominus accipiat.*

8. *Si quis alterum criminis poſtulet, & tunc ipſum ad conventum vocet aut citet; continuò is alteri fidei uſſores det: Et tunc rectum faciet quod ipſi Cantuarij judices imponent.*

9. *Si autem fide juſſores dare negligat, 12 ſolid. luat Regi: Et ſit lis integra, uti ante fuit.*

10. *Si quis alterum videntèr perſequatur poſtquam illi fide juſſores dedit, & hunc intra 3 noctes requirat ſibi Arbitrum: Sine quo ſuperior potius erit ille, qui accuſatur. Poſtquam ergo Lis compromiſſa eſt, poſt 7 noctes ipſe alteri rectum faciat. Placeat illum in pecunia aut juramento utrum ipſi magis placuerit: ſin autem id nolit; ſolvat tunc 100 ſine juramento, poſtquam una non ſupra conditum fuerit.*

11. *Si quis aliquem in alterius domo perjurum vocet, aut ipſum ignominioſis verbis inhoneſtè compellet, ſolidum ſolvat ei qui domum poſſidet, & 6 ſolidos ei in quam hoc verbum dixit, & Regi 12 ſolidos perſolvat.*

12. *Si quis alterum ſupplantet ubi homines potant ſine culpa antiqui juris ſolidum perſolvat ei cujus domus (vel area) eſt, & 6 ſolidos ei qui ſupplantatus eſt, & Regi 12 ſolidos.*

13. *Si quis arma diſtringat ubi homines potant, & ibi nihil malefaciat ſolid. ei cujus area eſt, & Regi 12. ſolid.*

14. *Si area cruentetur perſolvat viro illi ſuam Pacem violatam, & Regi 50. ſolidos.*

15. *Si quis advenam hoſpitio accipiat 3 noctibus propriâ ſuâ domo mercatorem aut alium qui extra Limites advenerit, & eum ſuo cibo alat; & is tum alicui malefecerit, is alterum judicio ſiſtat aut rectum pro ipſo faciat.*

16. *Si Cantiorum quis in Londinenſe urbe quid rerum emat, habeat ſibi tunc duos aut tres probos plebeios teſtes, aut Regis urbis Præfectum. Si id poſtea apud ipſum in Cantia capiatur, tunc provocet in urbe ad Regis ſalam eum qui ipſi id tradidit, modo eum noverit, & ad provocationem adducere poſſit. Si autem hoc non poſſit, profiteatur tunc coram Altari, cum ſuorum teſtium uno, aut cum Regis urbano Præfecto, quod rem illam ſine noxa ſuo ſenſu (hoc eſt palam, illo conſcio) pretio in urbe emerit, & ei tunc pretium reddatur. Sin id autem non poteſt profiteri bona conſcientia, cedat tunc eam, & verus proprietarius accipiat.*

EADBALD, or *Edbald*, and as ſome call him *Ethelbald*, the Son of *Ethelbert*, ſucceeded his Father, as the Sixth King of *Kent*, A. D. 616. This Man, as ſoon as his Father was dead, married his Mother-in Law, whom I do not find any of our Writers name; renounced his Baptiſm, and declared himſelf a Heathen. After this he proceeded to diſtreſs the Biſhops; and drove *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* into *France*, from their Sees of *London* and *Rocheſter*. And ſuch was his Hatred to, and ill Uſage of *Lawrence*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who had reproved him for his inceſtuous Marriage, and other notorious Vices; that he alſo was preparing to follow the other Biſhops into foreign Parts: But the Night before his intended Flight, *Bede* ſaith, that St. *Peter* appeared to him, and chid and whip'd him ſeverely for his Cowardice. On which he went to the King, told him the Viſion, and ſhewed him the Marks of his Stripes: Which ſtruck ſuch a Terror into *Eadbald*, that he immediately put away his Father's Widow, reaſſumes the Profeſſion of Chriſtianity, with more Zeal than ever; and recals the Baniſhed Biſhops to their Sees. *Juſtus* was gladly received at *Rocheſter*; but *Mellitus* could not get Admiſſion into *London*; ſo he lived a Private Life, till *Lawrence*'s Death, and then ſucceeded him in the See of *Canterbury*. Some ſay, on his Reconverſion, *Eadbald* founded a Monaſtery at *Folkſtone* in this County, where *Eanſwithe* his Daughter died a Nun; though others make her the Foundreſs of that Nunnery. He built alſo a Chapel in the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* and *Paul* in *Canterbury*, after called St. *Auſtin*'s, where he was buried near his Father. The *Saxon Chronicle* and *Spelman* ſay, he reigned 24 Years, others 25.

He left Two Sons, *Ermenfride* and *Ercombert*, and a Daughter named *Eorcangotha*, who was a Nun in the Abbey of *Brigge* in *France*. For in thoſe Days there being but few Monaſteries built in *England*, many of our Noblemens Children profeſſed themſelves Religious in *thoſe* of *France*.

His Siſter *Ethelburga*, called *Tata*, who had been married to *Edwine*, King of the *Northumbri*, and baptized by *Paulinus*, with great Numbers of People in thoſe Parts, on her Husband's Death, and a Perſecution thereupon ariſing againſt the Chriſtians, fled with *Paulinus* to *Eadbald* for Protection; who received them and their Children very kindly; and gave her ſome Land at *Limyne* or *Liminge*, in this County; where ſhe founded a Church; and there ſhe and St. *Eadberga* were buried. *(a)*

(*a*) Hicks's Diſſert. Epiſtol. p. 115.

Dr. *Hicks* in the Place laſt cited, *p.* 79. ſaith there is a Charter of this King *Eadbald*, dated *Ann.* 619. which indeed is Extant in the *Textus Roffenſis*; and which if genuine, as ſome think it is, is probably the firſt written Charter that ever was granted in *England*. But I think there is more Reaſon to believe it ſpurious; as I ſhall farther ſhew below in the Life of King *Wightred*.

The Catalogue of Saints buried in *England*, and preſerved by Dr. *Hicks* alſo, in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, ſaith, That this King *Eadbald* married *Emma*, Daughter to the King of the *Franks*: If ſo, ſhe was probably his laſt Wife, after the Repudiation of his Father's Widow; or elſe one he had married before his Father's Death, and who died before King *Ethelbert*. But the former is more likely; and that by her he had the Children mentioned above.

Bede ſaith, that during the Time of his Apoſtacy from the Chriſtian Faith, he was lunatick and diſtracted.

ERCOMBERT, ſome call him *Archenbrytus*, the youngeſt of *Eadbald*'s Two Sons, ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Kent*, *A. D.* 640. and as ſome ſay, by Craft and Treachery. His Elder Brother *Ermenred*, had Two Sons, *Ethelred* and *Ethelbriht*, who were afterwards murdered by *Thunnor*, at the Command, as ſome ſay, of King *Ecbert*: And Two Daughters, *Ermenburga* and *Ermengitha*, all the Children of his Wife *Oſlava*. *Ermenburga* was called alſo *Domneva*; and had Four Children who were all Sainted, as *Mildred*, *Milbury*, *Milgith*, and *Mervious*: Her Husband was *Merwald*, Son of *Penda*, King of *Mercia*.

This King *Ercombert* was a very zealous Chriſtian, and was the firſt that order'd Idols to be pulled down and deſtroyed throughout his Dominions, and their Temples and Shrines to be raſed to the Earth. He alſo firſt of all, by a Law, eſtabliſhed the 40 Days Faſt of *Lent*.

His Wife was *Sexburga*, the Daughter of *Anna*, King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*; by whom he had Two Sons, *Ecbert* and *Lothair*; and as many Daughters, *Ermenild* and *Ermengotha*: The latter of which was a Nun at *Bruges* in *Flanders*. He reigned 24 Years.

ECBERT, Son of *Ercombert*, began to reign in *Kent* about *A. D.* 665. During his Time, *Theodorus* a *Grecian* Monk, being made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, with other Liberal Arts and Sciences, began firſt to make ſome Appearance in theſe Parts; which were much promoted and encouraged by Pope *Adrian*, who ſent *Theodore* hither. King *Oſwius* (or *Oſuvius*) alſo joining with *Ecbert* in this Deſign, Learning began to be propagated alſo beyond the *Humber*, in the *Northern* as well as in other Parts of *England*. He alſo very kindly received *Wilfrid* Abbot of *Rippon*, deſigned for Archbiſhop of *York*, and whoſe Landing the People of *Suſſex* had oppoſed; and the See of *Canterbury* being vacant, by the Death of *Deuſdedit*, he appointed him to ordain Miniſters, and to do other Epiſcopal Acts, in that Dioceſe.

But theſe good and generous Actions were too much ſullied by the Murder of his Two Nephews above-mentioned, *Ethelbred* and *Ethelbert*; whom at the Inſtigation of one *Thanner*, a flattering Sycophant, he conſented, at laſt, to have murder'd. And afterwards, to expiate the Guilt of it, according to the Notion of Commutation for Wickedneſs in thoſe Times, and which is ſtill too much encouraged in the Popiſh Countries, he gave to *Domneva*, the young Prince's Siſter, a ſufficient Quantity of Land, in the Iſland of *Thanet*, to build a Monaſtery upon: Of which I ſhall ſay more in another Place. He gave alſo *A. D.* 669. to one *Baſſa*, *Reculver* in *Kent*, (where ever ſince King *Ethelbert*'s Time, had been the Palace of the Kings of *Kent*) to build another Monaſtery there; to make a yet further Attonement for the above-mentioned barbarous Act. He died according to the *Saxon* Chronicle, and other good Authorities, *A. D.* 673. and left Two Sons, *Edric* and *Vidred*; who were both put by, to make way for his Brother *Lothair*.

There is a Charter extant in the *Textus Roffenſis*, of this King *Ecbert*, which is dated *A. D.* 678. and whereby Land is given to the Church of *Rocheſter*, lying at *Haling*, in this County. Now *Ecbert* had not only been dead Five Years, at the pretended Date of this Charter, which is one Mark of its being counterfeited by the Monks; but there is alſo in it mention made of one *Heathbert* (which ſhould be *Hearbert*) as another Contemporary King of *Kent*, who in reality

lity lived not till after King *Lothair*'s Time. And yet in another ſpurious Charter in the ſame *Textus*, whereby King *Offa* is made to give *Eſſingham* to the ſame Church, and which is Dated *Anno* 664, before *Ecbert*'s Acceſſion to to the Throne, this *Heathbert* is made alſo to give his Conſent; as well as one *Siguredus*, who writes himſelf King of half *Kent*, *Rex dimidiæ partis Provinciæ Cantuariorum*. But moſt certain it is, that theſe uſurping Kings were not in Being at this Time, when all Things were quiet here, and King *Ecbert* a very flouriſhing Prince. Nor indeed had they any Share in the Government, till about the Time of King *Wightred*.

LOTHAIR, Brother to King *Ecbert*, uſurped the Throne, but ſat not quiet in it. For firſt, *Ethelred* King of *Mercia*, being provoked (as ſome ſay) by a rude Anſwer of *Lothair*'s, invaded *Kent*, and laid all the Country waſt, without reſpect to Churches, or Religious Houſes; and particularly, he waſted and plundered the City of *Rocheſter* in a very cruel manner, driving away Biſhop *Putta* from the See; and forcing him to wander about, and as ſome ſay, to teach to Sing for a Livelihood; and at laſt retiring to *Sexwalf*, Biſhop of *Mercia*, was by him made Miniſter of a certain Church, and there ended his Days; and he ſo terrified *Lothair*, that he kept out of the way, and durſt not look him in the Face.

Edrick alſo, the late King's Son, by the Advice of the *South Saxons*, endeavoured to recover the Kingdom of *Kent*, which involved the Country in dreadful Wars and Troubles, which held near Ten Years, and at laſt *Lothair* was killed in Battel. Some Authors relate, that *Lothair* had his Son *Richard* into a Partnerſhip with himſelf in the Government; in order, no doubt, to ſecure the Succeſſion to him: And this exaſperated *Edrick* to a great Degree, as well it might. On *Lothair*'s Defeat, and Death, *Richard* is ſaid to have retired to *Swedeland*, and there to have been elected King.

Dr. *Hicks*, in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, mentions a Charter of this King to the Abbey of *Reculver* in *Kent*, which is dated *A. D.* 679: But I fear it will be found to be ſpurious, like all the reſt, before King *Wightred*'s Time; of which more below.

His Wife was the Daughter of *Sigerus*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, and Siſter to King *Offa*, who Reigned there after him.

Lothair Reigned between Eleven and Twelve Years.

EDRICK, Son of King *Ecbert*, began his Reign about *A. D.* 686, but was in continual Wars with his Subjects; and after about Two Years, was ſlain by them; and he left the Kingdom of *Kent* ſo weakened and embroiled, that it became a Prey to ſeveral Uſurpers; and occaſioned *Cedwalla*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, to attempt its Conqueſt: And accordingly he and his Brother *Mollo*, entred *Kent* with an Army, and waſted the Country both by Fire and Sword; and finding none to oppoſe them, carried away with them alſo great Quantities of Prey. But weak and mean as theſe Two Kings, *Lothair* and *Edrick* were, the People got ſome good Laws out of them, which are publiſhed above, along with thoſe of King *Ethelbert*; becauſe 'tis uncertain to which of theſe Kings to refer the ſeveral Parts of them; and alſo becauſe I found them following one another in the *Text. Roffenſis*.

After his Death ſucceeded his Brother,

WIGHTRED, who in ſome Copies is called *Murthred*, obtained the Kingdom of *Kent* about the Year 686: Some ſay he had the Approbation of the People of *Kent*, and the Conſent of *Ina*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*; who after *Cedwalla*'s Death, carried on the War in *Kent* with ſuch Vigor, that they were forced to buy a Peace with 30,000 Marks of Gold; but *Cedwalla* ſeems to have been Living after this.

When he came firſt to the Crown, he found it neceſſary to admit one *Suabert*, *Swebheard*, or *Webheard*, as Partner with him in the Kingdom; and alſo, for a Time, to connive at the Petty Government of ſome others, who had uſurped Part of *Kent*. So that *Bede*, for ſome Time after *Edrick*'s Death, makes the Kingdom of *Kent* to have been as it were ſunk, while it was divided between theſe Uſurpers at Home, and the Invaſions of ſome Foreigners.

About this Time *Mollo* getting ſome Forces from his Brother *Cedwalla*, did again invade and ravage *Kent*, now weakened by Quarrels, and inteſtine Wars; and in this, as he met with little or no Oppoſition, ſo he had no manner of Moderation in his Depredations. But at laſt, ſaith *Malmsbury*, the *Kentiſh* Men aſſumed their wonted Courage, and uniting together in a conſiderable Body, put the Troops of *Mollo* to Flight; and drove him ſo hard, that being forced to take Shelter in a Houſe, with a few Soldiers with him, they burnt it to the Ground, and *Mollo* and his Followers in it. *Malmsbury* will have *Cedwalla* himſelf to have been in this Expedition; but the other Hiſtorians, and the *Saxon Annals*, more probably relate; that being enraged at this unhappy End of his Brother's Life and Glory, he invaded *Kent* again, and harraſſed it with dreadful Slaughters, Burnings, and Devaſtations; and not content with this, recommended ſtill further Revenge to his Succeſſor *Ina*. But it doth not appear that he purſued it; and therefore if our Countrymen bought a Peace at ſo great a Price, as is abovementioned, 'tis probable it was to prevent a War from King *Ina*; and it ſeems to have been ſome Time after this; of which by and by.

About the Year 691, *Wightred* and *Suabert*, having got rid of the other petty Kings of *Kent*, ſeem to have divided the Government between them, and to have reduced the Country to a State of Peace and Quietneſs.

A. D. 694, King *Ina*, according to *Malmsbury*, made great Preparations to invade *Kent*, in Revenge of his Kinſman *Mollo*'s cruel Death, which ſtill ſat heavy upon his Mind: And having actually marched into that Kingdom, put the People into a terrible Conſternation; who after having tried all manner of ways to perſuade him to deſiſt from his Deſign, found Money at laſt the moſt prevailing Argument, and then gave him the 30,000 Marks of Gold above-mentioned, on which he returned Home.

Soon after this, *Suabert* dying, *Wightred* Reigned alone in *Kent*, and called the famous Council of *Beccancelde*, or *Bapchild*; of which more in another Place.

He was indeed a great Friend to the Clergy, exempting all his Churches from paying Tribute, prohibiting Laymen from having any Thing to do with Eccleſiaſtical Matters; and referring all Church Preferments to the Conſent, at leaſt, if not Donation of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. *Vid. Chron. Saxon in An.* 694; where his Speech in the Council of *Beccancelde* is recorded. But though he was thus careful to get written Charters for the Church, he could not himſelf write his own Name: *And taking

* *Vid.* Spelman's. *Concil. Tom.* 1. p. 192.

taking Care alſo to get the Lands of Monaſteries, *&c.* aſcertained to them by Charters, or written Muniments. Which Thing was very probably firſt done by this King, as appears by an ancient Manuſcript in the Church of *Canterbury*, and from other Authorities, more fully mentioned in another Place. So that all *Saxon* Charters dated before this, ſeem to be of ſuſpected Credit.

He died *A. D.* 725, and left behind him Three Sons, *Ethelbert*, *Eadbert*, and *Aldrich*: His Queens Names were *Werburga* and *Kynygytha*. The Catalogue of Saints buried in *England*, given us by Dr. *Hicks*, in his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris*, ſaith he was buried juſt by *Auſtin* the Monk, in the *South* Part of the Porch of St. *Mary*'s Church or Chapel, which was built by King *Eadbald*. He Reigned according to the *Saxon* Chronicle, Thirty Three Years, or as ſome Account, Thirty Five. *Malmsbury* gives him this excellent Character; That he was a ſtrict Obſerver of the Chriſtian Religion, gentle at Home, and invincible in War.

The following Laws of this Prince, as well as thoſe I have before given you, are not only of great Antiquity, and therefore very well worthy of a Place here, but they ſerve alſo to give the Reader a Taſte of the Rudeneſs and Simplicity of thoſe Times, and how far the Clergy had raiſed their Eſteem and Authority with the Lay Part of the Government.

The LAWS of *Wihtrede*, King of KENT.

From the Textus Roffenſis, *Fol.* 5. *Corrected by* Spelman.

This ſynd Wihtrædes Domas Cantwaræ Cyringes.

THam mildeſtan Cyninge Cantwara Wihtræde Rixigendum the Fiftan wintra his Rices.

Thy niguthan gebanne, Sextan dæge negernes in thære Stowe thy hatte Bergam ſtyde.

There wæs geſamnad Eadigra geneatendlice Ymcyme. Thær wæs Birhtwald bretone heah Biſcop: And ſe Ærnæmtha Cyning; eac than Hrofes ceaſtre Biſcop ſeilca Cybmund wæs haten, and ward wæs and lwæth, æle hæd Ciricean thære mægthe ac modlice mid thy herſuman folcy.

Thær tha eadigan fundon mid eolra gemedum thas Domas; and Cantwara Rihtam theawum æcton ſwa hit hyr æfter ſegeth and Cwyth.

1. CIrice an Feols dome gafola; and Man for Cyning gebidde: And hine buton nead, hæ ſe heora willum weorthig ean.

2. Ciricean Mundbryd ſie 50 fet ſwa Cynges.

3. Unriht hæmde mæn to rihtum life med Synna hreope to fon: oththe of Cinceam gecan genamen aſcadene ſien.

4. Ætheodige in æx gifhio hiora hæmed rihtad hyllath, of lande mid hwra æhtum and med ſynnum gewiten: Swæ ſe mæn inleodum Ciriclicæs genaman ungeſtrodyne tholigen.

5. Gif thæs ge weorthe ge ſitheundne Mannan oferthys Gemot, that he unreht, hæmed genyme ofer lynges bebodand Biſopes and Boca dome; ſe thæt gebete his drythere, 100 ſcill. an ald reht.

6. Gif

Hæc ſunt Judicia Withrædi Regis Cantuariorum.

ANNO quinto Mitiſſimi Regis Cantuariorum Witheredi, Indictione primâ in loco qui vocatur Berghamſtede, die ſexto menſis. —— Congregati ſunt ſacri Ordines, viz.

Birtwaldus ſummus Britanniæ Pontifex & Regi intimus a Conſilijs, Gybmundus etiam Hrofenſis Epiſcopus, nec non cæteri Ordines Eccleſiaſtici iſtius gentis: Qui cum viris utiq; Militaribus, humaniſſime & communi omnium aſſenſu, has Leges decrevêre Cantuariorumque, juribus & conſuetudinibus prout ſequitur addendus edixêre.

1. *Libera ſit Eccleſia fruaturq; ſuis Judicijs & redditibus ſeu penſionibus pro Rege preces fiunt; Mandatiſque ejus, non cogente neceſſitate, ſed ex ſponte obediunto.*

2. *Pacis Eccleſiæ (quod Mundburyum vocant) Solidorum* 50 *eſto compenſatio tantumdem ſicuti & Regis.*

3. *Adulteri ad vitæ probitatem per pœnitentiam reducantur a peccatis, vel à Cœtu Eccleſiaſtico arceantur.*

4. *Alienigenæ verò qui hâc ſpurcitie contaminati fuerint, & nolunt reſcipiſcere, Terrâ exeant; peccata ſua unà cum facultatibus ſuis deportantes, quemadmodum in alijs gentibus ab Eccleſiaſticâ communione depellantur.*

5. *Si acciderit virum militarem (qui* Sithcundman *appellatur) finito hoc Concilio, in Adulterio (ſpreto Regis Epiſcopi Librique Judicialis ſententiâ) deprehendi, Domino ſuo* 100 *Solidos dependito.*

6. *Si*

6. Gif hit ceorliſc man ſie, gebete 50 ſcil. and gewhæder that hæmed mid hreowe forlæte.
7. Gif Prioſt læſe unriht hæmed, oththe fulwihthe, untrumes forſitte, oththe rothon druncenſſe that he nemæge, ſi o he ſtille his thegningæ oth his Copeſdom.
8. Gif beſcoren man ſteor-leas; gange him angeſtlithneſs gefe him man ænes; and that ne geweorthe buton he leafneſſe habbe that hine man læng feormige.

9. Gif man his mæn an weofode freols gefe ſe ſie folc frÿ freols gefa age his ærfeænde wergeld, and munde ware hina, ſie ofer mearce dær he wille.
10. Gif eſne ofer drÿhtneſs hæſe theow weore wyrce on Sunnan æfen efter hire ſetl-gange, oth monan æfenes ſetl-gange 80 ſcil. ſe drÿhtne gebete.

11. Gif eſne deth his rade thæſe dæges 6 Scil. with drÿhten gebete, oththe ſine hÿd.
12. Gif friman thonne an thane forbodenan timan ſco he healf-fange ſcÿldig, and ſe man ſe that aræ ſie he age healf the wite and thæt weore.
13. Gif ceorl buton wifes wiſdome deoflum gelde, he he ſie ealra his æhtan ſcyldig; and heals fange, gif butwu deoflum geldæth, ſion hie heals fange ſcÿldigo, and ealra æhtan.

14. Gif Theow deoflum geldath, 6 Scil. gebete, oth his hÿd.
15. Gif mon his *heowum* (*a*) infæſten fleſe gefe, frigne ge Theowne, halsfange alÿſe.
16. Gif Theow ete his ſÿlfe ræde 6 Scill. oththe his Hÿd.
17. Biſcopes word and Cÿninges ſie unlægne buton Athe.
18. Mÿnſtres aldor hine cænne in Preoſtes canne: Preoſt-hine clæn ſie ſÿlfes ſothe in his halgum, Rægle and foran wiofode, thus Cwethende;

Veritatem dico in Chriſto, non mentior.
Swÿlce Diacon hine clænſie.

19. Cliroe feowra ſum hine clænſie his heofod gemacne and ane his hand on wiofode othre at ſtanden Ath æbycgan.
20. Geſtthine elæn ſie ſÿlfes Athe on wiofode: & thiſſa Ealra Ath ſie unlægne. Thanne is Grican ſwÿlce Cÿninges theng.
21. Cleorliſc man hine feowra ſum his heafod gemacene on weofode, and thiſſa ealra ath ſie unlægen.

22. Thanne is Girican canne hiht. Gifman Biſcopes eſne tihte oththe Cÿninges man cænne

(*a*) *Perhaps* Theownum.

6. *Si Villicus fuerit aut Paganus* 50 *Solidis mulctator, etiamſi peccatum dimiſerit reſcipiſcens.*
7. *Si Sacerdos adulterium dereliquerit, Baptiſmumque nequiter non diſtulerit, nec ebrietati deditus fuerit: ſuum retineat Miniſterium, habituſque ſui Privilegium.*
8. *Si Tonſuratus Regulam ſuam non cuſtodierit, tranſeat aliàs in Hoſpitium, ſi eum quiſpiam voluerit excipere. Ne hoc tamen fiat niſi Licentia concedatur ipſum diutius ſuſtentandi.*
9. *Si quis Servum ſuum ad Altare manumiſerit, Liber eſto; & habilis ſit ad gaudendum hæreditate & wergildo: & fas ſit illi, ubi volet, ſine limite verſari.*

10. *Si in veſpera precedente diem ſolis, poſtquam ſol occubuit: aut in veſpera præcedente Diem Lunæ poſt ſolis occaſum, ſervus ex mandato Domini ſui, opus aliquod ſervile egerit Dominus factum* 80 *ſolidis luito.*
11. *Si ſervus hiſce diebus itineraverit, Domino pendat* 6, *ſolidos aut flagello cædatur.*
12. *Si Liber homo id faciat tempore vetito ſit reus Colliſtrigii mulctæ; & qui eum detulerit, dimidium habeat tam mulctæ quam wergildi.*
13. *Si Paganus, uxore ſuâ neſciâ, Diabolo quid obtulerit omnibus fortunis ſuis plectitor & colliſtrigio: Sin & ambo pariter itidem fecerint omnium bonorum ſuorum amiſſione ipſa etiam luat, & Colliſtrigio.*
14. *Si ſervus Diabolo offerat,* 6 *dependat ſolidos; aut flagro vapulet.*
15. *Si quis ſervo ſuo carnem in Jejunio dederit comedendam, ſervus liber exeat.*

16. *Si ſervus ex ſponte ſuâ eam ederit, aut* 6 *ſolidis luat aut flagello.*
17. *Epiſcopi & Regis verbum ſeu Affirmatio ſine juramento ſit irrefregabile.*
18. *Præpoſitus monaſterio ſuam faciat, ut ſacerdos. Sacerdos verò ſemet purgato juxtu ſimplicem veritatem in ſanctitate Regulæ ſuæ coram Altari, dicendo in hunc modum:*

Veritatem dico in Chriſto non mentior.
Sic & Diaconus ſemet purgat.

19. *Clericus, adhibitis ſibi quatuor aliquibus compurgatoribus, ſe purgato: Demiſſo autem capite, & una manu ad altare, alterâ ad Juramentum paratâ.*
20. *Advena ſui ſolius juramento ſuper Altare ſemet purgato. Similiter & Thanus Regis.*
21. *Paganus cum* 4 *compurgatoribus, capite ſuo ad Altare inclinato, ſemet eximat; & in hunc modum rata ſint omnia juramenta.*
22. *Ad Eccleſiæ pertinet cognitionem, ſi quis aliquem è clientelâ epiſcopi accuſaverit,*

cænne hine an gerefan hauđ oththe hine, Gerefa clæn ſie oththe ſelle to ſwinganne.

23. Gif man gedes Theuwne eſne in heora gemange Tihte his dryhten hine his ane Athe geclæn ſie Gif he huſl genga ſie. Gif he huſl genga, nis hæbbe him mathe othrine Æwdan godne; oththe gelde, oththe ſelle to ſwingan.

24. Gef folces mannes Eſne tihte Cirican mænnes Eſne, oththe Cirican mænnes Eſne tihte folces mænnes Eſne, dryhten hene ane his Athe geclenſige.

25. Gif man leud ofslea an theof, the, licge buton wyrgelde.

26. Gif man frigne man æt hæbendre handa gefo, thanne wealde ſe Cyning threowra anes, oththe hine man cwelle, oththe ofer ſæ ſelle, oththe hine his wergelde aleſe. Se the hine gefo and gegange healfne hine age, gif hine man cruelle, geſelle heom man 70 Scill.

27. Gif Theuw Stele, and hi man aleſe 70 Scill. ſwa hweder ſwa cyninge wille: Gif hine man acwelle tham agende in man healfne agelde.

28. Gif feorran cumen man oththe fræmde buton wege gange, and he thonne nawther ne hryme ne he horn ne blawe, for theof he bith to prof, and anne oththe to Sleanne, oththe to alyſenne.

Theſe are Printed, Corrected, and Tranſlated by Spelman, Concil. Vol. 1. Pag. 194. *&c. which Verſion is here given.*

vel eum à cognitione Regis ad Pagi vel loci Præpoſitum duxerit: Vel ſi Præpoſitus eum purgaverit, vel cædendum tradiderit.

23. *Siquis Dei mancipium in conventu ſuo accuſaverit, Dominus ejus eum ſimplici ſuo juramento purgabit, ſi Euchariſtiam ſuſceperit. Ad Euchariſtiam autem ſi nunquam venerit, habeat in juramento fide juſſorem bonum, vel ſolvat, vel ſe tradat flagellandum.*

24. *Si ſervus viri popularis ſervum viri Eccleſiaſtici accuſaverit; vel ſervus Eccleſiaſtici ſervum viri popularis, dominus ejus ſingulari ſuo juramento eum expurgabit.*

25. *Si homo ſecularis latronem occiderit, ſine wergildo jaceat interfectus. Hoc eſt*; ſine compoſitione a cognatis interficientis reddendâ.

26. *Si quis hominem liberum latrocinium ſeu rem furatam ſecum deferentem* (*quod* habendre handa *vocant*) *comprehenderit: Unum è tribus Rex elegerit, an reum interficiet vel trans mare ablegaverit, vel wergildum ejus maluerit. Ille verò qui eum vicit & comprehendit, dimidium habeto: Sed ſi eum occiderit 70 Solidis eluito.*

27. *Si ſervus furatus fuerit, & quiſpiam paſſus eſt eum aufugere, ſolvat 70 ſolidos; vel —— utrum Rex voluerit. Si quis eum occiderit, Domino ejus dimidium pendito.*

28. *Si alienigena vel peregrinus aliquis devius vagetur, & nec ore vociferaverit nec cornu inſonuerit, pro fure comprobandus eſt; & vel occidendus vel relegandus.*

ETHELBERT the IId, the Son of *Wightred*, ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Kent*, about *A. D.* 726, taking into Partnerſhip with him, as ſome ſay, his Brother *Eadbert*. And *Huntingdon* ſaith, that *Aldric*, the Third Son of *Wightred*, Reigned alſo in Conſort with his Two Brethren. The *Saxon Annals* make *Eadbert* alone to have been *Wightred*'s Succeſſor, and *Ethelbert* to have ſucceeded *Eadbert*, *A. D.* 748. But this Kingdom was now but of little Figure in the *Heptarchy*; and we find as little ſaid by our Hiſtorians, of the Actions of theſe Princes.

A. D. 748, died *Eadbert*, one of theſe Three joint Kings, after having Reigned about Twenty Three Years; leaving his Elder Brother *Ethelbert* Living, and in Poſſeſſion; whom therefore ſome Writers have miſtaken for his Succeſſor. After his Brother's Death, *Ethelbert* took in one *Ardulf*, who was probably either his Son, or his Nephew, a Sharer with him in the Government. And ſome friendly Letters are extant, which theſe Princes wrote to *Bonifacius Moguntinus*. It appears alſo from the *Evidentiæ Eccleſ. Chriſti Cantuar. in Thorn*, that *Ardulfus* gave ſome Land at *Berghamſted*, in this County to *Eadbert*, Abbot of *Reculver*.

A. D. 760. *Ethelbert* died, (*a*) after having ſurvived his Brother *Eadbert* about Eleven Years; he was buried, as ſome write, at *Reculver*, others ſay in the Monaſtery of St. *Peter* and *Paul* (after St. *Auſtins*) in *Canterbury*. (*a*) Chron. Sax.

The *Eadbert* above-mentioned, I take to be him that in ſeveral Charters of our *Textus Roffenſis* is called *Heabert*.

About this Time there was alſo one *Sigerard*, King of a Part of *Kent*, if any Authority be to be given to ſeveral Grants extant in the *Textus Roffenſis*; in one of which he ſtiles himſelf *Rex dimidiæ partis Provinciæ Cantuariorum*. And I take it to be highly probable, that the Kingdom of *Kent* had now for a good while, been thus ſubdivided into ſeveral Governments; and that I take to be the Reaſon why we hear nothing of their Actions in our Hiſtories, as being inconſiderable with regard to the much greater Deeds of ſome other Kings of the Heptarchy.

Some Writers take Notice of Two Comets that appeared in the Reign of theſe contemporary Kings.

ALRIC

ALRIC, *Aldrick*, *Alwick*, the Third Son of King *Wightred*, on the Death of his Brother *Ethelbert* ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Kent*; and as he was the laſt of the Kings of *Kent* that were of a Lineal Deſcent from *Hengiſt*, ſo his Actions appear to have been inconſiderable, and his Character obſcure. And yet *Spelman* and others aſſign him a long Reign of Thirty Four Years.

The *Saxon Chronicle*, and *Thorn*'s Evidences of the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, mention another Cotemporary King of *Kent*, by the Name of *Ealhmund*, or *Almund*, *A. D.* 784; but whether a Partner with him, or an Uſurper of ſome part of the Kingdom, doth not appear, nor indeed is it clear that there was any ſuch Perſon. However, *Thorn*'s Evidences of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, make him to have given Twelve Plow-Lands to *Eſtred*, Abbot of *Reculver*; and perhaps he might be the Nephew of *Aldrick*, and Copartner with him in the Kingdom. The *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith, his Father's Name was *Egbert*, and his Grandfather's *Athulf*.

Before this pretended Prince's Reign, *viz.* *A. D.* 774, *Offa*, King of *Mercia* invaded *Kent*, and fought a famous Battel with *Aldrick* at *Otford*, in this County, where *Offa* got the Day, after a very great Slaughter on both Sides. This Engagement ſome confound with a former Battel at *Otford*, between the *Saxons* and the *Britons*; but *Hoveden*, and *Florence* of *Worceſter*, do plainly enough diſtinguiſh one from the other, and the Date makes it clear.

Stow in his Chronicle, makes *Aldrick* to have been one of the Nine Kings which were preſent in the Second Council of *Calenith*, *A. D.* 794; but *Tyrrell* denies that he was there, and gives this Reaſon for it; becauſe he would not approve of the Removal of the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* to *Lichfield*. In which Year he died, having Reigned about Thirty Four Years. *Almund* is ſaid to have died before him.

With this Prince ended the right Line of the *Saxon* Kings of *Kent*, from *Hengiſt*; and with him the Glory of the Kingdom, which had been ſinking a good while, was quite extinguiſhed. For after him, any one that had but Aſſurance and Ambition enough, aſpired to the Sovereignty of *Kent*. As in particular did,

ETHELBERT III. Sirnamed *Pren*, (the *Saxon Chronicle* calls him *Eadberht*) taking an Advantage of the Invaſion of the Kingdom, by *Kenulf* King of *Mercia*, A. D. 794. uſurped the Crown. Indeed that Victorious Prince laid almoſt all *Kent* deſolate: And after he had reigned here about Two or Three Years, he took *Pren* Priſoner, carrying him into *Mercia*, digging out his Eyes, and cutting off his Hands (*a*): So that he paid a very dear Price for his ſhort-liv'd and uſurped Sovereignty, if this Fact be true, as ſome juſtly doubt of, whether it be or not. For indeed ſome ſay that after a while he releaſed him: But the People of *Kent* would not receive him for their King; ſo he went and lived a miſerable Life in a private Station; and *Kenulf*, at their Deſire, made one *Cuthred* or *Cuthbert* his Succeſſor.

(*a*) Sax. Chron.

In the *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 134. b. There is a Charter of this ſhort-lived King *Ethelbert*; which by the Circumſtances of it appears to be counterfeit; for there *Ethelbert* writes himſelf *Rex Occidentalium Saxonum ſive Cantuariorum*; a Style as wrong as the Date of it, which is 790, Four Years before he uſurped the Kingdom of *Kent*.

CUTHRED; this Man was made King of *Kent* by *Kenulf*, and reigned obſcurely about Eight Years. He began his Reign about *A. D.* 797, and ended it *A. D.* 805. by Death.

Two of his Coins are extant in *Camden*'s *Britannia*, Pref. cxxxviij.

There is a Charter in our *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 135. wherein *Kenulf* and he join in giving Lands to the Church of *Rocheſter*.

BALDRED, A. D. 805. ſucceeded *Cuthred* in the Kingdom of *Kent*, who after an obſcure Reign of about 18 Years, was driven out of his Kingdom by the Victorious *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and the firſt ſole Monarch among the *Saxons*; who ſending *Ethelwulf* his Son, Biſhop *Ealſtan*, and his Prefect *Wulfeard*, with a great Army into *Kent*, reduced that Kingdom to his Obedience, and drove *Baldred* acroſs the *Thames*, into the *Northern* Parts; on which the *South* and *Eaſt-Saxons*, and the People of *Surrey* alſo, ſubmitted themſelves to his Government, and owned his Sovereignty.

And thus ended the Kingdom of *Kent* properly ſo called, after having continued 366 Years, according to *Spelman*.

For it began, *A. D.* 457.
And Ended, *A. D.* 823.
366.

But however, *Kent* was ſtill in ſome Meaſure a Diſtinct Kingdom; for *Ethelwulf*, King *Egbert*'s Eldeſt Son and Succeſſor, *A. D.* 838. reſting ſatisfied with his Paternal Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*, made over This of *Kent*, and That of the *Eaſt* and *South-Saxons*, which his Father had conquered, to his Brother, or as ſome will have it, to a Son of his named *Athelſtan*. And this Prince had theſe Dominions for ſeveral Years, behaving himſelf with great Bravery againſt the Invading *Danes* (of which more hereafter) beating them at *Sandwich*, A. D. 851. and taking 9 of their Ships. He left Four Sons, one of which, *Ethelbert*, had this Province, and reigned over *Kent* and the *Eaſt* and *South-Saxons*. Though in a pretended Charter of Liberties granted to the Church of *Rocheſter* by King *Egbert*, and dated *A. D.* 920, there are manifeſt Marks of its being ſpurious; for that King died, *A. D.* 838. yet it is there ſaid, that he made his Son *Ethelwulf* King in *Kent*: And in ſome other Charters which I have ſeen, *Ethelwulf* ſtiles himſelf King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and of *Kent*; but gueſs that they are counterfeited too. And ſo no doubt is that in the *Textus Roffenſis*, f. 179. b. where one *Ethered* (inſtead of *Ethelwulf*) writes himſelf King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and of *Kent*.

By a Deed alſo printed in the *Appendix* to *Somner*'s *Canterbury*, N. LXXII. it appears, that about this Time one *Oſwelf* was Prince and Captain of the *Eaſtern* Province of *Kent*.

And this is all I can collect relating to the Government of *Kent*, while it was a ſeparate Kingdom by it ſelf, and before it became ſwallowed up, with the other Branches of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, in the general Kingdom of *England*.

DANES *in* KENT.

SCARCE was *Kent* free from the Miſeries which long Civil Wars and inteſtine Squabbles, and the Conſequence of theſe, its being expoſed as a Prey to the Inſults of its Neighbours, before a new Source of Evil broke out, which like a Torrent, or one of its own Eyſebourns, frequently overflowed ſome Part of its

Dominions; as it had before done ſeveral other Parts of *England*; and ceaſed not till it had at laſt overflowed the whole Nation. This was the Invaſion of the *Danes*, an ancient and numerous People, whom the *Saxon Chronicle* makes the ſame with the *Northmanni* or *Normans*; and *Crantzius* ſaith, were mortal Enemies to the *Saxons* above a Thouſand Years before Chriſt. Theſe ſeem to have come originally from the *Scandia* of *Ptolemy*, and thence to have flocked into the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, (*b*) which the *Angles* had deſerted: Or as *Venuſinus*, cited by *Camden*, will rather have it, from the *Sinus Codonus*, and *Codononia*, which *P. Mela* mentions, as ſituated in theſe Parts.

(*b*) Saxonia, p. 1, 2.

There is no mention made of theſe *Danes* before the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, which was about *A. D.* 570. But then they began to make Invaſions upon *France*. The *Latin* Writers of the Hiſtory of *England* give them the Name of *Wiccingi*, from the *Saxon* Wiccinga, a Pirate: For Piracy indeed was their firſt and chief Employment. And about *A. D.* 800, ſaith *Camden*, they firſt began to diſturb our Coaſts. But (*c*) *Milton*. in his Hiſtory of *England* ſaith, That *A. D.* 789, Three *Daniſh* Ships, the firſt that ever had been ſeen here of that Nation, landed in the *Weſt* of *England*. Theſe the King's Cuſtom-Officers, taking for foreign Merchants, went to viſit; and ordered them to give an Account of their Lading, at the King's Cuſtom-Houſe at *Dorcheſter*: But inſtead of that, the *Danes* killed the Officers and their Aſſiſtance, as an Earneſt, ſaith our Author, of their future Rapines and Slaughters. But the *Daniſh* Hiſtory (*d*) places the firſt Arrival of the *Daniſh* Ships at the Mouth of the *Humber*; and that they marched up into and ſpoiled the Country. All agree however, That on this the People gathering together in Arms, ſoon beat them back to their Ships.

(*c*) Malmſ. Lib. 1. c. 2.

(*d*) Pontan. Lib. 3.

Of the firſt Reaſon for theſe *Daniſh* Invaſions, if there were any other beſides Deſire of Gain, and better Settlements than their own, you may conſult *Verſtegan*, p. 158. who from *Polychronicon*, gives you two very particular Accounts, rather probable, perhaps, than juſt. *A. D.* 792. The *Daniſh* Pirates landed in *Loudiſfarne* in the *North*, plunder'd the Monaſtery, and murder'd the Religious. But the Year following, coming on Shoar at the Mouth of the River *Don*, to ſpoil another Monaſtery, were beaten by the *Engliſh*, had their Captain killed, flying haſtily to their Ships, were Shipwrecked in a Storm; and thoſe of them that were driven on Shoar put to the Sword. But after this, the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, breaking to pieces by Civil Wars and Rebellions, and for above Thirty Years together being without any King to govern it; the *Danes* took Advantage of theſe Diſtractions, and frequently haraſſed the Country with Invaſions, Piracies, and Devaſtations.

And to come at length to the Affairs of *Kent*, to which this hath hitherto been a ſhort Introduction,

A. D. 832. Theſe *Danes* in the 32d Year of King *Egbert*'s Reign, (who now having enjoyed his Conqueſts for Seven Years peaceably and quietly, and being in the height of all his Glory, had disbanded his Army) came with a numerous Fleet and invaded *Kent*; and Landing in the Iſle of *Sheppey*, plunder'd and ravaged it, and then made the like Excurſions into all the Neighbouring Parts; meeting with no manner of Oppoſition.

I meet with no further Miſchief done by theſe *Pagans* and *Heathen Men*, as the *Engliſh* then called them, in this County, till the Years 838, 839. But then beginning firſt in *Eſſex*, they came into *Kent*, and made great Spoil and Slaughter in *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, and even in *London* it ſelf (*e*). After which they turned their Rage more *Weſterly*; and after that, *Northerly*; and then coming into the *Southern* Parts again, they were beaten at the Mouth of the River *Parret* in *Somerſetſhire* with a great Slaughter. This Victory made them quiet for about Six Years. And yet *A. D.* 851, hither they came again, and Landing in *Devonſhire*, received a great Overthrow, by the Valour and Conduct of *Ceorl*, who commanded the Forces of thoſe Parts.

(*e*) Saxon Chron.

This Year they came alſo into *Kent*; for being driven by *Ceorl*, they retired to the Iſland of *Thanet* (ſome ſay *Sheppey*) and there Wintred. But afterwards *Æthelſtan*, King, or at leaſt Deputy-Governor of *Kent* under *Ethelwulf*, with *Ealcher* his General, gave them Battel at *Sandwich*, both by Sea and Land; defeating their Army, and taking Nine of their Ships, and putting the reſt to Flight. (*f*)

(*f*) Sax. Chron.

Notwithſtanding which Loſs, we read that either the ſame or the next Year, the *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith they came into the Mouth of the *Thames*, with 350 Sail of Ships: And Landing in *Kent*, took and pillaged *Lundenburgt* (i. e. *Sandwich* (*g*)) and *Canterbury*; and after this, ſailed up the *Thames*, and landed in *Surrey*: But there they had a great Defeat given them by King *Ethelwulf* and his Son *Ethelbald*, at *Aclea* now *Ockley* in that County. And this with the greateſt Slaughter of them, which had ever yet been made here.

(*g*) See Sandwich.

A. D. 853. Notwithſtanding which, theſe indefatigable Invaders came this Year again into the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent*; and, as appears, with a conſiderable Force. For though Earl *Ealcher*, *Aucher*, or *Ealhere*, with the *Kentiſh* Men, joined by the *Poſſe* of *Surrey*, under the Command of *Hudda*, attacked them here with great Bravery, and at firſt ſeemed to have the better of it; yet the Fight was ſo obſtinate on both Sides, that both our Generals were killed, and vaſt Numbers of the People ſlain and drowned, both of *Danes* and *Engliſh*: So that 'tis hard to ſay, at the End, which Side got the Victory.

The next Year, the *Danes* wintered in the Iſle of *Sheppey*, which was, ſaith the *Saxon Chronicle*, the firſt Time of their doing ſo. And poor King *Ethelwulf*, in order to obtain the Divine Aſſiſtance againſt theſe dreadful Enemies, diſcharged the Tenth Part of his Land throughout all *England*, from all Taxes and Tribute, and devoted it to Religious Uſes. And this Grant of Tithes, was the firſt that was ever made in *England* by a general Law.

A. D. 860. Theſe *Pagans* having been pretty quiet, for about Five or Six Years in our Ports, now landed at *Southampton*, and marching with their Army up into the Country took *Wincheſter*; but were repulſed afterwards, and beaten by the Men of that County, and thoſe of *Berkſhire*, under the Command of the Earls *Oſcric* and *Ethelwulf*. So that we hear nothing of them in *Kent* again, till,

A. D. 865. And then they came and wintered in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and became ſo formidable to our Countrymen, that they thought it moſt adviſeable to come to Terms with them; and accordingly agreed with them for a Sum of Money, to redeem themſelves from being plunder'd. This was agreed to by the *Danes*, and a Place and Time of Payment appointed. On which the honeſt *Kentiſh* Men thinking themſelves ſecure, and keeping no Guard, the treacherous *Danes*, marched out of their Camp by Night, and ſurprized and ſpoiled all *Eaſt-Kent*: Becauſe, as *Aſſer Menevenſis* obſerves, there was more to be got by Plunder, than by Peace and Truth. But this barbarous Perfidiouſneſs, ſome ſay, the

Kentiſh

Kentiſh Men ſo reſented, that they aſſumed Courage, and got Strength enough to beat back the *Danes* to their Ships; though of this the *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith nothing. However, either their being beaten, or their pillaging the Country, ſo that no more was to be got, kept *Kent* quiet from their Incurſions after this for about Twenty Years: During which Time they exerciſed all manner of Cruelties, Barbarities, and Perfidies, in the *Northern*, and *Weſtern*, and Midland Parts of the Realm. But the Storm now drew this Way again. For,

A. D. 885. The *Danes* appeared in our Seas with a mighty Fleet, which they divided into Two Parts, or Squadrons. One went towards the *Eaſt*, and the other came up the *Medway* to *Rocheſter* (*b*), which City they ſtraitly beſieged, caſting up a Mount againſt it, (which perhaps was at *Bully-Hill*) in order to get over the Walls, and to deſtroy its Works. But the Citizens made a very brave Defence, and held out till King *Alfred* came and raiſed the Siege, and drove the *Danes* back to their Ships, and made them leave, for haſte, all their Horſes behind them. And after this, the King getting a Fleet ready in this County, fell upon Part of the Enemies Fleet, routed them, and took Sixteen Ships: But in their Return home with their Spoil, they had the Ill Luck to encounter with a large Squadron of *Danes*, and were worſted.

(*b*) Saxon Chron.

A. D. 893. A great Army of theſe *Danes* which had been ravaging in *France*, marched to *Bullen*, and there embarking both Horſe and Foot, ſailed with 250 Ships into the Mouth of the *Limen*, or the River *Rother* in this County (*i*), and going up about Four Miles from the Havens Mouth, they attacked and took a Fort ſituated in the Fen, though but half built, and only defended by a few Country People. And thence going up as far as *Apuldre*, they built a Fort there for their Defence: As another Squadron of *Danes* of Eighty Sail, under the Command of *Hæſten* or *Haſting*, entring the Mouth of the *Thames*, had erected *one* at *Milton*, by *Graveſend*, for the ſame Purpoſe.

(*i*) *See* Limne, Romney, *and* Apuldre, *in Book* I. *Part* II.

King *Alfred* having Intelligence of this, took Oaths and Hoſtages of ſome other Parties of *Danes*, whom he had been attacking in the *North* and in *Eſſex*, to prevent their joining with theſe Invaders. And the next Year, getting a good Army together, he came and encamped himſelf in *Kent* (as I ſuppoſe) ſo between the Two Armies of the *Danes*, as that he was ready to attack either of them, that ſhould firſt ſtir or decamp. And he ſent out continually alſo Parties of Horſe to engage the Enemies Foragers: And marching with Part of his Forces, ſometimes one Way, and then the other, he at laſt drew them to a Battel, at a Place called *Farnham*, not in *Surrey*, as our Hiſtorians do generally ſuppoſe, but at a Place of that Name in this County, and in the Pariſh of *Aylesford*; and gave them ſo noble a Defeat, that the *Danes* fled in the utmoſt Confuſion towards the *Thames*, which they were forced to try to paſs without Boat or Bridge, and ſo had Abundance of their Troops drowned; the Remainder having much ado to convey over their Captain, who was mortally wounded, to *Coln*, than an Iſland in *Eſſex*.

A. D. 894.

A. D. 902. There was a Sea Engagement, as *Hoveden* makes it, between a great Number of the *Daniſh* Pirates, and ſome of our *Kentiſh* Men; which happened to the Diſadvantage of the former. But I gueſs it rather to have been a Land Battel; and ſince the *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith it was at *Holm*, and makes no Mention of a Sea-Fight, I rather judge that ſome *Daniſh* Men having landed about the Mouth of the old *Rother* or *Limen*, were attacked by the *Kentiſh* Men at a Place near *Lidd*, which to this Day is called *Holmſtone*; it being a Part of the *Sea-Beach* on which many Holm-Trees are ſtill growing.

A. D. 905. The *Kentiſh* Men which compoſed Part of King *Edward* the Elder's Army, as it returned back from purſuing the *Danes*, ſtaying too far behind, the *Danes* got in between them and the King's Troops, and gave him Battel; which proved a very ſevere one on both Sides: The *Danes* loſing their King, and *Ethelwulf* the Author of the War; and King *Edward* loſt Duke *Sigulf* and Earl *Sigelm*, with many other Noblemen, who all fell in the Field.

A. D. 911. King *Edward* provided in *Kent* a Hundred Sail of Ships, to encounter the *Danes* at Sea; and was himſelf in this County, (at *Sandwich* no doubt) to ſee them fitted out.

A. D. 921. The *Kentiſh* Men, in Conſort with thoſe of *Surrey* and the *Eaſt-Saxons*, went and beſieged *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, which Town the *Danes* had got Poſſeſſion of: And with ſome Difficulty they at laſt took it, putting all the *Danes* in it to the Sword, except ſome few, who eſcaped by getting over the Walls.

A. D. 981. *Simeon* of *Durham* ſaith, the *Danes* waſted the Iſle of *Thanet*; as before they had deſtroyed *Southampton*.

A. D. 990. The *Danes* ſpoiled and then burnt the Pariſh of *Stone*, *Lambard* thinks, in the Iſle of *Oxney*, but I rather think, near *Feverſham* in this County. *N. B.* The *Saxon Chronicle* places this in 993.

A. D. 991. The *Danes* having ſpoiled ſome Parts of *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Suffolk*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Siricus*, thought it proper to buy a Peace with a Sum of Money; ſo they had 10000 *l.* given them, an immenſe Sum in thoſe Days. And yet afterwards, *A. D.* 1002. they had another Payment of 24000 *l.* And then a Peace and League was made with them: During which, this Year, the King iſſued out Letters for it, at the Advice of his General *Hueda*; and all the *Danes* in *England* were murder'd on St. *Brice's* Night, *Nov.* 13.

A. D. 993. *Unlafe* the *Dane*, and as ſome ſay, King *Swain* alſo himſelf, came with 93 Ships to *Sandwich*, and ſpoiled all the Coaſts: And the Year following, made an unſucceſsful Attempt upon *London*, coming up the *Thames* with 94 Ships: But they made it up by pillaging all the Neighbouring Places: And ſo grievous was it, that Proviſions and a Tribute was agreed upon by the *King* and his *Wiſe Men* to be paid to them to buy a Peace. But,

A. D. 999. The *Danes* having firſt ſailed up the *Thames*, returned and came up the *Medway* to *Rocheſter*; where the *Kentiſh* Men met them, and withſtood them for a good while with great Bravery; but at laſt being over-powered with Numbers, they were routed and put to flight, and then the Victorious *Pagans* got Horſes, and ſpoiled all *Weſt-Kent*. The King and Council reſolved to raiſe a Fleet, to drive them out of the River, or deſtroy them: But ſuch dreadful Delays were made in doing it, either through the Ignorance or Treachery of thoſe employed in it, that the Nation was put to a very great Expence, to no Manner of Purpoſe; the Fleet not appearing till the *Danes* were departed.

A. D. 1006. The *Danes* being provoked to the laſt Degree by the general Maſſacre of them here *A. D.* 1002, made for ſeveral Years after great Slaughters and Depredations in many Parts of *England*. And this Year their Fleet came to *Sandwich*, ſpoiling and burning all adjacent Places, and butchering all that came in their Way. The King aſſembled an Army to oppoſe them, but they ſlipp'd ſtill out of his Way, ſo that the Army could not give them Battel: And the Country was as much devoured by the nume-

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rous Forces of the King, who did nothing, as they would have been, almoſt by thoſe of the Enemy. And the *Danes* going on with their wonted Cruelties and Robberies, another Sum of Money was agreed to be paid them, to make them quiet. The *Danes* accepted it; And the next Year it was paid them, being 30000 *l.* (*a*). But theſe great Bribes ſerved only to give theſe barbarous People Hopes to expect yet more. Which the King ſeemed to ſuſpect; and accordingly ordered a great Navy to be built and to rendezvous at *Sandwich*: Which accordingly was done, and it was the greateſt Fleet which had yet ever been ſeen in *England*. But civil Diſſentions and Deſtructions ariſing among the Noblemen, and great Miſmanagement in the whole, this Preparation all came to nothing: Some Part of the Fleet was deſtroyed by Pirates, another loſt in a Tempeſt; and the reſt, as now thought inſufficient, carried up to *London*. Wherefore the *Danes* underſtanding this,

(*a*) Sax. Chron.

A. D. 1009. Came with a very numerous Fleet to the Iſle of *Thanet* and *Sandwich*, under the Command of *Turkyll*, *Heming*, and *Ulaf*; and landing their Men, they marched to *Canterbury*, which they beſieged, and had taken, but that the Inhabitants and the People of *Eaſt-Kent* bribed them to deſiſt with a Preſent of 3000 *l.* So they marched to their Ships, and ſailing for the *Iſle of Wight* exerciſed their uſual Rapine and Barbarity upon the Coaſts of *Hampſhire* and *Suſſex*. About the End of the Year, they came into *Kent* again; and notwithſtanding the Money they had received to ſpare *Eaſt-Kent*, they wintered in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and ſubſiſted their Army and Navy by the Spoils of what they could get on each Side the River *Thames*: And during this Time they made ſeveral Attempts upon the City of *London*, but with ill Succeſs. The *Lent* following, they refitted and victualled their Ships in *Kent* (*b*). And after various Excurſions into almoſt all Parts of *England*, they croſſed the *Thames*, *A. D.* 1010. and marching into the Marſhes of *Kent*, ſpoiled and burnt every Thing they could find, according to their uſual Way.

(*b*) Sax. Chron.

And now what could this miſerable Nation do under theſe dreadful Calamities, but to offer them a large Part of the Realm to obtain Peace? This was done and agreed to on both Sides. But the treacherous *Danes* ſoon broke the Treaty. And,

A. D. 1011. They marched and beſieged *Canterbury*; which after 20 Days, they took by the Treachery of one *Elmar*, whoſe Life Archbiſhop *Elphege* had ſaved but a while before. And here they took the good Archbiſhop *Elphege*, *Elfward*, the King's Prefect, *Godwine* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Leofwine* the Abbot, Priſoners; and all the Religious, both Men and Women: And lived in the City at their Pleaſure, and as long as they thought fit, and then returned to their Ships, carrying the Archbiſhop with them; whom afterwards they barbarouſly murder'd at *Greenwich*: As you will find more at large in the Life of that Prelate. *Florence* of *Worceſter* ſaith, They murder'd all the Monks and Laity, except every 10th Perſon; ſo that but Four Monks and about Eight Hundred Laymen eſcaped. And both he and *R. Hoveden* ſay, they put abundance of their Priſoners to death by moſt cruel Torments.

A. D. 1013. King *Sweyn* came in Perſon to *Sandwich* with a great Fleet, reſolving to make a Conqueſt of *England*: But here he ſtaid but a little while, and then ſailed *Northwards*, towards the Mouths of *Humber* and *Trent*. *Turkyl* lay with the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Thames*, and demanded Contributions at *Greenwich* for the King of *England*'s Forces; into whoſe Service he had entred himſelf.

A. D. 1014. King *Sweyn* being dead, and *Cnute* his Son choſen in his Room by the *Daniſh* Fleet and Army; he was beaten, and driven by King *Ethelred* to his Ships, with which he ſailed to *Sandwich*, and there in a moſt barbarous and unheard-of Manner, out of Vexation and Revenge, cut off the Hands and Noſes of ſuch Hoſtages as had been given to his Father *Sweyn*, and then turned them on Shoar; and after this, ſailed back to *Denmark* to recruit his Army. But the next Year,

A. D. 1015. Hither (*i. e.* to *Sandwich*) he came again with a large Fleet of Ships, but tarried not, ſailing immediately round *Kent* to the *Weſtward*, and there he defeated the *Engliſh*, and ſubdued thoſe Parts.

A. D. 1016. King *Ethelred* dying, the Nobles and Citizens of *London* choſe *Edmund* (ſirnamed *Ironſide*) to be King in his Room. But *Simeon* of *Durham* ſaith, That many Noblemen, Biſhops, and Abbots met alſo together at *Southampton*, and then elected *Cnute* for King of *England*: However, this Year *Cnute* came with his Fleet up the *Thames* to *London*, and digging a vaſt Trench on the *South* Side of the Bridge, let the *Thames* into it, and by that means got his Ships to the *Weſt* Side of the Bridge, blocking up *London* on that Side. But King *Edmund* coming with an Army, and diſlodging him, he went down the *Thames* again with his Fleet, and ſailed into the River *Medway*, in order to ſecure his Navy. But King *Edmund* paſſing the *Thames* with his Army at *Brentford*, marched after *Cnute* through *Surrey* into *Kent*, encounter'd the *Danes* at *Otford* in this County, routed their Cavalry, and drove them with a great Slaughter, into the Iſle of *Sheppey*. He purſued them as far as *Ayleſford*; but was perſuaded to ſtay there, by the treacherous Council of *Eadrick* the Alderman; or elſe he had probably, within the Compaſs of that Day, routed their whole Army. But following them afterwards over the *Thames* into *Eſſex*, and giving them Battel again, this Traytor *Eadrick* went off with a great Part of the Army to the *Danes*, by which means King *Edmund* loſt the Day, and with it the Kingdom of *England*: For afterwards a Peace being made, *Cnute* and he divided the Realm between them; and *Edmund* dying ſoon after, *Cnute* remained ſole Monarch of *England*.

I find nothing more of the particular Tranſactions of the *Danes* in this County, unleſs you will think it worth taking notice of, that,

A. D. 1039. King *Hardicnute* landed with 60 Sail of Ships at *Sandwich*, and with a great Army, in order to gain the Crown of *England*; which he received without any Oppoſition, by the joint Conſent of both *Danes* and *Engliſh*.

Indeed once after this, *viz.* 1046. the *Danes*, under the Command of *Lothen* and *Yrling*, came with 25 Ships, and landed at *Sandwich*, committed great Slaughter, and carried off great Booty: They attempted the like in the Iſle of *Thanet*, but were gallantly beaten off by the Inhabitants.

Of the EARLS *of* KENT.

AS to the Civil Government of *Kent*, in the Time of the Ancient *Britons*, we know but very little. As all the Iſland in *Cæſar*'s Time, was divided into little petty States, Cities, or Governments, ſo likewiſe was *Kent*. For he mentions Four Governors in this County, whom to do the greater Honour to the *Roman* Conqueſts, he calls Kings; *viz. Cingetorix*, *Carvilius*, *Taximagalus*, and *Segonax*. Theſe at that Time of common Danger, when *Caſſibelane*

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was made Dictator-General, or Supreme Governor of *Britain*, were under his Command, and appointed by him to attack *Cæsar*'s Camp in his Second Expedition hither; as I have before obſerved. But whether *Kent* were equally divided between theſe Four *Reguli*'s, or in what Proportion their Shares of the Government were to one another, we know nothing. But 'tis very likely that theſe Kind of *Reguli*'s had the Government of Provinces committed to their Charge by ſome higher Authority; and that to theſe ſucceeded the Earls or *Ealdermen* afterwards among the *Saxons*.

Thus we find one *Guerong* to have been a *Regulus* or Governor in this County, under King *Vortigern*, when *Hengiſt* led his *Saxons* hither. *In Cantiâ* (ſaith *Malmsbury*) *omnis Juſtitia ſub cujuſdam Gorongi laborabat regimine, qui tamen ſicut omnes Reguli Inſulæ Vertigerni ſubſternebantur Monarchiæ.* And when *Kent* was at firſt given to *Hengiſt*, he was deſigned to hold it under King *Vortigern*, as his Viceroy, or Deputy; or as *Ethelward* calls him, *Primus Conſul*.

But afterwards under the *Saxons*, the ſubordinate Titles of Honour were *Etheling*, *Ealderman*, and *Thane* or *Thegen*. *Selden* (*a*) ſaith, *Etheling* was ſometimes alſo called *Eorle*, or *Earle*, (as 'tis now written) which ſignified as much as Honourable, Puiſſant, or Mighty, as *Cambden* tells us; and came in hither with the *Danes*. But in Proceſs of Time, the Word *Eolderman* growing out of Uſe, that of *Earle* ſucceeded it, which came to paſs towards the Declination of the *Saxon* Government here. The *Eorle* or *Alderman*'s *Weregild*, was equal to that of a Biſhop's; and therefore he may be accounted of the ſame Rank; and as *Earle* was a Title given theſe Governors of Provinces, to denote their Civil Dignity and Authority, ſo with Regard to their Military Power, they were ſometimes ſtiled by the *Saxons*, *Heretogas*, *Duces*, or Generals. And in this larger Acceptation of the Word *Earl*, we may very well account as Earls of the County of *Kent*, Officiatory, not Hereditary, as *Cambden* diſtinguiſhes them,

(*a*) Titles of Honour, *p.* 603.

1. *Hengiſt*, the *Saxon* General, as firſt made ſo by King *Vortigern*, though afterwards he raiſed *Kent* into a Kingdom, and gave himſelf the Title of King thereof; and as ſuch I have before conſidered him, in my Hiſtory of the Kings of *Kent*.

2. *Oſwulf*, who about the Year 840, in Archbiſhop *Ceolnoth*'s Time, is ſtiled Prince and Duke of the Province of *Eaſt Kent*.

3. *Ealhere*, *Ealcher*, *Aucher*, was made Duke or Earl of *Kent*, by King *Ethelwolph*, the Father of *Alfred*; and is Eminent in Hiſtory for engaging the *Danes*, *A. D.* 853, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, ſome ſay *Sheppey*, in Conſort with *Huda*, or *Hudda*, who commanded the *Poſſe Comitatus* of *Surrey*, and that ſo warmly, that both he and his Brother General were ſlain in the Field. Though the Year before he was ſucceſsful againſt them, in another Battel fought near *Sandwich*, under the Command of *Ethelſtan*, King *Ethelwulf*'s Son, where he took Nine of their Ships.

4. *Ceolmund*, or *Kelmund*, who by the *Saxon Chronicle* is ſaid to have been made Duke or Earl of *Kent* by King *Alfred*, in order to oppoſe the Incurſions of the *Danes*, and to have died *A. D.* 897.

5. *Godwine*. This Man ſome of our Hiſtorians, as *Lambert*, &c. repreſent to be of baſe Birth, as being the Son of a *Cowherd*; but that is as falſe as many other Things related of him. The *Saxon Chronicle*, in the Year 1008, mentions one *Wulnoth*, a *South Saxon*, and calls him the Father of Earl *Godwine*; who being accuſed by *Brihtric* to the King, fled, and was conſiderable enough to get together Twenty Sail of Ships, with which in a Piratical Manner, he infeſted the *Southern* Coaſts. Earl *Godwine* was a *South Saxon*, and I find no Mention of Two of that Name; and the Time agreeing very well, 'tis highly probable he was the Son of this *Wulnoth*: Which is alſo the more probable, becauſe *Godwine* had himſelf a Son of this Name, *Wulnoth*. Sir *William Dugdale* ſaith the ſame, that he was of moſt Noble Extraction: For that his Father *Wulnoth* was the Son of *Egelrick*, who was Brother to the great *Edric Streona*, who was Earl of *Mercia* in the Time of King *Ethelred* the Unready.

They ſay alſo, that he married fraudulently the Siſter or Daughter of King *Cnute*; which perhaps may be true; but he deſerved ſo well of that Prince, that he might juſtly have had his Conſent to the Match, as he ſeems to have had after it was conſummated. For *A. D.* 1019, when *Cnute* went Home into *Denmark* to ſuppreſs the *Swedes*, he took *Godwine* as one of his Generals; and many of the *Engliſh* with him; and as he was preparing all Things for a Battel, Earl *Godwine* ſtole out of the Camp the Night before, with his *Engliſh* Followers, and obtain'd a Signal Victory, before *Cnute* heard any Thing of it. This ſhews him to have been a valiant and daring Man, and a great Lover of Glory, and by it he gained what he had in View, the Favour of his Prince.

After this I find nothing of him, till *A. D.* 1036, when with his *Weſt Saxons*, over whom he was then Governor; he vigorouſly oppoſed *Harold*'s being made King of *England*, and declared for *Hardicnute*. And therefore 'tis a little ſtrange, that in this very Year he ſhould venture ſo much to ſerve *Harold*, and that *Harold* ſhould truſt him ſo far, as to make him his vile Inſtrument in the Murder of Prince *Alfred*, Brother to King *Edward*. *Tyrrel*, in his General Hiſtory of *Britain*, Book VI. p. 62. owns that moſt of the Manuſcript *Annals* differ very much about the Story: and *Malmsbury* gives but little Credit to it, becauſe he ſaith it was only *Rumoured*, and not *Chronicled* in his Time. The *Saxon Annals*, Publiſhed by the preſent Biſhop of *Lincoln*, ſay nothing of it; and the Hiſtorians differ very much about the Place, as well as the Time where this Tragedy was plaid: For *H. Huntingdon* makes *Alfred* to be alive at *Hardicnute*'s Death, to have been then ſent for hither, and then murdered by *Godwine*. But from *Lambard*'s Authority, I have fixed it to this Time, and placed it at *Gillingham* in this County, where I have related the whole Matter at Large; which is ſo very barbarous, that I would fain hope it is not true of our Earl *Godwine*; and the more, becauſe *Living*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, is ſuppoſed to have adviſed *Harold* to it; of which both he and *Godwine* were accuſed by *Alfric*, Archbiſhop of *York*, before King *Hardicnute*, as *Simeon* of *Durham* and *Brompton* tell us; though *Jorvalenſis* ſaith he fled into *Denmark*, and ſtaid there Four Years. They ſay alſo, that the Biſhop was deprived, and not long after, for a Sum of Money, reſtored to his Biſhoprick. And that *Godwine* made his Peace, by preſenting the King with a fine Ship, or Galley, fitted out compleatly, either for War or Pleaſure, with her Stern all curiouſly Carved and Gilt; and Manned ſhe was with Eighty choice Soldiers, every one of which carried a Bracelet of Gold weighing Sixteen Ounces, upon his Arm: Theſe *Marines* had alſo their Helmets, Corſlets,

Corſlets, and the Hilts of their Swords all Gilt; and each one had a *Daniſh* Battle-Ax, adorned with Silver and Gold, hung on his left Shoulder, and in his left Hand he held a Shield, whoſe Boſſes and Nails were all gilded too; and in their Right Hands they had Launces, which the *Engliſh Saxons* then called *Tegars*. But notwithſtanding all this fine expenſive Preſent, which methinks appears a little Romantick, the King, they ſay, would not pardon him, till *Godwine* took a Solemn Oath, that he did not adviſe the Perpetration of the barbarous Fact, but only obeyed the Commands of the King his Maſter.

The next Year *Godwine* was ſent with others, to chaſtiſe the City of *Worceſter*, whoſe Inhabitants had riſen in Rebellion, and ſlain ſome of the King's Collectors of the Tax: This was executed according to the King's Orders, with great Severity, the City burnt, and great Plunder brought away.

On King *Hardicnute*'s Death, who died ſuddenly at a Wedding-Feaſt, in *Lambeth*, the People of *London* univerſally agreed to make *Edward Etheling*, afterwards called *the Confeſſor*, their King; on Notice of which, *Edward* ſent for Earl *Godwine*, and ſubmitted himſelf entirely to his Advice and Direction; which one would think he would hardly have done to a Man that he believed Murdered his Brother, and intended to have ſerved him ſo. *Godwine*, well pleaſed at this Opportunity of raiſing himſelf, aſſured him of his utmoſt Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance; but agreed with him that he ſhould Marry his Daughter, and prefer his Sons; both which the King promiſed, and performed; and was for a long Time chiefly governed by his Councils. Indeed the King married not his Daughter till about Two Years after, and appears to have had no great Mind to have Married at all; elſe he would have been eager to have obtained a Lady of ſo much Beauty, Goodneſs, and Virtue, as *Editha* (or *Edgitha*) is repreſented to have been. And *Ingulfus* tells us, that ſhe was alſo very Learned withal; for ſhe uſed to oppoſe him when he was a Boy, in *Latin* Verſes, and to diſpute with him in *Logick*. And if what the Writers of that Age generally agree in be true, that King *Edward* never enjoyed her, ſhe was alſo an Inſtance of very ſignal Continence and Chaſtity. And ſhe was ſo very good, that it was thought ſtrange by the Earl's Enemies, that ſhe ſhould come from ſuch a Stock; and therefore they had a Saying about her, *viz. As a Thorn produces a Roſe, ſo* Godwine *begot* Edgitha.

A. D. 1046. King *Edward* being at *Sandwich* with a great Fleet, News was brought him, that a Fleet of Enemies had landed Men on the Coaſt of the *Eaſt Angles*; on which he ſent out our Earl *Godwine* with a Squadron to purſue them.

A. D. 1348. The Accident of Earl *Euſtace* of *Boloign*'s Quarrel at *Dover* happened; and how far Earl *Godwine* was concerned in that Affair, I have already mentioned under *Dover*, p. 102.

This Year alſo, the *Welſh* affronting Earl *Godwine*'s Son *Sweyn*, by building upon his Lands, *&c.* he and his Sons deſigned to complain of it to the King for Redreſs. But the *Welſh* were too quick for him, and inſinuated to the King, that he and his Sons deſigned to betray him; which *Godwine* underſtanding, dared not appear, but reſolved however to ſtand on his own Defence; but to prevent a Civil War, ſome wiſe Councels interpoſed, and quieted Matters for a while. But in *September* following, a *Witena Gemot*, or Great Council being Summoned at *London*, a great Army was raiſed by the King, *Sweyn* declared Outlawed, and *Godwine*, and another of his Sons, (*Harold*) were cited to make ſpeedy Appearance there. They came and demanded Pledges for their Security, whereby they might have Ingreſs and Regreſs to and from the Council. But their Enemies and Rivals had ſo prevailed at Court, that the King ordered them to be delivered up to him; but they not ſubmitting to that, had only Five Days Time allowed them to depart the Realm, which accordingly they did; *Godwine* going to Earl *Baldwine*, and *Harold* into *Ireland*. Soon after this, the King ſent away *Godwine*'s Daughter, though ſhe had been Crowned Queen, and ſuffered all her Lands, Money and Goods to be taken from her, committing her to the Cuſtody of his Siſter, in the Nunnery of *Werewell*.

Perhaps here were Faults on both Sides; in the King for hearkning too eaſily to the Accuſations of the *Normans*, their Enemies; and in Earl *Godwine* and his Sons, for carrying themſelves too highly and imperiouſly, and diſcovering too much Hatred to Strangers. And 'tis a fatal Thing to oblige a Prince too much; *Godwine* had made him King, and therefore was feared to be great enough to Dethrone him. But nothing can excuſe the King's Treatment of the Queen.

About Four Years after this, *Godwine* got a Fleet, and hovered about on the *Engliſh* Coaſts, which put the Court into a great Conſternation. Some Ships were fitted out at *Sandwich* to oppoſe them, but the Expedition came to nothing. *Godwine* Landed firſt in the *Iſle of Wight*, and there got great Spoils, and afterwards did the ſame in *Portland*. *Harold* came with Nine Ships from *Ireland*, and with his Brother *Ledſine*, landed in *Somerſetſhire*, and then joined his Father at the *Iſle of Wight*; hence they Sailed *Eaſtward*, and carried off all the Veſſels which they found on the *Kentiſh* Coaſts; as at *Romney*, *Hythe*, and *Folkſtone*, at *Dover*, and at *Sandwich*, and at *Northmuthe*, that is, *The Buoy in the Nore*, as 'tis now called, at *Shepey* and *Milton*; which laſt Town they burnt to the Ground, becauſe it belonged to the King. At laſt they ſailed up the *Thames* to *London*, rowed Through-Bridge with their Gallies, and ſending to the King, deſired to be reſtored to their Eſtates, of which they had been unjuſtly deprived. After ſome Time, a great Council being appointed, the Earl appeared, juſtified and cleared himſelf of all Crimes laid to his Charge; and he and his Sons were reſtored to their Eſtates and Honours, and to the King's Favour; and King *Edward* reſtored her Eſtate alſo, and Goods, to his Queen; and baniſhed Archbiſhop *Robert*, and the other *Frenchmen*, who had put him upon all theſe hard Uſages of Earl *Godwine*, and his Family.

The Year after this, *viz.* 1053, died this great Man, but about the Manner of his Death there are very various Reports. The *Saxon Annals* ſay nothing of it; but the *Norman* Writers, who hated him and his Family, relate, That as King *Edward* was keeping his *Eaſter* at *Wincheſter*, or at *Windſor*, and *Godwine* ſitting at the Table with him, looking angry upon the *Earl*, on ſomebody's mentioning his Brother *Alfred*'s Name, on which *Godwine* looked guilty, but endeavoured to vindicate himſelf; and in ſo doing he was ſuddenly choaked with a Morſel of Meat, at the Moment when he had prayed to God it might be ſo with him, if ever he had any Hand in Prince *Alfred*'s Death. But this ſeems a ſcandalous Figment; for moſt of our Hiſtorians agree, that he was taken ſuddenly ill as he ſate at Dinner with the King; and being removed from the Table by his Sons, and got to Bed,

Bed, never recovered himſelf, but died within Four Days after, and was buried in *Wincheſter* Church.

He had only one Son by King *Cnute's* Siſter, or Daughter, who was unfortunately Drowned by riding a Horſe into the *Thames*. But marrying another Wife afterwards, he had by her Six Sons, who were all greatly preferred by King *Edward the Confeſſor*. She was Named *Gytha*, and Siſter to *Swane*, King of *Denmark*.

Mr. *Cambden* tells Two Stories of this Earl from *Walter Mapes*, in his Book *de Nugis Curialium*; which but for his Authority were hardly worth relating; the one as ſilly as the other is wicked.

Godwine, he ſaith, having ſeen the Manor of *Boſeham*, near *Chicheſter*, and liking it very well, goes ſmiling to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to whoſe See it belonged, and merrily ſaid, *Give me Boſeham*. The Prelate, not knowing what he meant, but taking it for ſome Jeſt, cried, *I do give you Boſeham*. On which, *Godwine* taking his Followers for Witneſſes, falls down at the Archbiſhop's Feet, and kiſſed them with a world of Thanks; and then went very fairly and took Poſſeſſion of *Boſeham*, and kept it.

He ſaith alſo from the ſame Authority, That there being a Nunnery at a Place called *Berkley*, upon the River *Severn*, whoſe Revenue was about 500 *l. per Annum*, and the Abbeſs Beautiful and Noble; *Godwine*, after having ſeen it, fell in Love, not with the Abbeſs, but the Revenue: In order to obtain which, he leaves a young handſome Nephew of his in the Monaſtery, who was to feign himſelf Sick till his Uncle ſhould return back thither. And his further Inſtructions to him were, that he ſhould be ſure to get the Lady Abbeſs, and all the Nuns, with Child. What *Godwine* ſaw in their Countenances, or their Conduct, to make him judge this feaſible, I cannot tell; but the Story ſaith it took Effect; the Nuns were many of them got with Child, but whether the Abbeſs or not, *Mapes* doth not ſay. However, *Godwine* went to the King and told him ſo; and that both ſhe and all the Nuns, had proſtituted themſelves to all Comers. On this an Inquiſition being made, a great part of it was found true; ſo that the Abbeſs and Nuns were expelled, the Monaſtery diſſolved, and the Lands begged by the Earl, and ſettled on his Wife *Gueda*. I know not what the Reader will judge of this, but to me it looks as like a feigned Novel, as any in *Scarron*.

But they never thought they could repreſent this Earl bad enough; and tell even ſilly Stories of the Biſhops to blacken him; as that on a Quarrel between him and *Ethelwald*, Biſhop of *Shireburn*, the good Prelate curſed him, and ſwore it ſhould go hard with the Earl: And ſo they ſay it did; for that *Godwine* had the Griping of the Guts after this as long as he lived. This is *H. Knighton*'s choice Story.

But they went further than all this; for they made the Judgments of Heaven light even upon what was thought to have been his Eſtate in *Kent*; which they will have to have been all ſwallowed up by, or ſunk down into the Sea, and thereby to have formed that dangerous Shelf, or Shoal, lying off of *Deal*, in the *Downs*, and which from him hath been called the *Godwin-Sands*. (*a*) Some ſay it was once an Iſland and called *Lomea*, and that it was very fertile, and abounded with Paſtures, and that it was overwhelmed *A. D.* 1097, by an unuſual Rage and Inundation of the Sea. But notwithſtanding that *Lambard* alſo falls in with this Notion (*b*); yet Mr. *Somner*, in his Treatiſe of the R. Forts in *Kent*, denies that it was ever part of Earl *Godwine*'s Eſtate, or any Thing elſe than what it is at preſent, a Shoal, or Shelf in the Sea. For in that accurate Survey of *Kent*, which is recorded in *Doomſday-Book*, there is no manner of Mention of any ſuch Iſland as *Lomea*; but he thinks it had the Name of *Goodwin* by Corruption from the *Britiſh Gwyen*, which ſignifies a ſoft and pliable, and yet tenacious Sand; and if *Lomea* were ever the Name of it, he thinks that came alſo from the like Original; *viz. Lam* in the *Saxon*, (whence our *Lome*) a Slimy or Muddy Place: And that theſe Sands were ſo called, to diſtinguiſh them from many others hereabouts, as *the Brakes*, *the White-Ditch*, *the Four Foots*, &c. becauſe theſe conſiſt of a more Spongy, and conſequently voracious Matter than the others, which perhaps are more hard and Rocky. And Mr. *Somner* thinks further, that inſtead of the *Goodwin-Sands* being produced by an Undation of the Sea, it was rather occaſioned by the Seas *leaving it*; when in that terrible Inundation in King *William* the IId, or King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign, it drowned ſo great a Part of *Flanders*, and the *Low-Countries*: And as this might begin to leſſen the Depth of the Water over it, and it may be to leave it quite bare upon the Ebb; ſo the Shoalneſs of the Water might increaſe there afterwards by ſome ſubſequent Inundations into the ſame Parts; and eſpecially by that upon *Zeland*; which of Old conſiſting of Fifteen Iſlands, had Eight of them quite ſwallowed up by the Sea (*c*). And this, though indeed no more, ſeems a much more probable Account, than that of its having ever been Earl *Godwine*'s Land, and ſwallowed up by the Sea; which is ſupported by no manner of Authority.

His Poſſeſſions in *Kent*, as they ſtand recorded in *Domeſday-Survey*, were theſe.

Leleburne, *Fereburne*, *Seleſburne*, *Boltone*, *Herbretreton*, *Brunſelle*, *Coteham*, *Hore*, *Hancheſt*, *Fulcheſtane*, *Romenal*, *Eſtfort*, *Oſtrechame*, and *Boltune*.

And his Son *Leofwyne* had in *Kent* the Manors of *Eſſedene*, *Meletune*, *Ledeſdune*, *Borebam*, *Pecheham*, *Fredeneſte*, *Eſtedes*, *Sudtone*, and *Colinge*.

6. *Harold*, Second Son to Earl *Godwine*, did very probably ſucceed him in his Government, or Earldom of *Kent*, as well as in many other of his great Places. And *Milton* in his Hiſtory expreſly ſaith he was Earl of *Kent*. For it appears, that when he was driven accidentally into *France* by a Tempeſt, as he was Fiſhing at Sea, off of his Manor of *Boſeham* in *Suſſex*; and being at firſt taken Priſoner by the Earl of *Ponthica*, was afterwards releaſed, and kindly treated by *William* Duke of *Normandy*. I ſay, it then appears by our Hiſtorians, that he was Governor, or Earl of *Kent*; for *Dover* Caſtle was then under his Command, which he promiſed to deliver up upon King *Edward*'s Death, to Duke *William*, and thereby help to put him into the Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, and the Crown, which he engaged by Oath to ſet upon Duke *William*'s Head. On which Agreement, the Duke eſpouſed his Daughter to him, then too young for a compleat Marriage, and ſent him home to *England* with very rich Preſents.

But on King *Edward*'s Death he was pleaſed to forget all this; and whether by King *Edward*'s Will, or Declaration, or by the Election of all the Nobles, and Great Men, for all the Biſhops were for him, I cannot determine; but the Crown of *England* he got for himſelf, and held it till Duke *William* afterwards deprived him of it, together with his Life, in the Battel of *Haſtings*, and was buried in *Waltham-Abbey*.

Goodwine's Sands.

(*a*) Twine de Reb. Albion, *p.* 27.

(*b*) Peramb. of *Kent*, p. 103.

(*c*) *See* Heylin's Coſmogr. 231. *and* Laet's Deſcriptio Belgii, *p.* 124.

He was a Prince of a Noble Preſence, and of a Great and Generous Mind; and hath not any Blot upon him, but that of breaking his Faith with Duke *William*; which indeed nothing can excuſe, unleſs you will ſuppoſe it extorted from him by his falling, as above, accidentally into the Power of the Duke.

He had Two Wives, the former of which died long before he was King. The other was *Algi*, the Widow of *Griffith ap Llhewelyn*, Prince of *North Wales*, and Siſter to *Edwi* and *Merchar*, Earls of *Yorkſhire* and *Cheſter*. He had Three Sons by his firſt Lady, who were Men grown at the Battel of *Haſtings*; and a Son and Two Daughters by *Algythe*.

When he was made King of *England*, 'tis highly probable that he made his Eldeſt Son,

7. *Godwine* II. Earl of *Kent*; but of this indeed there is nothing certain, becauſe there is no Mention of it in our Hiſtorians. Soon after the deciſive Battle of *Haſtings*, by which Duke *William* obtained the Crown of *England*; a Paper, Printed at the End of *Silas Taylor*'s *Gavelkind*, relates, that *Matilda*, Wife to Duke *William*, furniſhing him with a Ship for that Expedition which was called *Mora*, he granted to her the County of *Kent*. But as this is no where elſe mentioned, we muſt take the common Account, and judge that,

8. *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, and Brother to King *William*, by the Mother's Side, was made the next Earl of *Kent*. He had come over with him, and aſſiſted him in his Claim to the Crown; and as the Author of the *Geſta Willielmi Ducis* relates, had a very excellent Character in *Normandy*, for his Juſtice, Wiſdom, Eloquence and Liberality. But it ſeems not to have increaſed much after he came over hither. Indeed among his Virtues, they do not reckon Chaſtity. And *Ord. Vitalis* owns that he was a little given to the Fleſh; he had a Baſtard named *John*, who was afterwards a Man of ſome Figure in the Court of King *Henry* the Iſt.

His Brother committed to him the Cuſtody of *Dover* Caſtle, then reckoned *Clavis & Repagalum Regni*; and in Conſort with *William Fitz-Oſborn*, he had the joint Command of all the Forces in *England*.

He was alſo a Count *Palatine*, and gave Laws as a King; having a Power over all other Earls and great Men in the Kingdom.

He was alſo made, and the firſt that was ſo, *Juſtitiarius totius Angliæ*, *i. e.* the chief Perſon to Adminiſter Juſtice all over *England*. And this Great Office, after this, continued in Being till the latter End of King *Henry* the IIId.

In *Lent*, after the King's Coronation, and on his going into *Normandy*, *Odo*, in Conſort with *Fitz-Oſborn*, was left Regent, or Governor of the Kingdom; and had Directions to build Caſtles in all ſuch Places as he found proper.

And now Seating himſelf in *Kent*, (I gueſs at *Rocheſter*, becauſe I find a Piece of Land by the Dean's Houſe, called *Odo*'s *Orchard*) and no one daring to oppoſe him, he ſeized on divers Lordſhips belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and took them into his own Poſſeſſion. On which *Lanfranc* complaining to the King, Judgment was given againſt the Earl, in a very ſolemn Manner, as I have already related, on the *Placitum apud Pinenden*, in *Boxley*. See *Book* I. *Part* II. *Page* 50. But for this he ever after mortally hated Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*.

And he did not only injure the Archbiſhop, but oppreſſed many other Perſons in *Kent*, and elſewhere; inſomuch that ſome of the *Kentiſh* Men ſent over to *Euſtace* Earl of *Bullen*; and aſſured him, that if he would come and beſiege *Dover Caſtle*, they would aſſiſt him. On this the Earl came by Night, and had nearly ſurprized the Caſtle; but the Gariſon ſallying out made a vigorous Defence, and beat *Euſtace* and his Men back.

A. D. 1074. He, with another Biſhop, *viz. Geoffery* of *Conſtance*, marched with an Army againſt the Earls of *Norfolk* and *Hereford*, who had then raiſed Forces againſt King *William*. And ſome Time after, he was ſent on the like Errand into *Northumberland*, where he was very cruel; and robb'd the Church of *Durham* of many of their rich Ornaments.

And about this Time, being encouraged by the flattering Predictions of ſome idle Soothſayers, and prompted by his own Ambition, he aimed at obtaining the Papacy: And in order to it, he ſent to *Rome*, and purchaſed a large and magnificent Palace there, which he furniſhed finely, and bribed the Senators into his Intereſt by great Gifts and Preſents: And was preparing to go thither, accompanied by *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, and great Numbers of Soldiers.

But when King *William* heard of this, and conſidered how hurtful it might prove to the Nation, he haſtened out of *Normandy*, and meeting with *Odo* in the *Iſle of Wight*, he order'd his Guards to ſeize him: Which they ſcrupling to do, becauſe he was a Biſhop, the King laid hold of him with his own Hands, and ſaid, That he ſeized him not as a Biſhop, but as his own Earl: And accordingly he ſent him Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Roan* in *Normandy*, and there kept him confined, during all the reſt of his Reign. And thus was a glorious Deſign of buying Infallibility, and the Supreme Government of the Church, blaſted in an Inſtant!

On the Acceſſion of *William Rufus* to the Throne, our Earl was enlarged, and reſtored to his Government of *Kent*: But finding he was not Prime Miniſter, and the main Diſpoſer of all Things, he grew diſatisfied, ungratefully rebelled againſt him, and eſpouſed the Claim and Intereſt of Duke *Robert*. And in order to place him upon the Throne, he raiſed the People of *Kent*, which he could command, up in Arms, making Plunder, and burning many Towns belonging to the King, and Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*; the Spoil of which he carried to *Rocheſter*. But however not long after, he moved from thence to his Caſtle of *Pevenſey*, or *Pemſey* in *Suſſex*, whither he was ſoon followed by the King, after having firſt taken *Tunbridge*-Caſtle in his Way, which the Earl had fortified againſt him; this Caſtle he ordered to be demoliſhed; and thence marched to *Pemſey*-Caſtle, and beſieged *Odo* there ſo cloſely, that at Six Weeks End he was forced to Surrender, and to take an Oath to quit the Realm, and never to return during that Reign: As alſo to deliver *Rocheſter*-Caſtle to the King before his Departure. Accordingly he went to *Rocheſter*, accompanied by thoſe Troops of the King, to whom he was to deliver the Caſtle: But when they came there, the Gariſon, no doubt by his own Direction, ſhut them and him up all Priſoners in the Caſtle.

As ſoon as the King heard of this Trick, he immediately marched with an Army and beſieged *Rocheſter*, and in a ſhort Time forced both it and the Caſtle to Surrender: So that this Epiſcopal Earl was obliged once more to abjure the Kingdom, and to quit it alſo actually, and

and in good Earneſt, and to retire into *Normandy* to Duke *Robert*. And here he got into ſuch great Eſteem, that *Robert* made him his principal Counſellor, and committed to his Charge the Government of *Normandy*.

After this, I don't find any Thing of him extraordinary, till the Year 1096. and then taking a Journey to *Rome*, and other Parts of *Italy*; or as ſome ſay, to accompany his Nephew *Robert* into the Holy Land, he died at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, and was buried in our Lady's Church there.

Some give for his Arms, *Gules a Lion Rampant Argent*, and over it a *Croſier Or*.

Before his coveting the Papacy which occaſioned his Fall, he had vaſt Poſſeſſions in many Parts of *England*; in this County he had 184 Lordſhips, beſides 255 others, in other Counties: As they are ſeverally reckoned up by *Dugdale* in his Baronage of *England*.

The *Rocheſter* Monks uſed to celebrate his Anniverſary; but in a way which ſhew'd no great Reſpect for his Memory; for they had Maſs only at the Leſſer Altar; and only Three Flags diſplayed upon the Leſſer Tower. *Cuſt. Roſſenſ.*

After his Death, *William*, Couſin to King *Henry* the Iſt, and Earl of *Mortaign* in *Normandy*, laid claim to this Earldom, as Heir to his Uncle *Odo*; but he was denied it by the King; and in Revenge thereof cauſed great Troubles in *Normandy*. But at length, *A. D.* 1106, he was taken Priſoner in *Normandy*, with Duke *Robert*, and with him alſo kept in cloſe Confinement in *England*. And I don't find that the King made any one Earl of *Kent* during his whole Reign. Nor do I read of any other Earl of this County till,

9. *William de Ipre*, whom King *Stephen* made ſo, *A. D.* 1141. Some make this Gentleman to have been baſe Son to *Philip* Earl of *Ipre* in *Flanders*; but others ſay, he was Son to *Robert*, Marquis of ſome Part of *Picardy*. *A. D.* 1137, he having before given great Proofs of his Valour Abroad, took the Part of King *Stephen*, againſt *Maud* the Empreſs in *Normandy*; and did the King ſeveral Pieces of Service afterwards in *England*. When that Prince was worſted, and taken Priſoner at *Lincoln*, the Earl, who was in the Battel with him, ſaved himſelf and his Men, by a ſeaſonable Retreat; but what he did afterwards I don't find. He was rough and cruel in his way as a Soldier: For the Abbey of *Wherwelle* in *Hampſhire*, once harbouring and protecting ſome of the Empreſs's Followers, he burnt it down to the Ground.

But he made the Church amends again afterward, by founding of *Boxley* Abbey in this County.

On King *Stephen*'s Death he was forced to leave the Kingdom, as were all the *Flemiſh* Strangers, of which he was the Principal; ſo he retired from the World, grew blind before his Death, and died a Monk in the Abbey of *Loan* in *Flanders*, A. D. 1162. They give him for Arms, *Gyrony of* 10 *Or and Argent, an Eſcocheon Gules*, over all a *Battone Siniſter*.

Camden ſaith, That he fortified the Town of *Rye* in *Suſſex*, and obtained for it the Immunities and Privileges of the Ports. And there was a Tower built by him there, which preſerved his Memory, and was called *Ipres Tower*. But *Fitz-Stephen* ſaith, He was a grievous Burden to *Kent*. And indeed the King heaped ſo many Favours on him, and gave him ſo much Power, as very much diſguſted the *Engliſh* Nobility.

Henry, Son of King *Henry* the IId, after he was crowned King with his Father, and deſigning to raiſe, ungratefully, a Rebellion againſt him, gave the Title of Earl of *Kent* to,

Philip, Earl of *Flanders*; but it was only by way of Promiſe, and never actually performed: He was promiſed alſo along with it the Government of *Dover* Caſtle, and that of *Rocheſter*; and a Revenue of 1000 *l. per Ann.* The next Earl of *Kent* therefore was,

10. *Hubert de Burgh*, he was Son to the Brother of *William Fitz-Aldelme*, who was Steward to King *Henry* II. and Governor of *Wexford* in *Ireland*. He was Servant to King *Richard* the Iſt, as alſo to King *John*: And in the firſt Year of his Reign, that Prince ſent him into *Portugal*, to treat about a Match with the King of that Place's Daughter.

Two Years after, King *John* made him Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and Warden of the Marches of *Wales*, and Governor of *Dover* Caſtle. In his 4th Year he ſent him Ambaſſador to *Philip* King of *France*. In the 16th Year of King *John* he was made Seneſchal of *Poictou*; and Juſticiary of *England*. The ſame Year he was Sheriff of *Kent* and *Surrey*, and Governor of *Canterbury* Caſtle; and made alſo *Conſtable* of *Dover* Caſtle: He was alſo Sheriff of *Hereford*. The ſame Year he had alſo a Grant of the Lordſhip and Hundred of *Hou* in *Kent*, (which was Part of the Eſtate of *Robert Bardolf*, whoſe Widow he had married.)

In the 18th Year of King *John* he bravely defended *Dover* Caſtle againſt *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of *France*; though he had in it but a Hundred and Forty Soldiers, beſides his own Servants; and made the *French* draw off.

And as he ſtood firm to his Maſter King *John* in all his Diſtreſſes, ſo he did alſo to his Son King *Henry* the IIId, though but of tender Age. And when *Lewis* again beſieged *Dover* Caſtle, and would have bribed and perſuaded him to give it up, he ſtood out bravely againſt all Perſuaſion and Force, which made *Lewis* quit the Siege.

And ſoon after this, when *Euſtace le Moyen*, with Ten more Lords, came with a great Fleet to *Lewis*'s Aid, *Hubert* went out with but Eight Ships, fought, beat him, took him Priſoner, and Beheaded him.

In the 4th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, the Earl of *Pembroke* dying, who was Governor of the King and Kingdom, *Hubert* ſucceeded in his Place. And the next Year married *Margaret*, the King of *Scots* Siſter. And having ſuppreſſed a dangerous Riot in *London*, was made Governor of the Caſtles of *Arundel* and *Rocheſter*. But now he began to contract the Envy and Hatred of the Barons; which the King increaſed the next Year, by creating him Earl of *Kent*, giving him a Grant of the Manor of *Eaſtbridge* in this County; as alſo of *Oſpringe*, in the ſame; and many others in other Places. He had after this a Grant to be Juſticiary of *England* for Life, and of the Revenues of the Caſtle (and Port) of *Dover*; and of thoſe of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* for the ſame Term.

In the 13th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, he had a Grant of 50 *l. per Ann.* in Lieu of his Third Penny, as Earl of *Kent*, to be paid by the Sheriff; and many more Grants of Lordſhips and Manors were daily made to him.

But before the End of this Year, the King aſſembling a very great Army at *Portſmouth*, to recover the Loſſes his Father had incurred; and when they were ready to be tranſported, not finding Veſſels enough for that Service, he attributed all the Fault to *Hubert*, called him old Traytor, telling him, he was bribed by *France*; and drawing his Sword, would have killed him, had not the Earl of *Cheſter*, and ſome others in-

terpoſed. So precarious and uncertain are the Favours of young Princes! No doubt in this the King was ſet on by the Barons; for he immediately diſplaced him from his Office of Juſticiary.

Hubert wiſely retired, till the King ſhould be better pacified; as he appears to have been the next Year: For then he took *Hubert*'s Advice, about an Expedition into *Gaſcoign*, which ſucceeded very well. And now he went on in obtaining new Grants from the King, as not knowing wiſely enough where to ſtop, nor how to moderate his Deſire of Riches and Power: For not long after this, he obtained alſo a Grant to be Juſtice of *Ireland* for Life; and in Caſe of Illneſs, or Abſence Abroad, to ſupply and diſcharge all his Offices by Deputies of his own appointing, with the King's Approbation.

Now he had alſo the Cuſtody of the *Tower* of *London*, of *Windſor*, and *Odiham* Caſtles; and the Wardenſhip of the Foreſt of *Windſor*. But in the 15th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, the King's Favour began to decline towards him again, and by the Advice of *Stephen*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who now began to be the great Favourite at Court, he was not only diſplaced from all his great Offices, but required to give an Account of the King's Treaſure now, and in the laſt Reign: As alſo of the Crown Lands, Foreſts, Warrens, *&c.* and many other Things were alledged againſt him; as are eaſily found to charge a ſinking Stateſman with. They laid alſo many other terrible Things to his Charge; as you may find in *Matt. Paris*; and at laſt, got him made cloſe Priſoner. In this ſad and ſudden Change of the Circumſtances of this very great Man, no one had Honeſty or Courage to eſpouſe him, but the Biſhop of *Dublin*; who moved with Tears for him, but all in vain. For now they were grown extravagant, and even ridiculous in their Allegations againſt him. They charged him with having poiſoned the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Pembroke*, *Fulcatius de Brent*, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and that he got the King's Favour by Magick and Sorcery; and leſt this ſhould not be enough, the King invited every one, by a Proclamation, to come in and charge him with what they could. On this he fled to *Merton* Priory in *Surrey*, and there took Sanctuary. Whence the King ſent to fetch him, Dead or Alive, with a Rabble of near 20,000 Men: But by the Earl of *Cheſter*'s and the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Advice, that Order was countermanded; and ſo the Mob loſt their Pleaſure of inſulting a diſcarded Favourite.

—— Calcare Cæſaris hoſtem
Dum jacet in Ripâ ——

The Archbiſhop of *Dublin* alſo got Leave for him to go to *St. Edmund's Bury*, to ſee his Lady; but the King hearing that he was lodged in a Manor-Houſe of the Biſhop of *Norwich* in *Eſſex*, was ſo angry, that he ſent Sir *Godfrey Cracumb* with 300 Soldiers, to fetch him thence, and bring him to the *Tower*; which the Wretch executed with all the Cruelty and Indignity he could; tying his Legs under a Horſe's Belly, and ſo made him ride to *London*.

The Biſhop of which Place hearing how they had dragged him out of the Chapel in *Eſſex*, where he had again taken Sanctuary, made ſad Complaints to the King, of the Violation of the Peace of his Church; and prevailed upon him to ſend him back thither again. But he ordered the Sheriff of *Eſſex* to let him have no Food there, and to prevent his Eſcape. The good Biſhop of *Dublin* goes again to the King, and moves in his Behalf; and obtained theſe Alternatives for him; That either *Hubert* ſhould ſubmit to perpetual Impriſonment, or abjure the Realm for ever; or elſe openly own himſelf a Traytor: But he would not comply with any of them; only he offered to quit the Kingdom for a Time, but would not ſwear never to return.

While Things were in this Flutter, the King hearing that *Hubert* had depoſited great Treaſures in the New *Temple* at *London*, ſent to demand it; but the *Templers* refuſing to deliver it, he ſent to *Hubert* to give Order for its Delivery: Which he did; and ſo the King had the Money. And this mollified him ſo, that he order'd *Hubert* to have all his Lands reſtored to him, which he held either by Grant from King *John* or himſelf. But ſoon after this, he was ſent Priſoner to the Caſtle of the *Devizes*, and all Perſons prohibited acceſs to him.

However, ſo uncertain was this King in his Humours, that in his 18th Year he releaſed him again, pardoned his Outlawry, and allowed his Heirs to enjoy his Eſtate or Lands after him.

But ſoon after this, the King began to diſtreſs him again: And the good Biſhop of *Winton*, thirſting after his Blood, ſollicited the King to make *him* Governor of the Caſtle of the *Devizes*, that he might have a fit Opportunity to murder him, as *Matt. Paris* ſaith. But after ſeveral Difficulties, he eſcaped out of Priſon, and got into *Wales*, among the King's Enemies. And afterwards, on a Peace made with the *Welſh*, he had a good Reception from the King; and was again reſtored to Favour: But long it was not, before the King quarrelled with him again; and then a long and new Roll of Crimes were alledged againſt him; which he was forced to get rid of, by delivering up Four of his *Sinful* Caſtles: So that appeaſed the King's Wrath for a while. And *Ann.* 24 King *Henry* the IIId, Five more delinquent Caſtles ſubmmitted themſelves to the King's Poſſeſſion, and then he was pleaſed, in his great and wonderful Goodneſs, to let him quietly enjoy the reſt of his Eſtate. And at laſt this very great Man died quietly at *Banſtede* in *Surrey*, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the IIId.

He left Two Sons, *John* and *Hubert*; but *John* ſucceeded him not in this Earldom, as I can find.

Camden ſaith of this great Man, That he deſerved ſingularly well of this Kingdom; was an entire Lover of his Countrey, and amidſt the very Storms of Adverſity, diſcharged all thoſe Duties that it could demand from the beſt of Subjects. But he died diveſted of Honour. And this Title of Earl of *Kent* ſlept till the Reign of King *Edward* the IId; and that Prince beſtowed it upon his Younger Brother.

One Thing more of him I ſhould have mentioned above: Which was, That *Fiennes* being a Foreigner, was removed from *Dover* Caſtle, to make way for *Hubert*: And he not thinking it proper to have (as formerly) new Wardens of the Guard there every Month, got the Conſtitution altered by the King's Leave; and appointed a very good conſtant Guard there, of both Horſe and Foot; and allowed them Salaries of 10 *l. per* Month.

11. *Edmund Plantagenet* of *Woodſtock*, whom therefore we muſt account as the Eleventh Earl of *Kent*. He was Son to King *Edward* the Iſt, by *Margaret* his Second Wife, Eldeſt Daughter of *Philip* the Hardy, King of *France*: He was born at *Woodſtock*, *A. D.* 1301. and created Earl of *Kent*, 1321.

A. D. 1323. *Charles* the Vth, King of *France* ſeized the Dutchy of *Gaſcoigne*, under a Pretence, that Homage was not paid to him for it.

On

On which King *Edward* the IId, ſends this Earl of *Kent* into *France*, to compoſe and reconcile Matters. But this, together with the Queen and Prince *Edward* her Son their going over likewiſe, proved the Ruin of King *Edward*.

He was Tutor to Prince *Edward* his Nephew, (afterwards King *Edward* the IIId,) and had the Misfortune to fall very undeſervedly under the Laſh of Envy, and was afterwards Beheaded by the Malice of the Queen and her Minion *Mortimer*, for no other Crime, but openly profeſſing his Affection to his Brother King *Edward* the IId, who was depoſed: And that after he was murdered, (though then indeed *Edmund* knew nothing of it) he endeavoured to reſcue him out of Priſon. The Sentence againſt him ſome ſay, was the Reſult of a Parliament at *Wincheſter*: And he was executed there in 1329. And ſo well was he beloved and pitied, that he ſtood from One-a-Clock till Five on the Scaffold, becauſe they could not find any one that would be the Executioner; but at laſt they did procure a ſilly Wretch of the *Marſhalſea*, to cut off his Head.

King *Edward* the IIId, in his firſt Year, wrote a Letter to the Pope, to juſtify his putting this Earl to Death; and in it charges him with very grievous Crimes; alledging alſo, that he was condemned to die by the concurrent Sentence of both Lords and Commons. *Rymer's Fœdera, Tom.* 4. *p.* 422.

But Judge *Hale* in his Hiſtory of the Common Law of *England* ſhews, *p.* 40, that this could not be true: For after the Earl was taken at *Pomfret*, the King and divers Lords proceeded to give Sentence againſt him, as in a kind of Court Military. And Two Years after, the Judgment was reverſed in Parliament.

He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Wake*, by whom he had *Edmund Plantagenet*, Earl of *Kent* after him; and *John*, who after his Brother's Death, ſucceeded him in the ſame Honour.

12. *Edmund Plantagenet*, Son of the late Earl, was reſtored to this Dignity of his Father by Parliament, in the 5th Year of King *Edward* the IIId, and died the Year after without Iſſue.

13. *John*, Son of *Edmund Plantagenet*, ſucceeded his Brother in this Earldom, and died without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1335.

His Siſter and Heir *Joan*, was called for her great Beauty, *the Fair Maid of* Kent; and was married firſt to *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; next to Sir *Thomas Holland*, and laſtly to *Edward* the *Black Prince*.

14. Sir *Thomas Holland*, was in Right of his Lady called *the Fair Maid of* Kent, created Earl of *Kent* by King *Edward* the IIId. He was one of the firſt Knights of the Garter, and Founders of the Order; he died in the Year 1360.

His Widow was after married to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*.

15. *Thomas Holland*, Eldeſt Son to the laſt Earl, ſucceeded his Father in the Earldom of *Kent*.

A. D. 1380. He was made Marſhal of *England*; and afterwards Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*: And by King *Richard* the IId was made Duke of *Surrey*. He was one of thoſe that appealed *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, of High Treaſon: For which in the Firſt Year of King *Henry* the IVth, he was diveſted in Parliament of all his Honours and Dignities; which made him conſpire againſt that Prince, and contrive to re-eſtabliſh King *Richard* the IId, who was then Living. But he was worſted at *Cirencester*, and Beheaded by the Commons, *A. D.* 1400. By which means his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown; but on the Petition of his Lady, who was *Joan*, Daughter to the Earl of *Stafford*, in the 5th Year of *Henry* the IVth, ſhe got her Jointure, and 300 Marks over and above: And then ſhe releaſed to her Brother *Edmund* Earl of *Kent* all her Dower.

16. *Edmund* his Brother ſucceeded him in this Honour; and was beſides made Lord High Admiral by King *Henry* the IVth. He was alſo Knight of the Garter; but was unfortunately killed by a Stone at the Siege of *Briens*, a ſmall Town in *Little-Britain* in *France*, whither he purſued ſome Pirates, who had long infeſted the Coaſts of *England*.

A. D. 1408, He married *Lucy* ſecond Daughter of *Barnabas*, Viſcount *Millan*, and had with her 100,000 *Ducats*, a great Fortune in thoſe Days; but had no Iſſue by her.

So this Title lay in the Crown till,

17. *William Nevil* was, *Ann.* 1461, created Earl of *Kent*. He was alſo Knight of the Garter, and High-Admiral: He married *Joan*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Falconbridge*; but had no Iſſue-Male by her. So that this Dignity died with him.

He commanded the Van in the Seventh Battel between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, fought near *Caxton* in *Yorkſhire*, and being a valiant and experienced Officer, carried the Fortune of the Day, by his Valour and Conduct, againſt poor King *Henry* the VIth. For which Service he was thus promoted by King *Edward* the IVth.

18. *Edmund Grey*, Son of *John Grey* of *Barwell* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and Grandſon of *Reginald*, was Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*; and taking Part with King *Edward* the IVth againſt King *Henry* the VIth, was by him made (in 3. *E.* 4.) Lord Treaſurer, and within Two Years after Earl of *Kent*.

He married *Katherine* Daughter of *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and by her had Four Sons and Two Daughters. The Eldeſt Son *Anthony* died unmarried in the Life of his Father. But,

19. *George* the next Brother, was one of the principal Men in their Army, which was ſent into *France* to aſſiſt *Maximilian* the Emperor in the 7th Year of *Henry* the VIIth. In the 12th of that King's Reign he was the Chief among thoſe *Engliſh* Noblemen, who appeared againſt the *Corniſh* Rebels; and it was owing in a great meaſure to his Conduct and Valour, that they were routed on *Blackheath* in *Kent*.

20. His Son *Richard* died without Iſſue. Whence the Title of Earl of *Kent* deſcended to his Brother,

21. Sir *Henry Grey* of *Wreſt*; but he declined to take the Title upon him, becauſe he had but a ſmall Eſtate; as did alſo his Son,

22. *Henry Grey*, who left Three Sons. The Eldeſt of which,

23. *Reginald*, A. D. 1571, re-aſſumed the Title of Earl of *Kent*, having recovered and ſaved a good Eſtate by his Frugality. He married *Catherine*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Suffolk*, and Daughter to *Richard Bartu*, Eſq; but died without Iſſue. Wherefore,

24. Sir

24. Sir *Henry Grey* his Brother ſucceeded him. He was one of thoſe Peers, that ſat in Judgment upon *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *George Cotton* of *Cheſhire*; but died without any Iſſue. Wherefore he was ſucceeded by,

25. *Charles* his Brother, who married *Suſanna* Daughter to Sir *Richard Cotton* of *Hantſhire*. He died in 1625.

26. *Henry*, Son and Heir to *Charles*, ſucceeded him in the Honour; and married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot* of *Shrewsbury*. But died without Iſſue. Wherefore,

27. *Anthony Grey*, Rector of *Burbache* in *Leiceſterſhire*, A. D. 1639. ſucceeded to the Earldom of *Kent*, as being Son of *George*, and Grandſon of *Anthony Grey* of *Branſpeth*, Third Son of *George* Earl of *Kent*. He married *Magdalen*, Daughter of Sir *William Purefoy* of *Warwickſhire*, and by her had Five Sons and Five Daughters. The Eldeſt of which Sons,

28. *Henry*, Succeeded his Father in this Earldom, and married *Mary* Daughter of Sir *William Courteene*: And was ſucceeded in the Honour by his Second Son,

29. *Anthony*, who married *Mary*, only Daughter and Heir of *John* Lord *Lucas* of *Crudwell* in *Wiltſhire*: She was created a Baroneſs. The Son and Heir of whom is,

30. *Henry*, now Duke of *Kent*, he was created Marquis of *Kent*, A. D. 1706. and Duke of *Kent* in 1710. and made Knight of the Garter in 1712.

SHERIFFS of KENT.

THE word Sheriff comes from the *Saxon* Sciregereſa; and by Contraction, as in the Laws of King *Edward*, *greve*.

(a) *Titles of Honour.*

The Office was probably as ancient as King *Alfred*; and might take its Riſe from his dividing *England* into *Shires*. And therefore *Polydore Virgil* is much miſtaken in making it to have begun ſince the Conqueſt. For *Selden* ſhews, (*a*) by the Subſcriptions to King *Edred*'s Charter to the Abbey of *Crowland*, where is found this Expreſſion, *Ego Aſer Vicecomes*, &c. That this Name and Office was in uſe in the *Saxons* Time.

By *Ethelwerd* the Sheriff is called *Exactor Regis*, the *King's Receiver*: And by ſome others, *Quæſtor Provinciæ*; and often the King's *Farmer*; becauſe he received all Rents, Payments, Fines, Forfeitures, &c. due to the King in his County. Indeed from the Conqueſt to King *Henry* the Iſt's Time, there was but little Coin *in Specie*: And therefore the King's Rents were uſually paid in Proviſions: But then they began to be paid in Money; as alſo in Horſes, Hounds, and Hawks, &c. or their Values in Money.

(b) Forteſcue, c. 24. f. 53.

Before King *Alfred* made the Diviſion and new Regulation above-mentioned, This Officer, as ſome ſay (*b*), was choſen by the People in their County Courts: Others, that he was appointed by the *Earldorman*, and therefore was called *Vice-Comes*, and ſometimes *Vice-Dominus*: And under the Earl he ſate as Judge, in the County-Court or *Sheriffs Turn*.

The Sheriffs anciently, not only here, but in other Counties, held the Office ſometimes for Life, and frequently for many Years together; and they were often alſo Sheriffs of more Counties than one about the ſame Time.

And in this County, the *Cornhills* had once the Office of Sheriff ſo conſtantly and continually, that they were uſually called *Le Sheriff*, or *Le Viſcount*. Nay, a Widow of *Reginald de Cornhill*, is called *Vice-Comitiſſa Cantij* (*c*), in a Charter of Donation of Land to the Chapel of *Lukedale* in *Littleburn*; and a Manor ſituated in the Pariſh of *Minſter*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and belonging to the *Cornhills*, was on this Account called *Sheriffs-Court*. But afterwards a Statute was made, confining the Office of Sheriff to be held but for one Year at a Time, and not for Two or more together.

Though 'tis very probable, that there were other Sheriffs of this County before, yet the firſt whom I can find dignified with this Office, was,

1. *Oſward*, in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*. He was a *Saxon*, and had great Poſſeſſions in this County: He had Lands at *Herſt*, *Norton*, *Chart*, *Tunſtall*, *Tong*, and *Delce* by *Rocheſter*. K. Will. 1.

2. *Hamo*. This Gentleman's Sirname no doubt was *Crevequer*, the firſt of that great Family who came over hither with, and was made Sheriff of this County, by King *William the Conqueror*. And he was by that Prince rewarded with the Lordſhips of *Meroud*, *Blen*, *Lavington*, *Braſted*, *Nettleſted*, *Ditton*, &c. in this County; as appears by *Domeſday* Survey. He continued Sheriff during his Life, which held till about the Middle of King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign; as appears by the Records (ſaith *Philpot*) of the Abbey of St. *Auſtin*; for *A. D.* 1110. *Hugh* Abbot of that Place, grants to *Hamo*, Sheriff of *Kent*, ſome Lands at *Bodeſham* and *Smeth*, that he might be a Friend to the Convent, and defend it in the King's Court againſt the Power of any Potent Baron, &c. And being made *Dapifer* or Steward of the Houſhold to that King, he did, about the ſame Time, reſtore the Town of *Fordwich* to that Abbey, which ſome-how or other he had before taken from it, and ſolemnly gave it to them for ever.

It was *Robert*, this Gentleman's Son, who founded the Priory of *Leeds* in this County, where I ſhall ſay ſomething more of this Family of the *Crevequers*, or *de Crepito Corde*, as they are often written; and whoſe Arms I have often ſeen on old Seals; on a Heart a plain Croſs, ſometimes *couped*, and ſometimes *voided*. K. Hen. 1.

3. *William de Aynsford*, ſucceeded *Hamo de Crevequer*, and continued Sheriff all King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign. The Name continued in *Kent* till about King *Edward* the Iſt's Time. One of this Family was Sheriff of *London*. K. Steph.

4. *Norman Fitz-Dering* was Sheriff under King *Stephen*: A Writ from Queen *Maud* being directed to him as ſuch, extant in *Philpot*'s *Villare Cantianum*; whereby ſhe grants Land to *Feverſham* Abbey. And he and his Brother *Godred Fitz-Dering* are Witneſſes to a Deed of their Brother *Osbert de Morinis*, (who was ſo called becauſe he was a *Flemming*; though this Family came in with the Conqueror, and are the Original of the Preſent *Derings* in this County), wherein he gives Six Acres of Land in *Thanet* to St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey. This *Norman Fitz-Dering* had Land at *Aſhford*, *Eaſt-Farleigh*, *Loſe*, *Birckholt*, and *Bedeſham* in *Kent*. Arms, *Or, a Saltier Sable*.

(*c*) *And there have been ſeveral Inſtances, formerly, of Womens executing the Office of Sheriff. And Biſhops, and other Eccleſiaſticks, have alſo ſometimes been Sheriffs of Counties.*

5. *Ruallo*

K. Hen. 2. 5. *Ruallo de Valoigns*, (now *Valence*) was Sheriff of *Kent*, as appears by the Rolls of the *Pipe-Office*, which *Philpot* ſaith he did exactly follow, in the Firſt of King *Henry* the IId; as Mr. *Madox* ſhews in his Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, he had been in Part of King *Stephen*'s Reign. For that Prince ſet the County of *Kent* to him at 260*l. ad Penſam*, and 76*l.* 20*d. de Numero*; which Terms Mr. *Lownds*, in his *Eſſay upon the Coin*, *Page* 4. thus explains:

Ad Penſam, ſignifies the Ancient way of paying a *Pound* of Money into the *Exchequer*, according to the full Weight of Twelve Ounces *Troy* to the Pound: Whereas paying in a Pound *de Numero*, was only 20*s.* But in order to make this laſt way of Payment good, there was another introduced, which was called *Solutio ad Scalam*, and implied an Addition of Sixpence to every Pound *de numero*, that the King might not loſe his Weight.

This Sheriff lived ſometimes at his Seat at *Repton*, in *Aſhford* Pariſh, and ſometimes at *Tremworth*; he had alſo another Seat at *Swerdling*, in *Weſt Peckham*, where he ſometimes reſided. Arms, *Barrey of* 10 *Pieces*, *with* 7 *Marlets*, 3, 3, 1. But the *Derings* MSS. make the Arms of *Valence*, Or, 3 *Pales nebule Gules*.

K. Hen. 2. 6. *Ralf Picot*, was Sheriff from part of the 2d, to part of the 7th Year of King *Henry* the IId. part of which laſt Year was ſupplied by

K. Hen. 2. 7. *Adam Picot*, whom ſome Catalogues do quite omit.

8. *Hugh de Dover*, Son of *Fulbert de Dover*, Lord of *Chilham*, was Sheriff from the 8th to the 15th Year (*Dugdale* (*a*) ſaith, from the 7th to the 13th Year) he was deſcended from that *Fulbert de Dover*, (whoſe Original Name was *Lucy*, but changed it becauſe of his Employment) to whom King *William* the Iſt, committed the Care of *Dover* Caſtle: And in order to his better providing for its Defence, as I have elſewhere ſhewed; he gave him *Chilham* Caſtle, the Manor of *Kingſtone*, &c. and this Gentleman reſided ſometimes at *Chilham* Caſtle, and ſometimes at *Kington*. Arms of *Lucy*, 3 *Pikes* (*Piſces Lucij*) *Erect*.

(*a*) Baronage of England.

9. *Gervas de Cornhill*, was Sheriff from the Fifteenth to the Twenty Firſt of King *Henry* the IId; his Seat was *Lukedale*, in *Littlebourn*, ſaith *Philpot*, *Page* 19. which ſhews that the Family of *Cornhill* were here ſooner than he makes them to have been, when he ſpeaks of this Place under *Littlebourn*. See *Philpot*, *Page* 225. and *Page* 187 of this Hiſtory. (*b*) With this Gentleman was joined,

10. *Robert Fitz-Bernard*, in the 21ſt of King *Henry* the IId, and he exerciſed the Office by himſelf afterward, till the 30th of this King's Reign.

His Seat was at *Kingſdown*, near *Farningham*, in *Weſt Kent*, where the Family flouriſhed under the Title of Barons: See *Page* 169. Some Accounts now bring in one

11. *Arnoldus*, who *Philpot* ſaith was Sheriff in the 22d of King *Henry* the IId, but then he muſt either be ſo in Conjunction with *Fitz-Bernard*; or which is more likely, his Deputy, or *Under-Sheriff*.

(*b*) *This Man ſaid he would have cut off* Becket's *Head, if he could have caught him; as the Writers of his Life tell us.*

12. *William Fitz-Neal*, according to *Philpot*'s Liſt, was Sheriff in the 30th of King *Henry* the IId, and *William Fitz-Philip* was joined with him; but where the Reſidence of either was, I can't find.

But in *Kilburn*'s Liſt, *William*, *Son of Nigel* of *Monville*, is ſaid to be Sheriff this Year. Perhaps 'tis a Miſtake in Copying for *William Fitz*, or Son of *Neal*.

13. *Allan de Valoigns*, was Sheriff from the 30th to the End of King *Henry* the IId; his Reſidence, according to that of his Anceſtors, was ſometimes at *Repton* in *Aſhford*, and at others at *Swerdling* in *Petham*.

14. *Henry de Cornhill*, Son of *Gervas* the Ninth Sheriff, held this Office in the Firſt, Second, and Third Years of King *Richard* the Iſt, he reſided at *Lukedale* in *Littleburn*, as his Father did. K. Rich. 1

15. *Reginald de Cornhil.* This Gentleman was Sheriff from the Third, to the End of King *Richard* the Iſt's Reign, and all that of King *John*; ſaith *Philpot*. But *Kilburn*'s Liſt mentions one *William* of St. *Mardul* to be Sheriff the 6th, and *Walter*, Son of *Derman*, in the 7th Year of King *Richard* the Iſt. I judge theſe to have been either joined with him, or rather Aſſiſtants or Under-Sheriffs to him in thoſe Years; as was *John*, Son of *Unam*, of *Selling*, mentioned alſo in *Kilburn*'s Liſt, to be Sheriff in the 12th of King *John*; and he continued ſo all the Remainder of King *John*'s Reign. For this *Reginald* was certainly Sheriff ſo long, that his Seat in *Minſter* in *Thanet*, was called, as I have before obſerved, *Sheriffs-Court*. K. John.

This Gentleman ventured to raiſe his *Poſſe Comitatûs* againſt the *Monks* of St. *Auſtins*, who had made forcible Entry into *Feverſham* Church, and there kept the like Poſſeſſion, againſt a Clerk perſecuted by King *John*; but our brave Sheriff at laſt pulled them out by the Head and Shoulders, though not without wounding and hurting ſeveral of them.

Mr. *Lambard* makes *Matt. de Clere*, who was Conſtable of *Dover*-Caſtle, *A. D.* 1191, to have been then alſo Sheriff of *Kent*, and conſequently to have given his Aſſiſtance as ſuch to *Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, (whoſe Siſter he had married) in ſurprizing *Godfrey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, at *Dover*, as I have before related, *Page* 102. But as I don't find his Name in any Liſt, ſo 'tis probable *Lambard* only judged him *ſuch*, by the Help he afforded *Longchamp* in his wicked Deſign.

16. *Hubert de Burgh*, of whom I have ſpoken ſo largely already, as Earl of *Kent*, was alſo Sheriff of this County, from the End of the laſt Year of King *John*, to the End of the 17th Year of King *Richard* the IIId. From the 1ſt to the 7th Year of his Shrievalty, one *Hugh de Windſor*, who had an Eſtate about *Wereborne* in this County, was his Under-Sheriff; as was *Roger Gimeſtone*, from the 7th to the 11th Year; and afterwards *William Brito* was his Aſſiſtant till the End of his Office. K. Hen. 3.

Arms Azure, Three Flower de Lis Argent.

This very great Man was Sheriff alſo of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Lincolnſhire*, at the ſame Time that he was ſo of *Kent*; which, as we have taken Notice of before, was then no unuſual Thing.

17. *Bertram de Criol*, Lord of *Weſtenhanger*, was Sheriff from the 16th to the 24th Year of King *Henry* the IIId. K. Hen. 3.

18. *Hum-*

18. *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex*, from the 24th to the 26th of King *Henry* the IIId, exerciſed the Office of Sheriff of *Kent*. He was then Lord of the Manor of *Bilſington*.

19. *Peter de Sabaudia*, and Earl of *Savoy*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 26th of King *Henry* the IIId. He was Uncle by the Mother's Side to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Henry* the IIId. He was alſo Lord Warden of the Ports, and lived at the *Savoy* Houſe in the *Strand*, *London*.

Bertram de Criol was, as ſome ſay, joined with him, but rather acted as his Deputy, in the Execution of the Office.

Though *Criol* himſelf, was a Perſon of great Note and Eſtate, he married *Eleanor*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Hamon de Crevequer*, Lord of *Leeds*-Caſtle; and by his Wife *Matilda*, who was Daughter of *William de Averanches*, (or *Everings*) as the Name was written afterwards, who was Lord of *Folkſtone*. By this Lady he had a vaſt Eſtate, and was called *The Great Lord of Kent*. This Gentleman,

20. *Bertram de Criol*, was again Sheriff, according to *Philpot*'s and *Kilburn*'s *Liſts*, in the 27th Year of *Henry* the IIId. and held it to the End of the 32d Year. The Firſt Year of his Office, ſome make *John de Cobeham* his Partner. But *Dugdale* in his Baronage ſaith, *Criol* was Sheriff from the latter half of the 16th, to the End of the 32d Year of this King; and he takes no Notice of either *Bohan*, *Savoy*, or *Cobham*.

Arms; Or, *Two Chevrons, and a Canton gules.*

21. *Reginald de Cobham*, Son of *Henry*, was Sheriff from the beginning of the 33d, to the End of the 40th Year of this King, alone: And the next Year *Walter de Berſtede* was joined with him. The Year following he had no Aſſiſtant; but dying within the Year, *Roger de Northwood*, and his other Executors, anſwered for the remaining part of it.

22. *Hugh de Montford*, the King's Nephew, was Sheriff of *Kent*, and *Cuſtos* of the Hundred of *Milton*, in the 42d Year of *Henry* the IIId.

23. *Fulk Peyforer*, was Sheriff in the 43d of King *Henry* the IIId, and lived at *North-Court* in *Elſeling*, and ſometimes at *Colbridge-Caſtle* in *Boughton-Malherbe*.

24. *John de Cobham*, in the 44th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; he ſerved alſo part of the 45th Year; but

25. *Robert Walleran* ſerved the reſt. This *Walleran* was alſo Sheriff, part of the 46th and 47th Year of King *Henry* the IIId; his Deputy was *Thomas Delaway*; and he held his Office at his Seat in *Monkton* in *Thanet*.

26. *Roger de Leybourn*, was Sheriff the 48th of King *Henry* the IIId, and *Fulk Peyforer* was *Cuſtos* of the County the latter End of that Year, and ¼ of the 49th. In the 50th Year, *John de Bourn* was joined with *Leybourn*, and continued ſo till the End of the 52d Year. *Roger de Leybourn*'s Seat was at *Leybourn* Caſtle. Arms, *6 Lyoncells*, 3, 3.

27. *Stephen de Penchеſter*, whoſe Seat was at *Penſherſt*, in this County, was Sheriff the 53d, 54th, and 55th Years of this King. *Henry de Leeds*, was his Under-Sheriff. *Penchеſter* was now alſo Lord *Warden*, and Conſtable of *Dover*. Arms, *Gules a Croſs voided argent.*

28. *Henry Malmains*, (Arms, *Argent a Bend engrailed purpure*) who had an Eſtate at *Pluckley*, and *Walderſhare*, was Sheriff the laſt Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and continued Part of the 1ſt of King *Edward* the Iſt, and died in his Office: So *John* his Son anſwered for the King's Dues for the firſt half Year, and *William de Hever* for the laſt. Arms, as ſome ſay, *Ermineon a Chief Gules, 3 Right Hands couped.* And this Gentleman, K. Edw. I.

29. *William de Hever*, was alſo Sheriff in the 2d of King *Edward* the Iſt. In this Year *Kilburn* reckons *William Haute* of *Petham*, to have been Sheriff.

30. *William de Valoigns* of *Repton* and *Swerdling*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt, and the laſt Year had part of his Office ſupplied by *Henry Perot* of *Knowlton*.

31. *Robert Scotton* was Sheriff the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Years of this Reign, and died in his Office; ſo that *Robert* his Son accounted with the Crown for his laſt Year; his Seat was at *Cheriton*. He was alſo Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle.

32. *Peter de Huntingfeild*, ſo called from his Manor of *Huntingfeild* in *Eſling*, and which was held of the Caſtle of *Chilham* as a whole Knight's Fee, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 11th, 12th, and 13th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt.

33. *Hamo de Catton*, of *Throwley* in *Kent*, was Sheriff in the 14th of *Edward* the Iſt.

34. *William de Chellesfeild*, ſo called from *Chellesfeild* in this County, of which he and his Anceſtors were many Years Owners, was Sheriff the 15th, 16th, and 17th of *Edward* the Iſt.

35. *William de Bramſhott*, ſo named from a Town in *Hantſhire*, of which he and his Anceſtors were Lords, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 18th and 19th Years of King *Edward* the Iſt.

36. *John de Northwood*, Knight, Son of Sir *Robert Northwood*, Knight, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 20th Year of *Edward* the Iſt; and for the latter part of the Year, *Richard de Cumde*, and *Simon de Cumde*, his Son and Heir, ſerved for him. In the 21ſt Year he was Sheriff again, and *John de Bourn* was joined with him. Afterwards in the 28th Year of the aforeſaid Prince, as likewiſe in the 23d and 24th Years of his Reign, he was alſo Sheriff of this County, and held the Office alone.

His Reſidence was at *Northwood* in *Milton*, near *Sittinbourn*. Arms, *Ermine, a Croſs engrailed gules.*

37. *John de Bourn* had the Cuſtody of *Kent* in the 22d Year; and then again in the 23d and 24th Years of *Edward* the Iſt, *Henry de Bourn* made a Purchaſe of *Land* and *Rents* in *Dodington*, of *Matilda*, the Daughter of *John de Dodington*, in the 47th Year of *Henry* the IIId. Arms, *Ermine on a Bend azure*; 3 *Lyons Paſſant, Or.*

38. *William Truſſel* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 25th and 26th Years of *Edward* the Iſt.

39. *Henry de Apulderfield*, of *Apulderfield* in *Coudham*, (now called *Apurfield*) ſerved the latter Part of the 26th Year, but was Sheriff alone in the 27th Year of *Edward* the Iſt. Arms, *A Croſs voided.*

40. *Henry*

40. *Henry de Cobham*, of *Roundal* in *Shorn*, (Arms, *Gules on a Chevron, Or, 3 Lions rampant Sable,*) was Sheriff of *Kent* the 29th and 30th Years of *Edward* the Ist; and for part of the 31st Year, the Barons of the *Exchequer* appointed *Elias de Morton*, of *Dodingdale* in *Canterbury*, to serve in his Stead. He is written in the old Rolls of the Arms of *Kent*, *Henry Cobham Le Uncle*, becauſe he was Uncle to the Lord *Cobham*. He lies buried in *Shorn-Church*, Armed in Mail, and *Croſs-legged*, with a Baron's Robes caſt over him. Whether he was actually engaged in the Defence of the Croſs and Sepulchre in the *Holy-War*, don't appear: But 'tis very probable he might be under ſuch a *Vow*; and that was enough to occaſion this Poſture.

41. *Waretius de Valoigns*, of *Tremworth* in *Crundale*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the latter part of the 31ſt, and then again the 32d of *Edward* the Ist.

42. *John de Northwood*, of *Milton*, was again Sheriff in the 33d and 34th Years of this Prince.

43. *William de Coſſenton*, of *Coſſenton* in *Ayleſford*, was Sheriff in the 35th Year of *Edward* the Ist. Arms, *Party per Pale, Or, Argent 3 demy Lions counter-changed*; or, as ſome ſay, *Azure Three Roſes Or.*

44. *Jeffery Culepeper*, of *Bay-Hall* in *Peponbury*, (now called *Pembury*) was Sheriff of *Kent* the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th Years of *Edward* the Ist. Arms, *Argent a Bend engrailed gules.*

Sheriffs of Kent *in the Time of King* Edward II.

K. Edw. 2. 45. Sir *Henry de Cobham*, of *Roundale* in *Shorn*, formerly mentioned, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 1ſt Year of *Edward* the IId, and again in the 9th Year of this Prince.

46. *John de Blounde*, of *Sundridge* in *Bromley*, deſcended from *Peter de Blund*, who was Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London* in the 34th Year of *Henry* the IIId, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Years of *Edward* the IId; and dying in the 5th Year of that Prince, when he was likewiſe Sheriff, *Edward* his Son ſerved out the reſt of his Time for him, and continued in the Office part of the Year following.

47. *William de Baſing*, of *Kenardington*, enrolled amongſt the Knights of King *Edward* the Ist, that merited ſo Victoriouſly in the Wars in *Scotland*; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 7th Year of *Edward* the IId; and *John de Handloe*, the younger of *Court-at-Street* in *Limne*, was joined with him.

Sir *Henry de Cobham*, above-mentioned to be Sheriff in the 1ſt, was alſo ſo again in the 9th of this King; as *Philpot* ſaith, p. 120.

48. *John de Malmains*, of *Malmain* in *Stoke*, in the Hundred of *Hoo*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 10th, and part of the 11th Year of *Edward* the IId.

49. *John Fremingham*, of *Fremingham*, was Sheriff of *Kent* part of the 11th Year of *Edward* the IId, and for Three Parts of the 12th Year, which he likewiſe ſerved; *Henry de Sarden* was united as an Aſſiſtant to him.

50. *William Septvans*, Son and Heir of Sir *Robert Septvans*, of *Milton Septvans* near *Canterbury*; was Sheriff part of the 13th, and entirely the 14th of King *Edward* the IId, and *Henry Curden* was his Aſſiſtant. He held the Office alſo the 15th, and part of the 16th Year of this King, and then *Ralf Savage* was joined with him. Arms, *Azure, Three Wheat Screens, Or.*

51. *John de Shelving*, of *Shelving* in *Wodenſburgh*, (now called *Winsbury*) was Sheriff part of the 16th and 17th Years of King *Edward* the IId; and *John de Fremingham* was joined with him.

Kilburn calls this Man *Shelvige.*

52. *John de Fremingham* was Sheriff part of the 17th, and all the 18th, and part of the 19th Years of this unfortunate King; and *Ralph de St. Laurence* in *Thanet* ſerved out the Reſidue for him.

Sheriffs of Kent *in the Time of K.* Edward III.

53. *Ralph de St. Laurence*, was Sheriff alſo for himſelf the Firſt Year, and afterwards in part of the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. K. Edw. 3.

54. *William de Orlanſton*, in *Romney-Marſh*, was Sheriff the 2d and 3d Years of King *Edward* the IIId, and *John de Shelving*, above-mentioned, was joined with him. Which

55. *John de Shelving* was alſo Sheriff alone the 4th of King *Edward* the IIId, but died within the Year; the Remainder of which was ſupplied by *John de Walmer.*

56. *Roger de Reynham*, was Sheriff part of the 5th of *Edward* the IIId. And

57. *John de Bourn* ſerved out the other Part.

58. *Thomas de Brockhall*, of *Brockhall* in *Saltwood*, was Sheriff in the 6th Year of King *Edward* the IIId; and for part of it, *Ralph de St. Laurence*, above-mentioned, ſerved with him. But in the 7th and 11th Years, he executed the Office alone.

59. *Stephen de Cobham* of *Roundale* in *Shorne*, Son and Heir of *Henry de Cobham*, was Sheriff the 8th, 9th, and 10th Years of King *Edward* the IIId.

60. *William Morant*, of *Morant's-Court*, (now corruptly called *Madamscott*) in *Chevening*, was Sheriff in the 12th and 13th Years of King *Edward* the IIId. During his Shrievalty, the King iſſued a Mandate, or Precept to him, to take Care that not above one Bell ſhould be rung in any Steeple towards the Sea-Coaſt of *Kent.*

61. *Henry de Valoigns*, of *Repton* in *Aſhford*, was Sheriff in the 14th Year.

62. *John de Merworth* of *Merworth-Caſtle*, was Sheriff in the 15th Year, as alſo the Year following. When

63. *John de Vielſtone*, (now called *Vilſon*) of *Shoreham*, was joined with him, and ſerved the Office alſo to the End of the 20th Year of this great King.

64. *William de Langly*, of *Kvolton* in *Eaſt Kent*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 21ſt, 23d, 24th, 25th, and part of the 26th Year, and *Arnold Savage* of *Bobbing*, ſerved part of the 26th Year for him. Arms, *Party per Feſs, Or, and Azure.*

65. *John de Fremingham*, of *Fremingham*, was Sheriff the 22d Year. *Richard Stone* was Deputy for this Man part of the Year.

66. *James de la Pine*, of *Eaſt-Hall* in *Morſton*, and of *Helburg* in *Reculver*, was Sheriff part of the 26th and 27th Years, which *Stephen Brade* ſerved for him. Arms, *Sable Three Pine-apples, Or.* He kept his Shrievalty at *Eaſt-Hall*.

67. *William Apulderfield*, of *Bedmancore* in *Lingſteed*, was Sheriff part of the 27th, and entirely the 28th Year, alſo in the 31ſt Year; and afterwards executed that Office in the 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, and 44th Years. Arms, *Sable a Croſs voided, Or.*

68. *Reginald de Dike*, of *Shelvich* in *Kent*, was Sheriff of this County in the 29th Year. He married *Lora*, Widow of *Sampſon-at-Leeze*, and thereby much improved his Eſtate; he is buried in *Shelvich-Church*.

69. *Gilbert de Hells*, of *Hells-Court* in *Aſh*, and of St. *Margaret Hells* in *Darent*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 30th Year. His Father was *Bertram de Hells*, Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle under *Reginald de Cobham*. Arms, *Sable, a Bend Argent.*

70. *Ralph de Fremingham*, of *Faringham*, was Sheriff the 32d Year.

71. *William Makenade*, of *Makenade-Houſe* in *Preſton*, by *Feverſham*, was Sheriff the 33d Year, in which Year he died.

72. *William Pimpe*, of *Pimps-Court* in *Nettleſted*, was Sheriff the 37th, 45th and 49th Years, and dying that Year, *Reginald* his Son ſerved it out for him. Arms, *Argent Four Barrulets Gules; on a Chief Sable, a Bar Nebule of the Firſt.*

73. *Jeffery Colepeper*, of *Preſton* in *Aylesford*, was Sheriff part of the 39th, and entirely the 47th Year.

74. *John Colepeper*, of *Bayhall* in *Pembury*, was Sheriff part of the 39th, and in the 40th, and 43d Years.

75. Sir *Richard Attleeze*, of *Leeze-Court* in *Shelvich*, was Sheriff the 41ſt of *Edward* the IIId.

76. *John de Brockhull*, of *Brockhull* in *Saltwood*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 42d Year. Arms, *Gules a Croſs engrailed Argent, between* 12 *Croſs Croſslets Fitchee.*

77. *John Barrey*, of the *Moat* in *Sevington*, was Sheriff the 46th Year. This Gentleman deſcended from Sir *John Barry* in King *Richard* the IIſt's Reign: There are, or were, many Monuments of this Family in *Sevington-Church*, which ſhew it to have been very Eminent in this County. Arms, *Argent, a Feſs ingrailed Gules between Flower-de-Lis Sable.*

78. *Jeffery Colepeper*, of *Preſton* in *Aylesford*, Son of *Walter Colepeper*, was Sheriff the 47th Year.

79. *Robert Notingham*, of *Bayford* in *Sittingbourn*, was Sheriff the 48th Year, and died the ſame Year; and *Richard de Southwell*, ſerved out the Year for him. Arms *Paley wavy of Four Pieces Gules and Argent.*

80. *Reginald de Pimpe*, of *Nettleſted*, was Sheriff the 49th Year, and died that Year. *Philpot*, 242.

81. *Nicholas-at-Crouch*, of *Great-Chart*, (ſo named from his Habitation near the *Croſs*,) was Sheriff the 50th of *Edward* the IIId; he had Iſſue *Thomas Crouch*, who dying Childleſs, his Siſters became his Heirs. *Alice*, one of which was married to *John Petit* of *Shalinsford*; and *Iſabel*, the other, to *John Barrey* of *Sevington*.

82. *Henry de Apulderfield*, of *Oſterply* in *Challock*, was Sheriff the 51ſt Year. He was alſo Owner of *Eaſture*, a Seat in *Chilham* Pariſh; but reſided near *Eaſtwell*, in the *Upper-Park*, near *Apulderfield Garden*. This Year the Valiant King *Edward* the IIId died.

Sheriffs of Kent *in the Time of* Richard II.

83. *Thomas de Cobham*, of *Roundall* in *Shorn*, was Sheriff in the 1ſt Year, and *William de Medmenham* was his Deputy, or Under-Sheriff. Arms, *Gules on a Chevron, Or, Three Croſſes Sable.* K. Rich. 2.

84. *John de Fremingham*, of *Fremingham*, was Sheriff the 2d Year, and again the 17th Year of that Prince.

85. *James de Peckham*, of *Yaldham* in *Wrotham*, was Sheriff the 3d, and then again the 12th Year of *Richard* the IId. Arms, *Sable a Chevron, Or, between* 3 *Croſs Croſslets Fitchee.*

86. *William Septvans*, of *Milton Septvans*, upon the River of *Stoure*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 4th Year, and kept his Shrievalty there. He was of the Elder Houſe of the great Family of the *Septvans*, and by a Daughter, a Deſcendant of his, the Name ended in *Fogge*.

87. *Arnold Savage*, of *Babing-Court* near *Sedlingbourn*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 5th and 9th Year. Arms, *Argent Six Lioncells Sable*, 3, 2, 1. He was the Third Conſtable of *Queenborough* Caſtle, and lies buried in *Bobbing-Church*, 1410.

88. *Thomas Brockhull*, of *Cale-hill* in *Little-Chart*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 7th and 8th Years. Arms, *Gules a Croſs Engrailed, between* 12 *Croſs Croſslets Fitchee, Argent.*

89. *Robert Corbie*, of *Boughton Malherb*, was Sheriff the 9th Year.

90. *Ralph St. Leger*, of *Ulcomb* in *Kent*, was Sheriff the 10th Year. This was a very great Family once in *Kent*, of whom you will find very frequent Mention; the laſt Remainder of which, that I know of, was Sir *John St. Leger*, one of His Majeſty's Barons of the *Exchequer* for the Kingdom of *Ireland*. Arms are, *Azure Fretty Argent, a Chief, Or.*

91. *William de Guildford*, of *Hempſteed*, in the Pariſh of *Benenden*, was Sheriff the 11th Year; and had *Hempſted* given him by Grant from the Crown, being the forfeited Eſtate of Sir *Robert Belknap*. Arms, *Or, A Saltier between* 4 *Martlets Sable.*

92. *William Berckeſtre*, deſcended out of the County of *Southampton*, was Sheriff the 13th Year.

93. *Richard de Berham*, Son of *Henry de Berham* of *Berham-Court*, was Sheriff the 14th Year. Arms, *Argent* 3 *Bears Sable*, 2 *and* 1 *muſled*; *Or.*

94. *Thomas Chich*, of the *Dungeon*, near the Walls of *Canterbury*, was Sheriff the 15th Year. Arms, *Azure Three Lions Rampant within a Bordure Argent.*

95. *William*

95. *William Barry* of the *Moat* in *Sevington*, Son of *John Barry*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 16th Year. Two of his Wives lyes buried in *Sevington* Church.

96. *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bayhall* in *Pepenbury*, was Sheriff part of the 17th, and entirely the 18th Year. He married the Siſter and ſole Heir of *John de Bedgbury*; and by that means brought the Eſtate at *Bedgbury* in *Goudherſt*, into that Family. Arms, *Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.*

97. *Nicholas Haut*, of *Waddenhall* near *Elmſton*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 19th Year. Arms, *Or, a Croſs engrail'd Gules.*

98. *Thomas St. Leger* of *Ottringden*, was Sheriff the 20th Year. He died without Iſſue-Male.

99. *Nicholas Potin* of *Queen's-Court* in *Oſpringe*, was Sheriff the 21ſt Year of *Richard* the IId. But he had not the Fee-ſimple of *Queen's-Court*, but only a Leaſe from *Nicholas*, Son to Sir *Nicholas Loveyne.*

100. *John Boteler*, who married the only Daughter and Heir of *Richard Feverſham*; was Sheriff of *Kent*, in the 22d Year of *Richard* the IId, whoſe only Daughter and Heir married *John Martin*, one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*; and who lies buried in *Graveny* Church in 1436.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* Henry *the* IVth.

K. Hen. 4. 101. *Robert Clifford* of *Bobbing*, Brother of *Richard Clifford*, Biſhop of *London*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 1ſt Year of *Henry* the IVth, and *Robert Saunders* was his Deputy. Arms, *Chekee Or, Azure, a Feſs within a Bordure Gules.*

102. *Thomas Ladelow* was Sheriff the 2d Year of *Henry* the IVth, but dying that Year; *John Digg* of *Diggs-Court* in *Barham*, diſcharged the ſaid Office for the Remainder of the Year. *John Diggs* his Arms, *Gules on a Croſs Argent, 5 Eagles diſplayed Sable.*

103. *Thomas Chich* of the *Dungeon* in *St. Mary Bredmans* Pariſh in *Canterbury*, was Sheriff the 3d Year.

104. *Richard Cliderow* of *Gouldſtanton* in *Aſh* near *Sandwich*, who was conſtituted in the Reign of *Henry* the IVth, Admiral of the Seas from the *Thames* Mouth along the *Saxon* Shore to the *Weſt*; was likewiſe Sheriff the 4th, and Part of the 5th Year; And held his Shrievalty here either now, or during ſome other Time of his being Sheriff; Though he could be here but a Tenant, ſeeing this Eſtate was then ſettled on the Abbey of *Childrens-Langley*. See *Aſh*. Arms, *Argent on a Cheveron Gules, between 3 Eagles ſpread Sable, 5 Annulets* Or. His Principal Seat was at *Little Bethanger.*

Philpot, *p.* 81. *ſaith*, *Sir* Arnold Savage *was Sheriff of* Kent *in the 4th and 9th Years of King* Henry *the* IVth.

105. *Thomas Swinbourn*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 6th Year.

106. *Michael Horn* of *Horn-Place* in *Apuldore*, was Sheriff the 7th Year.

107. *Edward Haut*, of *Hauts Place* in *Petham*, and of *Bourn*, was Sheriff the Eighth Year.

John St. Leger, Eſq; who married *Margery* Heir to the *Donet's* Eſtate at *Silham* in *Rainham* Pariſh, was according to *Philpot*, Sheriff this 9th Year of King *Henry* the IVth. *p.* 280.

108. *William Snaith* of *Addington*, was Sheriff the Ninth Year. But *Philpot*, p. 81. ſaith, Sir *Arnold Savage* was Sheriff this Year; though he affirms the former at *p.* 153.

109. *Reginald Pimp*, of *Pimps Court* in *Eaſt Farleigh*, was Sheriff the Tenth Year. Arms, *Argent, 4 Barrulets Gules, on a Chief Sable, a Bar Nubilee of the Firſt.*

110. *John Darrell* of *Cale-Hill* in *Little Chert*, was Sheriff the Eleventh Year. He was Brother to Sir *William Darrell*, Under-Treaſurer of *England.* Arms, *Azure, a Lion Rampant Or, crown'd Argent.*

111. *William Notbeame* deſcended out of *Suffolk*, was Sheriff the Twelfth Year of *Henry* the IVth, and in the Seventh Year of *Henry* the Vth, was returned amongſt thoſe who did *Portare Arma Antiqua.* His Place of Reſidence was at *Aſh* by *Sandwich.*

112. *William Cheyney* of *Shurland* in *Sheppey* was Sheriff the Thirteenth Year of *Henry* the IVth, in which Year this Prince died. Arms, *Azure 6 Lions Rampant Argent, with a Canton, Ermine, and Gules.*

Sheriffs of Kent *nnder* Henry *the* Vth.

113. *William Cheyney* above-mentioned, continued Sheriff the firſt Year of *Henry* the Vth. K. Hen. 5.

114. *William Clifford* was Sheriff the 2d and 3d Year. *Philpot* ſaith in the 4th Year. And that he married *Eleanor*, Daughter of Sir *Arnold Savage* of *Bobbing*; and ſo came to the Eſtate of the *Savages* there.

115. *William Langley* of *Knowlton*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 4th Year.

116. *John Darrell* of *Cale-Hill*, was Sheriff the 5th Year.

117. *Richard Cliderow*, was Sheriff the 6th Year. Arms, *Argent, 3 Cups Sable within a Bordure.*

118. *John Burgh* was Sheriff the 7th Year. Arms, *Azure 3 Flower de Lis Argent.*

119. *William Haut* of *Hautsbourn*, was Sheriff ſome Part of the 8th, and entirely the 9th Year.

120. *John Darrell* was Sheriff the 10th or laſt Year of *Henry* the Vth.

Sheriffs of Kent *in the Reign of* Henry VI.

121. *John Darrell* of *Cale-Hill*, who was Sheriff when King *Henry* the Vth deceaſed, continued Sheriff in the 1ſt Year of *Henry* the VIth. K. Hen. 6.

122. *William Cheyney* of *Shurland*, was Sheriff the 2d Year. Arms, *Azure 6 Lions Rampant, Argent, a Canton Ermine.*

123. *John Rykeld* of *Eſtingham* in *Frensbury*, near *Rocheſter*, was Sheriff the 2d Year. He was Tenant to the Church of *Rocheſter*; and kept his Shrievalty at *Eſtingham*.

124. *William Clifford* of *Bobbing*, was Sheriff the 4th Year.

125. *William Colepeper* of *Preſton* in *Aylesford*, was Sheriff the 5th Year.

126. *Thomas Ellis* of *Burton* in *Kennington*, was Sheriff the 6th Year. Arms, *Or, on a croſs Sable 5 Creſſants Argent.*

127. *William Scot* of *Scots-Hall* in *Smeth*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 7th Year. He lies buried in *Braborne* Church 1433. Arms, *Argent, within a Border engrailed Gules, 3 Katherine Wheels, Sable.*

128. *John Peche* of *Lullingſton* was Sheriff the 8th Year.

129. *John St. Leger* of *Ulcomb*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 9th Year: And lies buried in *Ulcomb* Church 1442.

130. *John Guldford* of *Halden*, alias *Lambin*, in the Pariſh of *Rolvenden*, was Sheriff the 10th Year.

131. *William Bures* was Sheriff the 11th Year, was Lord of the Manor of *Halſtede*, and lies buried in that Church. He died in 1454.

132 *Richard Woodville* of the *Moat* in *Maidſtone*, was Sheriff the 12th Year. Arms, *Argent, a Feſs and Canton Gules.*

133. *William Clifford* of *Bobbing* and of *Shorn*, was Sheriff the 13th Year.

134. *James Fiennes* (ſecond Son of Sir *William*) of *Kemſing* and *Seal*, was Sheriff of *Kent*, the 14th Year. A great Soldier.

135. *William Manſton* of *Manſton*, of St. *Lawrence* in *Thanet*, was Sheriff alſo this Year, ſaith *Philpot*, p. 388. and kept his Shrievalty there. But I believe it was the next Year after. Arms, *Argent*, 3 *Lions Rampant*, *Or*.

136. *Richard Waller* of *Gromebridge* in *Speldhurſt*, was Sheriff the 16th Year. Arms, *Sable*, 3 *Walnut Leaves Or, between* 2 *Bendlets Argent.*

This Gentleman took *Charles* Duke of *Orleance* Priſoner in the Field, at the Battel of *Agincourt*.

137. *Edward Guldford* of *Halden* in *Rolvenden*, was Sheriff the 17th Year.

138. *Gervas Clifton* was Sheriff the 18th Year. Arms, *Sable ſemi de Cinque Foiles, a Lion Rampant Argent.* He married *Iſabel*, Widow of *William Scot*, Eſq, and reſided on her Jointure at *Brabourn*.

193. *John Yerde* of *Denton* near *Berham*, was Sheriff the 19th Year.

140. *John Warner* of *Votes* or *Foots Crey*, was Sheriff the 20th Year.

141. *William Maries* was Sheriff the 21ſt Year. He was Great Grandſon to *John de Maries* who held the Manor of St. *Mary Crey*; and he himſelf was Eſquire to King *Henry* the Vth, and to *Cardinal Kemp*: And lies interred in *Preſton* Church. He was Owner of the Manor of *Harbilton* in *Harrietſham*. He reſided at *Ufton* in *Tunſtall*.

142. *Thomas Brown*, Knight, was Sheriff the 22d Year. Arms, *Sable*; 3 *Lions Paſſant in Bend double Cotized, Argent.*

He was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* the VIth.

143. *William Crowmer* of *Tunſtall*, was Sheriff the 23d Year. He was Beheaded at *Mile-End* by the Rebels in *Jack Cade*'s Time, and his Head ſet on a Pole, carried about *London* Streets, and at laſt ſet on the Bridge by that of the Lord *Say*, whoſe Daughter he had married. Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between* 3 *Ravens Sable.*

The Hiſtory of this Rebellion of *Cade*'s, being begun and principally carried on in this County, will very properly come in here.

CADE's *Rebellion.*

A. D. 1450. THE Favourers of the Intereſt of the Duke of *York*, raiſed a Commotion in *Kent*, by ſetting up a bold Fellow of this County, one *Jack Cade*, to perſonate Sir *John Mortimer*, Couſin to the Duke of *York*. This Fellow, (who ſome ſay was originally an *Iriſhman*) had formerly been a Servant to one *Dagre* of *Suſſex*: And had the Luck to hold it a little longer than one *Thomas Thany* a Fuller about *Canterbury*; who, in the very Year got a Rabble together in thoſe Parts, in order to raiſe a Rebellion; but the Council hearing of it, before they attempted any Thing, order'd this their *Leader*, whom the Mob called Captain *Blewbeard*, to be ſeized and hanged: On which his Followers all diſperſed.

But *Cade* made himſelf much more conſiderable, and eſcaped the Gallows at laſt. The Author of King *Henry* the VIth's Life, in the compleat Hiſtory of *England*, printed in Three Vol. *Fol.* ſaith he was a Fellow of a Princely Stature and Mien, of a Pregnant Wit, and undaunted Boldneſs; and conſequently was a very proper Engine to work the Deſigns of the Duke of *York*, who on the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Death was aſpiring after the Crown; and no doubt under-hand ſet this Fellow up to aſſume the Name of Sir *John Mortimer*, Brother to the Earl of *March*, who was beheaded in the former Reign.

His Pretence was, to reform the Abuſes of the Government, and the Publick Grievances; the uſual Baits that lure People into Rebellion. By theſe ſpecious Pretences he got great Multitudes to follow him, whom he led to *Blackheath*, and there encamped *Jun.* 1. pillaging all the Countrey round about for near a Month; and yet he aſſumed to himſelf the fine Title of Captain *Mend-all*. While he lay here, he ſummoned the City of *London* to ſend him Arms, Money, and Proviſions, threatning to kill all he could come at, if he were not obeyed. And ſo inſolent was this Pageant, that he ſent Paſſports in this Form:

By this our Writing enſealed, we grant, and will permit truly, That the Archbiſhop of London *C. ſhall come in good Surety and Safeguard to our Preſence, without any Hurt of his Perſon; and ſo avoid from us again at his Pleaſure, with all other Perſons aſſigned at his Dominination with him coming in likewiſe. The Commandment of the Captain of* Kent *ſent unto the Archbiſhop abovesaid for your Inſtruction: Firſt, Ye ſhall charge all* Lombards *and Strangers be-*

ing Merchants, Genoese, Venetians, Florentines, *and others, this Day to draw them together; and to ordain for us the Captain*, 12 *Harnesses compleat of the best Fashion*, 24 *Brigandines*, 12 *Battel-Axes*, 12 *Glaves*, 6 *Horses with Saddles and Bridles compleatly harnessed, and a* 1000 *Marks of ready Money. And if this our Commandment be not observed and done, we shall have the Heads of as many as we can get of them.*

Within this Time the King and Council sent a Message to them, to know their Reasons why they assembled after such a tumultuous Manner: To which Captain *Jack* took upon him to return at present this short Answer: *That their Coming was for no Harm to the King or his Friends, but only to amend and reform Grievances, which the Kingdom groaned under; to chastise such of his Counsellors as oppressed the People; and who, though Flatterers of his Person, yet were Enemies to his Honour; and in fine, their Aim was to amend whatever was amiss, and to make the poor Commons happy.* But as they promised then a longer Account; so they sent soon after Two Papers; one, *A Complaint in the Name of the Commons of* Kent, as the first Paper was entituled: Wherein they said, *It was reported, that* Kent *was to be destroyed, and made a Forest, in Revenge of the Duke of* Suffolk's *Death, in which they had no Hand: That instead of the Nobles of the Blood Royal, meaner Persons were about the King, and in chief Favour with him. That Debts from the Crown were owing to the People: That their Goods were seized under Pretence of Treason, but nothing proved. That the Collectors of the 15th Penny in* Kent, *were oppressed by the Expence of suing out Writs from the* Exchequer, *called* Quorum Nomina, *for the Allowance of the Barons of the Ports: And 'tis now desired, that instead of the Collectors, the Barons themselves may do it at their own Cost. That great Extortion ariseth from the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs farming their Offices: That the said Sheriffs, &c. oppress the Poor, under Pretence of their Hunting: That they return in Names of Inquests into divers Courts, though the Persons were neither summoned nor warned. That the Officers of the Court of* Dover *oppress the People, beyond the Bounds of* Castle-yard, *all over the County. That* Kent *hath not free Elections in chusing Knights of the Shire; Letters have been sent from great Men to Influence their Votes. That the Knights of the Shire took Bribes to chuse the King's Collectors. And lastly, That the poor People are put to great Labour and Cost to attend the Sessions of the Peace all over the County: Therefore they desire it may be alter'd otherwise; and that* Kent *may be divided into Two Parts to make all Attendance easy.*

The other Paper was called, forsooth, *The Requests of the great Assembly in* Kent: Wherein it was desired; *That the King would take in all his Demesnes, and live like a King Royal. That he would remove from him all the Progeny of* Suffolk: *And take in the Duke of* York, Exeter, Buckingham, *and* Norfolk, *and all the Earls and Barons of the Land: That such may be punished as Traitors, who compassed the Duke of* Gloucester's *Death, because by their Means we lost the Duke of* Exeter, *the Cardinal of* Winchester, *the Duke of* Warwick, *&c. That the Green Wax*, King's Bench, *and other Extortions used among the Commons, may be laid down: The way of taking Wheat and other Provisions regulated; the Statute of Labourers repealed, and the Extortioners and false Traitors,* Slug, Cromer, Isley, *and* Robert Est, *brought to Justice.*

These Demands the Council rejected as insolent; and advised the King to raise a Force to subdue the Rebels: On which he would have sent some Forces against them; but the Soldiers declared they would not fight against the Men of *Kent*, who were for amending the Commonwealth.

The Rebels also complaining much against the Lord Chamberlain *Say*, the King sent him to the *Tower*. About Two Days after, the King went in Person against them, with about 15000 good Troops; but they had Notice of their March, and retired into the Woods about *Sevenoke* the Night before. On which the King returned with his Forces to *London*, and by the Queen's Advice, sent Sir *Humphrey Stafford* and his Brother *William* after the Rebels. These Gentlemen obeyed the Orders with more Bravery than Caution; for they attacked them with great Bravery, yet they were over-powered by Numbers, and both the *Staffords*, and several other gallant Gentlemen were killed, and their whole little Army routed. This Victory made *Cade* so insolent, that he put on Sir *Humphrey Stafford*'s Armour and marched towards *London*, and by the Way of *Blackheath* was joined with another Party of Rebels from *Sussex* and *Surrey*; where they all encamped and entrenched themselves; which the King's Army permitted them quietly to do. And now the King sent to them *John Stafford* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, to expostulate and treat with them, and to persuade them to lay down their Arms: *Cade* answered them calmly and cooly, but assured them with his usual Pride, that he would not disperse his Forces unless the King would personally come to him, and grant him his Demands. This frighted the poor King so, that with his Queen, he retired to *Killingworth* Castle in *Warwickshire*, leaving no other Forces in *London*, but just a Guard for the *Tower*, under the Command of the Lord *Scales*, and Sir *Matthew Gough*, a very eminent Soldier. This encouraged *Cade* to march immediately into *Southwark*, where he lodged at the *White Hart* Inn; Prohibiting his Forces all Murder, Rapes, and Robberies; and thereby much endearing himself to the People. The City in the mean Time were in great Consternation, and a difficult Debate was, how they should behave themselves towards him: One Alderman *Horn* a Fishmonger, advised raising a Force and opposing him; but the Generality being for admitting him into *London*, the Lord-Mayor was forced to comply with them, at the Rebels Order, to send *Horn* to *Newgate* (for they had heard of his Advice) and to open the City Gates to receive them. Whither on *July* the 2d, *Cade* marched with his Followers, and as he passed by *London-Stone*, he struck it with his Sword and said, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of* London. At his first Coming into the City, he strictly ordered his Men, to abstain from all manner of Rapine and Violence; and speaking a fair Speech to the Lord-Mayor, marched back again into *Southwark* at Night. But the next Day he came again to the City, sent for Sir *James Fiennes* Lord *Say*, to *Guildhall*, and there ordered him to be arraigned before the Lord-Mayor, and several of the King's Judges: *Say* demanded to be tried by his Peers; but *Cade* thought that would take up too much Time; and therefore without more Delay, took him by Force out of the Court, carried him to the Standard in *Cheapside*, and there barbarously cut off his Head, and putting it on a Pole, made it be carried before him through the Streets: The Body he order'd to be drawn naked through the Town into *Southwark*, and there to be quarter'd. Next he took Sir *James Cromer*, then Sheriff of *Kent*, and who had married Lord *Say*'s Daughter, out of the *Fleet* Prison, carrying him to *Mile-End*, to his Consorts, the *Essex* Rebels, Beheaded him there, and stuck his Head on another Pole: And as he carried these Two Heads through the Streets, he ordered those that bare them, to make them kiss one another, at the Corners and Eminent Places.

And

And having begun with Blood, he went on with Rapine and Plundring in the City; and executed ſeveral Perſons in *Southwark*, out of meer Whimſey, without any apparent Reaſons. Alderman *Horn* got his Life and Liberty for a Bribe of 500 Marks; and many others were forced to compound with *Cade* the ſame way; which now made them wiſh they had at firſt taken *Horn*'s Advice; and contrive to follow it ſtill: And accordingly, when *Cade* was marched into *Southwark*, the next Night, they took Meaſures with Lord *Scales* and Sir *Matthew Gough*, to debar his Return into the City; which they executed ſo well, that they ſecured the Bridge againſt all the Efforts of the Rebels, who attacked it with great Bravery, killing a great many of the Citizens, and among the reſt the Gallant Sir *Matthew Gough*, and firing it in ſeveral Places: And in order to get the more Men, *Cade* had let looſe all the Priſoners out of the *King's-Bench* and *Marſhalſea* Priſons. But the next Day, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the Biſhop of *Winton*, wiſely got a Pardon under the Great Seal, for as many as would lay down their Arms and go Home; and carrying it into *Southwark* it had ſo good an Effect, that moſt of *Cade*'s Followers left him, and ſlunk away to their own Homes. This ſo diſpirited him, that ſending his Goods and Plunder down the River to *Rocheſter*, he marched back into *Kent* by Land; and attempted nothing but to have ſeized *Queenborough* Caſtle; in which miſſing his Aim, he ran away in Diſguiſe into the Woods in *Suſſex*. But 1000 Marks being put upon his Head, he did not hold it long there; for a *Kentiſh* Gentleman, one Mr. *Alexander Iden*, ſeeing him at *Hothfield* in *Suſſex*, attempted to take him; and on his Reſiſtance, ſlew him, and brought his Carcaſe up to *London* in a Cart. And thus ended this bold Impoſtor; who no doubt had, at firſt, ſome ſecret Support and Aſſiſtance, as ſeveral of his Demands to the King do plainly imply.

Soon after this, the King went down into *Kent*, and with great Lenity, only executed a few of the Ringleaders, and pardoned all the reſt, who were concerned in this odd Rebellion.

144. *John Thornbury* of *Feverſham*, was Sheriff the 24th Year.

145. *William Iſley* of *Sundrige*, was Sheriff the 25th Year. Arms, *Ermin a Feſs Gules.*

146. *William Kene*, was Sheriff the 26th Year. He married *Agnes* Widow of *John Taterſall*, and by her had *Wellhall* at *Eltham* in *Kent*, (now the Seat of Mr. *Roper*) where he reſided.

147. *Stephen Slegge*, (*Kilburn* calls him *St. Leger* of *Ulcomb*) of *Wouldham* near *Rocheſter*, was Sheriff the 27th Year. He left 100 Marks towards the Repair of *Wouldham* Church.

148. *Henry Cromer* was Sheriff the 28th Year. *Philpot* ſaith, it was *William Cromer*, who was Beheaded by *Jack Cade*, p. 26. Which I think may paſs for one of the groſſeſt of the many careleſs Miſtakes that Author hath made.

149. *Gervas Clifton* was Sheriff the 29th Year, as he had been 11 Years before.

150 *Robert Horne* of *Horns-Place* in *Apuldore*, was Sheriff the 30th Year. *Kilburn* ſaith, he was of *Kenardington*.

151. *Thomas Ballard* of *Horton* near *Canterbury*, was Sheriff the 31ſt Year.

152. *John Fogge* of *Repton* in *Aſhford*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 32d Year. Arms, *Argent, on a Feſs between 3 Annulets Sable, 3 Mullets of the firſt Pierced.*

153. Sir *John Cheyney* of *Shurland*, and *Patricksburn Cheyney*, was Sheriff the 33d Year.

154. *Philip Belknap* of the *Moat* in *Canterbury*, was Sheriff the 34th Year. Arms, *Azure, on a Bend between 2 Cotizes, Argent, 3 Eagles diſplayed.*

155. *Alexander Iden* of *Weſtwell*, was Sheriff the 35th Year. This Gentleman was the Perſon that killed *Jack Cade*: And married Sir *William Cromer*'s Widow. Arms, *Azure, a Feſs, between 3 cloſed Helmets, Or.*

156. *John Guldford* of *Halden*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 36th Year. He was afterwards Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Edward* the IVth, Knighted at *Richard* the IIId's Coronation, and Privy-Counſellor to *Henry* the VIIth.

157. Sir *Gervas Clifton* of *Canterbury*, was Sheriff the 37th Year. Arms, *Azure, within an Orle of Flowers de Lis, a Lion Rampant Argent.*

158. Sir *Thomas Brown* of *Beckworth* Caſtle in *Surrey*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 38th Year. *Stow* in his Annals mentions one *Thomas Brune*, as Sheriff this Year; which I fancy is the ſame Perſon. *Kilburn* writes him *Bruine*. Arms, *Sable on a Bend double cotized, 3 Lions Paſſant Argent.*

159. *John Scott* of *Scotts-Hall*, Eſq; was Sheriff part of the Year above-mentioned. He was Knighted by King *Edward* the IVth, and in the 12th Year of his Reign was made a Privy-Counſellor, and ſent Ambaſſador to the Dukes of *Britain* and *Burgundy*. He lies buried in *Braborne* Church, 1485.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* Edward IV.

160. *John Iſaack* of *Howlets* in *Patrickshourn*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 1ſt Year of *Edward* the IVth. Arms, *Sable, a Bend Or, on a Canton Siniſter Argent, a Leopards Head Or.* K. Edw. 4.

161. Sir *William Peche* of *Lullingſton*, was Sheriff the 2d and 3d Years, and had likewiſe the Cuſtody of the Caſtle of *Canterbury* annexed to his Office, and a Salary of 40 *l. per Ann.* 2 *Patent. in* 2. E. 4.

162. *John Diggs* of *Diggs-Court* in *Barham*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 4th Year. Arms, *Gules, on a Croſs Argent, 5 Eagles diſplayed, Sable.*

163. *Alexander Clifford* of *Bobbing-Court*, Son of *Lewis Clifford*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 5th Year.

164. Sir *William Haut* of *Hautsbourn*, Son of *William Haut*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *&c.* was Sheriff the 6th Year. Arms, *Or, a Croſs engrailed Gules.*

165. Sir *John Colepeper* of *Pepenbury* or *Pembury*, and *Bedgebury*, was Sheriff the 7th Year.

166. *Ralph St. Leger* of *Ulcumb*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 8th Year.

167. *Henry Ferrers*, of *Chileſmore* and *Tamworth*, in the County of *Warwick*, was Sheriff the 9th Year. He had an Eſtate in *Kent* by his Wife, who was a Daughter of *William Hextall*, of *Eaſt Peckham*, Eſq;

168. *Richard Colepeper*, of *Oxenhoath* in *Little-Peckham*, was Sheriff the 11th Year. Sir *John Scott* was made Lieutenant.

169. *John Brumpton*, of *Preſton* near *Feverſham*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 10th Year.

170. *James Peckham*, of *Yaldham* in *Wrotham*, was Sheriff the 12th Year. Arms, *Sable, a Chevron, Or, between Three Croſs Croſslets Fitchee Argent.*

171. Sir *John Fogge*, of *Repton* in *Aſhford*, was Sheriff the 13th Year.

172. *John Iſley*, of *Sundridge*, Couſin and Heir General of *William Iſley*, who was Sheriff the 25th of *Henry* the VIth, was Sheriff the 14th Year.

173. Sir-

173. Sir *William Haut*, of *Hautsbourn*, was Sheriff the 15th Year. By a Commiſſion of Sewers granted in the 14th of *Edward* the IVth, and mentioned by *Dugdale* in his *Imbanking Page* 48. *Richard Haut* was Sheriff of *Kent* that Year.

174. *John Green*, of *Scadbery* in *Chiſelhurſt*, was Sheriff the 16th Year. Arms, *Gules, a Croſs Croſslet Ermin, within a Bordure Gobong Argent and Sable.*

175. *William Cheyney*, of *Shurland*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 17th Year.

176. *Richard Haut*, of the *Moat* in *Ightham*, younger Brother to Sir *William*, was Sheriff the 18th Year.

177. *Richard Lee*, of *Delce* in *Rocheſter*, was Sheriff the 19th Year. His Father, Sir *Richard*, was Lord-Mayor of *London*.

178. Sir *John Fogge*, of *Repton*, was again Sheriff of *Kent* the 20th Year.

179. Sir *George Brown*, of *Beckworth-Caſtle*, Son of Sir *Thomas Brown*, was Sheriff the 21ſt Year.

180. *Richard Haut*, of the *Moat* in *Ightham*, was Sheriff again the 22d Year.

Sheriffs of Kent *under* Richard III.

K. Rich. 3. 181. Sir *William Haut*, of *Hautsbourn*, that had been Sheriff Twice before in the Time of King *Edward* the IVth, was Sheriff again in the 1ſt Year of King *Richard* the IIId. Part of the Time Sir *Henry Ferrers* ſupplied the Office for him.

182. *John Bamme*, Eſq; of the Manor of *Grench* in *Gillingham*, deſcended from *Adam Bamme*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, was Sheriff the 2d Year. His Daughter *Katherine* ſold the *Grange* in *Gillingham* to *Kemp* and *Wiat*, and *Wiat* afterwards bought *Kemp*'s Moiety.

183. Sir *Robert Brackenbury*, of the *Moat* in *Ightham*, was Sheriff the IIId Year. *Richard Brakenbury*, was Sheriff part of the laſt Year of *Richard* the IIId, and ſtaid in till his Death, and then *Cheyney* came in.

184. *William Cheyney*, Eſq; of *Shurland*, was Sheriff the laſt Year of *Richard* the IIId.

Sheriffs of Kent *under* Henry VII.

K. Hen. 7. 185. *William Cheyney*, of *Shurland*, Eſq; again Sheriff the 1ſt Year.

186. *John Pimpe*, of *Pimps-Court* in *Farleigh* and *Loſe*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 2d Year.

187. Sir *Henry Ferrers*, of *Great-Peckham*, Knight, was Sheriff again in the 3d Year.

188. *Walter Roberts*, of *Glaſtenbury* in *Cranbrook*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 4th Year. Arms, *Azure on a Chevron Argent*, 3 *Mullets Sable.*

189. Sir *William Boleyne*, Knight, of *Hever-Caſtle* and *Seal*, Son of Sir *Jeffery Boleyne*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 5th Year. Arms, *Argent a Chevron Gules inter* 3 *Bulls-heads caped, S. arm'd*; Or.

190. Sir *William Scott*, Son and Heir of Sir *John Scott*, who now built *Scot-hall*, was Sheriff the 6th Year.

191. *John Darrell*, of *Cale-hill*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 7th of *Henry* the VIIth. He was Eſquire of the Body to the King, and Captain of the *Launciers* in his Part of *Kent*. The late Uſurper had taken away his Eſtate, which he now had reſtored to him. His Son, Sir *James Darrell*, was Knighted at *Turwin* by King *Henry* the VIIIth, Captain of *Hames* Caſtle, and Governor of *Guiſnes*.

Thomas Kemp, of *Ollantie*, near *Wye*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 8th Year. Arms, *Gules with a Border Engrailed* 3 *Gules*, Or.

193. Sir *Richard Gulford*, of *Halden*, who was Knighted at *Milford-Haven*, and made *Banneret* at *Black-Heath*, was Sheriff the 9th Year.

194. *John Peche*, of *Lullingſton*, Eſq; who afterwards received the Order of Knighthood, was Sheriff the 10th Year.

In *Perkin Werbeck*'s Impoſture, our Men of *Kent* behaved themſelves very Loyally and Bravely: This Sheriff, Sir *John Peebe*, hindring his Landing there, and taking ſeveral of his Captains Priſoners. And afterwards, when *James Twichet*, Lord *Audley*, Confederated with the *Corniſh* Rebels; the Earl of *Kent*, *George* Lord *Burgavenny*, *John Brook* Lord *Cobham*, Sir *Edward Poynings*, Sir *Richard Gilford*, Sir *Thomas Bourchier*, *William Scot*, Eſq; and this Sheriff above-named, hindred the *Corniſhmen* from coming into their County to get any Aſſiſtance, and forced them to go on towards *London*: They Encamped on *Black-heath*, where the King watched them; and ſent the Earls of *Oxford*, *Eſſex*, and *Suffolk*, Sir *Rice ap Thomas*, and Sir *Humphrey Stanley*, with a large Company of Archers and Horſe, to environ the Hills on the Right and Left, and ſo to deprive them of all Hopes of Flight; and himſelf with a good Army Encamped in St. *George's-Fields*, and lay there on *Friday* Night: The next Morning he ſent the Lord *Dawbeny* to charge them early, who won from them the Bridge of *Deptford-Strand*; and though he was taken Priſoner by them, he was releaſed again, the Rebels beaten, and 2000 of them killed, as *Hollingſhead* ſaith: And the Lord *Audley* was Beheaded on this Account.

195. *John Digge*, of *Digges-Court* in *Berham*, was Sheriff the 11th Year.

196. Sir *James Walſingham*, of *Scadbery* in *Chiſelhurſt*, was Sheriff the 12th of *Henry* the VIIth. Arms, *Cally of 6 Argent and Sable a Feſs Gules.* He kept his Shrievalty at *Little-Davington*.

197. *Lewis Clifford*, of *Bobbing*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 13th Year.

198. *Robert Watton*, of *Boughton-Malherb*, Eſq; afterwards Knighted, and made Comptroller of *Calais*, was Sheriff the 14th Year. Arms, *Argent a Saltier Engrail'd Sable.*

199. *Alexander Colepeper*, of *Bedgebury*, Eſq; in *Goudhurſt*, afterwards Knighted, was Sheriff the 15th Year.

200. *Thomas Iden*, of *Weſtwell*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 16th Year.

201. Sir *William Scot*, of *Scots-Hall*, was again Sheriff the 17th Year.

202. *Ralph St. Leger*, of *Ulcomb*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *Ralph St. Leger*, was Sheriff the 18th Year.

233. *William Cromer*, of *Tunſtal*, Eſq; afterwards a Knight, was Sheriff the 19th Year.

204. *John Langley* of *Knolton*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 20th of *Henry* the VIIth.

205. Sir *Thomas Kempe*, of *Ollantigh*, Knight of the *Bath*, was Sheriff the 21ſt Year.

206. Sir *Alexander Colepeper*, of *Bedgbury*, was again Sheriff the 22d Year.

207. *Henry Vane*, of *Tunbridge*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 23d Year of *Henry* the VIIth. Arms, *Azure* 3 *Gantlets Siniſter*, Or.

208. *Reginald Peckham*, of *Yaldham* in *Wrotham*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 24th Year, in which Year *Henry* the VIIth died, but he kept his Shrievalty at *Harietſham*.

Sheriffs under King Henry VIII.

209. Sir *William Cromer* of *Tunſtall*, Sheriff the 1ſt Year. K. Hen. 8.

210. *James Digge*, of *Digges-Court* in *Beſhan*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 2d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

211. Sir

211. Sir *Thomas Boleyne*, of *Hever* Caſtle, the 3d Year. In the 15th Year of this King, he was made Knight of the Garter, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold; Two Years after, Viſcount *Rochfort*, and in the 21ſt of King *Henry*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*.

212. Sir *Thomas Kempe*, of *Ollantigh* by *Wye*, in the 4th Year. He was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*.

213. Sir *John Norton*, of *Northwood* in *Milton*, in the 5th Year. Arms, *Gules a Croſs Potent Ermine.*

214. Sir *Alexander Colepeper*, of *Bedgebury*, in the 6th Year.

215. *Thomas Cheyney*, of *Shurland*, in the *Iſle of Sheppey*, Eſq; in the 7th Year.

216. Sir *William Scott*, of *Scott-hall*, in the 8th Year.

217. Sir *Thomas Boleyne*, of *Hever* Caſtle, again in the 9th Year.

218. *John Criſpe*, of *Quekes* in *Birchington*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, Eſq; in the 10th Year. Arms, *Vert, on a Chevron Argent Five Horſe-ſhoes.*

219. Sir *John Wiltſhire*, of *Stone* by *Dartford*, in the 11th Year. He was Comptroller of *Calais*.

220. *John Roper*, of St. *Dunſtan's* near *Canterbury*, Eſq; and of *Well-hall* near *Eltham* in the 12th Year. Arms, *Azure and Argent per Feſs, a Pale countercharged, and 3 Roes Heads Eraſed, Or.*

221. *Robert Sondes*, of *Town-Place* in *Throwley*, and of *Sondes-Place* in *Darking* in *Surrey*, in the 13th Year. Arms, *Argent 3 Blackamoors Heads couped between 2 Chevronels Sable.*

222. Sir *John Fogg*, of *Repton in Aſhford*, in the 14th Year.

223. *George Guldeford*, of *Hempſtede* in *Benenden*, Eſq; in the 15th of *Henry* the VIIIth.

224. Sir *William Haut*, of *Hautsbourn*, in the 16th Year.

225. *Henry Vane*, of *Tunbridge*, Eſq; in the 17th Year. He commanded in an Expedition into *Scotland* in this King's Reign.

226. *William Whetenhall*, of *Hextall-Place*, in the 18th Year. Arms, *Vert a bend Ermine.*

227. Sir *John Scott*, of *Scotts-hall*, in the 19th Year.

228. *William Kemp*, of *Ollantigh*, Eſq; in the 20th Year.

229. Sir *Edward Wotton*, of *Boughton Malherbe*, in the 21ſt Year. Arms, *Argent a Saltier engrailed Sable.*

230. *William Walter*, of *Gromebridge* in *Speldhurſt*, Eſq; in the 22d Year. Arms, *Sable, 3 Oak Leaves between 2 beadlets Argent.*

231. Sir *Richard Clement*, of the *Moat* in *Ightham*, in the 23d Year.

232. Sir *William Finch*, of the *Moat* in *Canterbury*, in the 24th Year. Arms, *Azure, a Chevron between 3 Griffins Sable.*

233. *Thomas Roberts*, of *Glaſtenbury* in *Cranebrook*, in the 25th Year.

234. Sir *Thomas Poynings*, of *Weſtenhanger*, in the 26th Year, after Created Lord *Poynings*, but died without Iſſue. Arms, *Barrey of 6 Or, and Vert, with a Bend Gules.*

235. Sir *Edward Wotton*, of *Boughton Malherbe*, in the 27th Year.

236. Sir *Thomas Wiat*, of *Allington* Caſtle, the Father of him that was Beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign, the 28th Year. Arms, *Gules a Chief Azure, a pair of Barnacles Argent.*

237. Sir *William Haut*, of *Hautsbourn*, in the 29th Year.

238. Sir *William Sidney*, of *Penſhurſt*, Knight Banneret, in the 30th Year. Arms, *Or, a Pheon Azure.*

239. Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, of *Ulcombe*, in the 31ſt Year.

240. *Anthony Sondes*, of *Throwley*, Eſq; in the 32d Year.

241. *Reginald Scott*, of *Scots-hall*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 33d of *Henry* the VIIIth.

242. Sir *Henry Iſley*, of *Sondridge* and *Farningham*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 34th of *Henry* the VIIIth.

243. Sir *Humphrey Stile*, of *Langley Park* in *Bekenham*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 35th of *Henry* the VIIIth. Arms, *Sable, a Feſs Engrail'd frettee between 3 Flower-de-Lis, Or.*

244. Sir *John Fogg*, of *Repton* in *Aſhford* was Sheriff of *Kent* the 36th of *Henry* the VIIIth.

245. Sir *Percival Hart*, of *Lullingſtone*, Knight, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 37th of *Henry* the VIIIth.

246. *Henry Criſpe*, of *Quekes* in *Birchington*, Knight, in the *Iſle of Thanet*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 38*th* of *Henry* the VIIIth; was afterwards Knighted, and was uſually called *Regulus Inſulæ*; the little King of *Thanet*.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* Edward VI.

247. *William Sidley*, of *Scadbury* in *South-Fleet*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 1ſt of *Edward* the VIth. Arms, *Azure a Feſs Vary between 3 Goats-Heads eraſed Argent Attired, Or.* K. Edw. 6.

248. Sir *George Harper*, of *Sutton-Valence*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 2d of *Edward* the VIth. Arms, *Sable, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure engrailed Gules.*

249. *Thomas Colepepper*, of *Bedgebury* in *Goudherſt*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 3d of *Edward* the VIth.

250. Sir *Thomas Wiat* of *Allington* Caſtle, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 4th of *Edward* the VIth.

251. Sir *Henry Iſley*, of *Sundridge*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 5th Year of *Edward* the VIth.

252. Sir *John Guldford*, of *Hemſteed* in *Benenden*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 6th of *Edward* the VIth.

Sheriffs of Kent *under Queen* Mary.

253. Sir *Robert Southwell*, of *Merworth*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 1ſt Year of Queen *Mary*, and behaved himſelf very handſomely againſt Sir *Thomas Wiat*, and ſuch as roſe up in Rebellion with him. The Occaſion and Story of which, here follows. Q. Mary.

Sir Thomas Wyat's *Rebellion in the Firſt of Queen* Mary.

THE Queen's Propoſal of a Match with *Philip*, was very diſtaſteful to many of the Nobility, and ſo odious to the Commons, that ſome of them reſolved to oppoſe it by Arms, and confederated accordingly. Sir *Peter Carew* undertook to raiſe the *Corniſh* Men; but on the Diſcovery of the Deſign fled for *France*. The Duke of *Suffolk* undertook to raiſe the Midland Counties. Of this Conſpiracy was Sir *Thomas Wiat* of *Kent*, who hearing in that County, that a certain Lady, very dear to him, was committed to the *Fleet* by the Council, preſently imagined all their Plot was diſcovered, and ſo thought it beſt to notify to his Correſpondents, that he immediately deſigned to take Arms. And accordingly on *Jan.* 25. 1553. he, and Mr. *Thomas Iſley*, with others, roſe at *Maidſtone*, declared publickly againſt the Queen's Marriage, and ſummoned all true *Engliſhmen* to join with them againſt it. Next they marched

to *Rocheſter*, where Sir *George Harper* joined him: They broke up the Bridge, and fortified the *Eaſt-Part* of the Town, and there lay expecting more to join them. They permitted all Paſſengers to paſs freely to and fro, only diſarming ſuch as they did not like, but plundered none. In the mean Time Sir *Anthony Iſley*, *Anthony Knevet*, Eſq; and his Brother, *William Knevet*, were raiſing Forces in *Weſt Kent*, which put forth the like Declarations at *Aſhford*, and at *Milton*, and in ſome other Places. *Chriſtopher Roper*, Eſq; and *Tuck* and *Darell*, Juſtices of the Peace, for oppoſing theſe Proceedings, were ſeized by the Rebels, and brought to *Rocheſter* to *Wiat*, where they were detained Priſoners.

Wiat wrote to Sir *Robert Southwell*, Sheriff of *Kent* then, to engage the Lord *Bergavenny* in his Intereſt; but both that Noble Lord, Sir *Robert*, and one *George Clerk*, aſſembled a Force againſt him; and marching to *Malling*, there publiſhed a Declaration againſt him, and his Cauſe. On the other Hand, *Iſley*, and the *Knevets*, proclaimed at *Tunbridge* the Sheriff, the Peer, and *Clerk*, all Traitors to the Government. In the mean Time the Queen ſent a Trumpet to *Wiat*, who not being ſuffered to paſs the Bridge at *Rocheſter*, delivered his Meſſage at the Bridge-End; which was, that all ſhould have Pardon, who would lay down their Arms in Twenty Four Hours, and depart Home.

The Lord *Bergavenny*, and the Sheriff, having Notice that *Iſley*, the *Knevets*, and Five Hundred Men out of the *Wild*, lay at *Sevenoke*, and deſigned next Morning to march to *Wiat*'s Aid againſt the Duke of *Norfolk*, who was got to *Graveſend* with Five Hundred White-Coats; they marched early with about Five Hundred Gentlemen and Yeomen to *Wrotham-Heath*; where hearing the Enemies Drums, they purſued them to *Barrow-Green*, but could not get Sight of them, becauſe they left the uſual Road. But at length they came up with them, in a Place call'd *Blackſole-Field*, in *Wrotham-Pariſh*, and routed them entirely. So that Sir *Henry Iſley* fled to *Hantſhire*, and Sir *George Harper* with much ado got to *Rocheſter* to *Wiat*; about Sixty were taken Priſoners, and many killed; for they purſued them near Four Miles, as far as *Hartley-Wood*. The next Day *Harper* left *Wiat*, and went in to the Duke of *Norfolk*; who on *Monday*, *January* the 29th, march'd to *Stroud*, preparing his Canon to attack the Bridge. But juſt then he had Notice that *Brett*, and Five other Captains, who commanded the *White-Coats*, and who had dropt ſhort on the Hill, had declared for *Wiat*, on which the Duke and his Companies of Guards manfully march'd off and ſhifted for themſelves. Sir *Thomas Wiat* marched out to meet his new Friends, and there found the faithful Sir *Thomas Harper* amongſt them, who had only gone into the Duke to betray him, and to make the *Londoners* Revolt.

Soon after this, the Duke of *Suffolk* retires from *Sbene* into *Leiceſterſhire*, and there raiſes Forces for the Cauſe eſpouſed by *Wiat*; but attempting to ſeize on *Coventry*, was taken.

January 30. *Wiat* marches with Six Pieces of Canon to Beſiege *Couling* Caſtle, belonging to the Lord *Cobham*, which he did not ſtay to take; but after breaking down the Wall, and the Gate, and having ſome Diſcourſe with the Lord *Cobham*, marched that Night to *Graveſend*. The next Day he went to *Dartford* with his Troops, where he had a long Conference with Sir *Edward Haſtings*, and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, both Privy-Counſellors, who acquainted the Queen with their Pretences and Demands. Her Majeſty, alarmed at their approaching ſo near *London*, made a Speech to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, in the *Guild-Hall*, in which ſhe excuſes her intended Marriage, and charges *Wiat* with other Deſigns, as of ſeizing her Perſon, coming to Rob, Plunder, *&c.* After this ſhe raiſes Forces immediately to oppoſe the Rebels under the Command of the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Wiat, with Fourteen Enſigns, comes on to *Deptford-Bridge*, and there ſtaid a whole Day. On *Saturday* following, being Four Thouſand Strong, he march'd very early to *Southwark*, and would have paſſed the *Bridge*, but found the Gate ſhut againſt him; on which he began to Entrench at the *Bridge-Foot*, and Planted Two Pieces of Cannon to batter the Gate. Within, the Lord Admiral *Howard*, with the Lord-Mayor, Sir *Thomas White*, cut down the *Draw-Bridge*, and let it fall into the *Thames*, and raiſed Forts with Cannon againſt the Enemy: All which *Wiat* having ſeen himſelf, from the Leads of a Houſe, he told his Aſſociates there was now no getting into the City that way.

By this Time the Lord *Warden* was got to *Rocheſter* with a good Force both of Horſe and Foot, and leaving the Lord *Bergavenny* with them, he rode to the Queen for her Commands.

In the mean while, good Guard was kept on the *Bridge*, ſo that *Wiat* could not force his way into the City, and he was diſpirited to find he had not Friends enow to invite and find him a Way in: The Troops at *Rocheſter* were on his Back, and he knew not well which way to turn himſelf: But *February* 6. in the Morning, he march'd from *Southwark* towards *Kingſton* Bridge, where he arrived about Four in the Afternoon, and found about Thirty Foot of the Bridge cut away; but he hired a Barge and got over his Men; and while they refreſhed themſelves in the Town, he got the Bridge ſo mended, that by Eleven at Night he paſſed his Ordnance and Carriages over it, and marched directly for *London*; where 'tis thought he hoped to have arrived before Day, to have ſurprized the Court. But ſtaying by the way for one of his great Guns, which was Diſmounted by the breaking of the Carriage, his Coming was diſcovered, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, with a good Force, was ready to receive him in St. *James's-Fields*, beſide *Weſtminſter*.

His Horſe were commanded by the Lord *Clinton*. As ſoon as *Wiat*'s little Army came in Sight, being now not above Five Hundred, they were Canonaded by that of the Queen, but without much Damage. But however, *Wiat* not being able to advance in the direct Road, without manifeſt Diſadvantage, when he came to the *Park-Corner*, part of his Troops began to take the lower Way, which being perceived by the Queen's Horſe, they immediately charged them, cut them off from the main Body, and drove many of them towards *Brandford*. Some paſſed on, on the Back-Side of St. *James's*, towards *Weſtminſter*, and thence to *White-Hall*, but finding the Court Gates ſhut, they ſhot into the Windows, Gardens, *&c.* and then went forward to follow *Wiat*, who had made his way directly for *London*; but they were diſperſed at *Charing-Croſs* by ſome Troops which the General had ordered there to defend the Court. *Wiat*, as was ſaid, got by the General's Troops, and marched into *London* as far as the *Bell-Savage-Inn* on *Ludgate-Hill*; but finding there, much contrary to his Expectation and Hopes, the Gates ſhut, and ſtrongly guarded againſt him, he retired towards *Temple-Bar*,

with not above Two Hundred People with him, the reſt having deſerted him, when they ſaw that none of the Citizens came in to aſſiſt him.

Here he ſtood ſtaring and muſing, till one Sir *Maurice Berkley* (*a*) riding by, perſuaded him to go to Court and yield himſelf to the Queen; which Advice he followed, and getting up behind Sir *Maurice*, rode to *White-Hall*, and offered himſelf a Priſoner. He was ſoon ſent to the *Tower*, and Proclamation iſſued out, forbidding any one on Pain of Death, to harbour any of *Wiat*'s Aſſiſtants; and Twenty Pair of *Gallows* were ſet up in ſeveral Places of the City, (becauſe the *White-Coat-Citizens* had Revolted to him) on which were hanged above Fifty of the Rebels. And *April* the 11th following, Sir *Thomas Wiat* was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*.

Wiat, out of hopes of a Pardon, had accuſed the Princeſs *Elizabeth* of being in his Conſpiracy; but he denied it ſolemnly at the Place of Execution.

254. *William Roper*, of *Well-hall* in *Eltham*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 1ſt and 2d of Queen *Mary*.

255. Sir *Thomas Kemp*, of *Ollantie* near *Wye*, was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 3d Year of Queen *Mary*. Part of his Year was ſupplied for him by *Thomas Moile*, Eſq;

256. *George Vane*, of *Badſell*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 4th of Queen *Mary*.

257. *Thomas Watton*, of *Boughton Malherb*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 5th of Queen *Mary*.

Sheriffs of Kent *under Queen* Elizabeth.

Q. Eliz. 258. *Thomas Watton*, of *Boughton Malherb*, was Sheriff part of the 1ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*; the Remainder of which was ſupplied by *Nicholas Criſpe*, Eſq; who kept his Shrievalty at *Grimſgill* in *Whitſaple*.

259. Sir *Warham St. Legar*, of *Ulcomb*, was Sheriff the 2d of Queen *Elizabeth*: but *Philpot*, *Page* 365, ſaith, *Nicholas Criſp*, Eſq; was Sheriff this 2d Year, and held his Shrievalty at *Grimſgill* in *Whitſaple*.

260. *John Tuſton*, of *Hothfield* in *Kent*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 3d of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms, *Sable an Eagle diſplay'd Ermin, a Bordure Argent*.

261. *Richard Baker*, of *Siſingherſt* in *Cranebrook*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 4th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms, *Azure a Feſs Or, between 3 Swans Heads eraſed beaked Gules*.

262. Sir *Thomas Walſingham*, of *Scadbury* in *Chiſleherſt*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

263. Sir *Thomas Kemp*, of *Ollantie*, was again Sheriff of *Kent* the 6th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

264. *John Mayney*, of *Bidenden*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 7th Year; but dying before it was expired, *William Iſley* ſupplied the Remainder.

265. *John Sidley*, of *Southfleet*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 8th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

266. *William Cromer*, of *Tunſtall*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 9th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

267. *John Brown*, of *Reynolds* in *Horton Kerbie*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms, *Azure a Cheveron between 3 Eſcalops Or, within a Bordure engrailed Gules*.

268. *Edward Iſaac*, of *Patrickbourn*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 11th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

269. *John Lennard*, of *Chevening*, Eſq; was Sheriff the 12th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms, *Or on a Feſs Gules, Three Flowers-de-Lis of the Firſt*.

270. *Walter Mayney*, of *Spilfill* in *Stapleherſt*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms, *Per pale Argent and Sable, 3 Chevrons, and as many Cinque Foils counterchanged*.

271. Sir *Thomas Vane*, of *Badſell*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

272. *Thomas Willoughby* of *Boreplace* in *Chidingſtone*, Eſq; was Sheriff of *Kent* the 15th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms *Or Fretty Vert*.

273. Sir *James Hales*, of the *Dungeon* without *Canterbury*, was Sheriff of *Kent* the 16th of Queen *Elizabeth*. Arms, *Gules 3 Arrows Or, Headed and Feathered Argent*.

274. *John Tuſton*, of *Hothfield*, Eſq; in the 17th Year.

275. Sir *Thomas Scott*, of *Scots-hall*, in the 18th Year.

276. *Edward Boys*, of *Fredville* in *Nonington*, Eſq; in the 19th Year. Arms, *Or a Griffin Sergreant Sable within 2 Bordures Gules*.

277. *Thomas Watton*, of *Boughton Malherb*, Eſq; in the 20th Year.

278. *Thomas Vane*, of *Badſell* in *Tudely*, Eſq; in the 21ſt Year.

279. *Thomas Sonds*, of *Throwly*, Eſq; in the 22d Year.

280. Sir *George Hart*, of *Lullington*, was Sheriff the 23d Year. Arms, *Party per Chevron Gules and Azure 3 Stags tripping, Or*.

281. Sir *Richard Baker*, of *Siſinghurſt*, in the 24th Year.

282. *Juſtinian Champneis*, of *Halls-Place* in *Boxley*, Eſq; in the 25th Year. Arms, *Per pale Argent and Sable, a Lion Rampant within a Bordure Engrail'd Counterchanged*.

283. Sir *Michael Sonds*, of *Town-Place* in *Throwly*, Knight, in the 26th Year.

284. *William Cromer*, of *Tunſtall*, Eſq; in the 27th Year.

285. Sir *James Hales*, of the *Dungeon* in *Canterbury*, in the 28th Year.

286. *John Phineux*, of *Haw-Court* in *Herne*, in the 29th Year. Arms, *Vert a Chevron between 3 Eagles diſplay'd, Or*.

287. *Richard Hardres*, of *Hardreſs*, Eſq; in the 30th Year.

288. *William Sidley*, of *Southfleet*, Eſq; in the 31ſt Year.

289. *Thomas Willoughby*, of *Bore-Place* in *Chiddingſtone*, Eſq; in the 32d Year.

290. *Sampſon Lennard*, of *Chevening*, Eſq; in the 33d Year.

291. *Robert Bing*, of *Wrotham*, Eſq, in the 34th Year. Arms, *Quarterly Sable and Argent, a Lion Rampant in the firſt Quarter of the Second*.

292. *Michael Sonds* of *Throwley*, Eſq; in the 35th Year.

293. Sir *Edward Wotton*, of *Boughton Malherbe*, in the 36th Year.

294. *Thomas Palmer*, of *Wingham*, Eſq; in the 37th Year. Arms, *Or, 2 Bars Gules charged with 3 Trefoils ſlipt, in Chief a Greyhound Current Sable*.

295. Sir *Moile Finch*, of *Eaſtwell*, in the 38th Year. Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between 3 Griffins paſſant Sable*.

296. *Thomas Kemp*, of *Allantie* in *Wye*, Eſq; in the 39th Year.

297. *Martin Bornham*, of *Hallingbourn*, Eſq; in the 40th Year. Arms, *Sable a Croſs Engrailed between 4 Creſſants Argent*.

298. *Roger Twiſden*, of *Fortune-hall* in *Great-Peckham*, Eſq; in the 41ſt Year. Arms, *Gyrony of 4, Argent and Gules a Saltier between as many Croſslets, all Counterchanged*.

299. *John Smith*, of *Oſtenhanger* in *Stanford*, Eſq; in the 42d Year. Arms, *Azure a Chevron engrailed between 3 Lions Paſſant, Or*.

300. *Thomas Scott*, of *Scots-hall*, Eſq; in the 43d Year.

301. Sir

(*a*) Dr. Burnet *ſaith a Herald apprehended him at* Temple-Bar.

301. Sir *Peter Manwood* of St. *Stephens* near *Canterbury*, in the 44th Year. Arms, *Sable*, 2 *Pullets Or, in a Chief of the 2d, a Demi-Lion of the firſt.*

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* James.

302. Sir *Peter Manwood* of St. *Stephens*, in the 1ſt Year.

303. Sir *James Cromer* of *Tunſtall*, in the 2d Year.

304. Sir *Thomas Baker* of *Siſingherſt*, in the 3d Year.

305. Sir *Moil Fince* of *Eaſtwell*, married *Elizabeth* only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Henneage*, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. She in her Widowhood was created by King *James* the Iſt, Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*; and after by King *Charles* Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, with the Entailment of both Titles on the Iſſue-Male of her Body. In the 4th Year.

306. Sir *Norton Knatchbull* of *Margham*. Arms, *Azure*, 3 *Croſslets Fitchee, between* 2 *Bendlets, Or.* In the 5th Year.

307. Sir *Robert Edolph* of *Hinxhill*, in the 6th Year. Arms, *Ermine, on a Bend Sable*, 3 *Cinque Foils, Argent.*

308. Sir *Edward Hales* of *Woodchurch*, in the 7th Year.

309. Sir *William Withens* of *Southend* in *Eltham*, in the 8th Year.

310. Sir *Nicholas Gilborne* of *Charing*, in the 9th Year. Arms, *Azure, a Bordure Or, on a Chevron of the 2d*, 3 *Roſes proper.*

311. Sir *Maximilian Daliſon* of *Halling* near *Rocheſter*, in the 10th Year. Arms, *Gules*, 3 *Creſcents, Or, a Canton Ermin.*

312. Sir *William Steed* of *Steed-Hill* in *Harrietſham*, in the 11th Year. Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between* 3 *Bears Heads Sable, muzled and couped.*

313. Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Hautsbourne*, in the 12th Year. Arms, *Ermine, on a Chief Azure*, 3 *Lions Rampant, Or.*

314. Sir *Edward Filmer* of *Eaſt-Sutton*, in the 13th Year. Arms, *Sable* 3 *Bars, and as many Cinquefoils in Chief, Or.*

315. Sir *Edwin Sandies* of *Northbourn*, in the 14th Year. Arms, *Or, a Feſs dancetty between* 3 *Croſslets Gules.*

316. *William Beſwick* of *Spelmonden* in *Horſmonden* Eſq; in the 15th Year. Arms, *Gules*, 6 *Beſants, a Chief, Or.*

317. *Gabriel Liveſey* of *Hollingbourn*, Eſq; in the 16th Year. Arms, *Argent, a Lion Rampant Gules between* 3 *Trefoils, Vert.*

318. Sir *Thomas Norton* of *Bobbing* and *Northwood* in *Milton*, in the 17th Year.

319. *Edward Scott* of *Scots-Hall*, Eſq; in the 18th Year.

320. Sir *John Sidley*, Baronet, of the *Friers* in *Aylesford* in the 19th Year.

321. Sir *Thomas Roberts* of *Glaſſenbury* in *Cranebrook*, Baronet, in the 20th Year.

322. Sir *George Fane* of *Burſton* in *Hunton*, in the 21ſt Year.

323. Sir *John Hayward* of *Hollingbourn*, in the 22d Year. Arms, *Or, a Bull's Head Caboſhed, between* 3 *Mullets, Sable.*

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* Charles.

Folio's *in the Recognizance Book of the* Exchequer.

324. Sir *Thomas Hamon* of *Bearſted*, in the 1ſt Year. Arms, *Argent, on a Chevron engrailed between* 3 *Martlets.*

325. Sir *Iſaac Sidley* of *Great Chart*, Knight and Baronet, in the 2d Year.

326. *Baſil Dixwell* of *Folkſtone*, Eſq; in the 3d Year. Arms, *Argent, a Chevron, Gules, between* 3 *Flower de Lis, Sable.*

327. Sir *Edward Engham* of *Goodneſton*, in the 4th Year. Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between* 3 *Bulls, Sable, on a Chief, Gules, a Lion Paſſant Guardant, Or.*

328. Sir *William Champion*, or *Campion*, of *Combwell* in *Goudherſt*, in the 5th Year.

329. *John Brown* of *Singleton* in *Great Chart*, in the 6th Year.

330. Sir *Robert Lewknor* of *Acris*, in the 7th Year. Arms, *Azure*, 3 *Chevronells, Argent.*

331. *Nicholas Miller* of *Horſnells-Crouch* in *Wrotham*, Eſq; in the 8th Year.

332. Sir *Thomas Stiles* of *Wateringbury*, in the 9th Year. Arms, *Sable, a Feſs Or, fretted Sable, between* 3 *Flower de Lis, Or.*

333. Sir *John Baker* of *Siſingherſt*, in *Cranebrook*, in the 10th Year.

334. *Edward Chowt* of *Surrenden* in *Betherſden*, in the 11th Year. Arms, *Gules, within an Orle of Mullets*, 3 *Swords Bar-wiſe, Or.*

335. Sir *William Colepeper* of *Preſton* in *Alresford*, Baronet, in the 12th Year.

336. Sir *George Sonds* of *Leeze-Court* in *Shelvich*, in the 13th Year.

337. Sir *Thomas Henley* of *Courſeborne* in *Cranebrook*, in the 14th Year. Arms, *Paly bendy Gules and Azure*, 8 *Martlets, Or*, 3, 2, 3.

338. Sir *Edward Maſters* of *Eaſt-Langdon*, in the 15th Year. Arms, *Azure, a Feſſe Crenelle between* 3 *Griffins Heads erazed, Or.*

339. *David Polhill* of *Otford*, Eſq; in the 16th Year. Arms, *Argent, on a Bend Azure*, 3 *Croſs Croßlets, Or.*

340. *James Hugiſon* of *Lingſted*, Eſq; in the 17th Year. Arms, *Argent, a Tree with* 2 *Boars Sable erected againſt it.*

341. Sir *William Brockman* of *Bithborough* in *Newington Bellhouſe*, in the 18th Year. Arms, *Or, a Croſs Patee fitchee Sable; on a Chief of the 2d, Three Flowers de Lis of the firſt.*

Put out by the Parliament, after a few Months.

342. Sir *John Honywood* of *Evington-Court* in *Elmeſted*: Put in by the Parliament. Arms, *Argent, a Chevron between* 3 *Falcons Heads, eraſed, Azure.*

He continued in the Office to the End of the 20th Year of King *Charles* the Iſt.

343. Sir *John Rayney* of *Wrotham*, Baronet, in the 21ſt Year.

344. Sir *John Henden* of *Bidenden*, in the 22d Year. Arms, *Argent, a Lion Paſſant between* 3 *Eſcollops, Or.*

345. Sir *Stephen Scot* of *Hays* by *Bromley*, in the 23d Year.

346. *George Selby* of the *Moat* in *Ightham*, Eſq; in the 24th Year. Arms, *Barrey of* 8 *Pieces, Or and Sable.*

In which Year King *Charles* was murdered.

Sheriffs ſince the Death of King Charles.

347. *Henry Criſp* of *Quekes* in *Birchington*, Eſq; was Sheriff Part of the Years 1649, 1650; but becauſe of his Age and Indiſpoſition, his Office was ſupplied by Sir *Nicholas Criſp* his Son.

348. *George Curtis* of *Chart* by *Sutton*, Eſq; Arms, *a Chevron between* 3 *Bulls Heads, Sable.* Part of 1650, and 1651.

349. *Thomas Floyde* of *Gore-Court* in *Olham*, Eſq;. Arms, *Gules*, 3 *Helmets, Argent.* Part of 1651, and 1652.

350. *Bernard Hide*, of *Bore-Place* in *Chidingſtone* Eſq;. Part of 1652, and 1653.

351. Sir *John Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*, Part of 1653, and 1654.

352. Sir *Humphrey Tufton* of the *Moat* by *Maidſtone*, Part of 1654, and 1656.

353. Sir *Michael Livesey*, Baronet, of *East Church* in *Stepney*. Arms, *Argent, a Lion Rampant, Gules, between 3 Trefoils slipt Vert.* Part of 1655, and 1656.

And he was Sheriff again, Part of 1656, and 1657.

354. *Charles Bolles* of *Chatham*, Esq; 1658.

For the Year 1659, *Non Invent.*

355. Sir *Robert Austin*, Bar. of *Hall-Place* of *Bexley*, 1660, and 1661.

357. *David Polhill*, Esq; of *Cheapsted Place*, 1662.

358. *Nicholas Toke*, Esq; of *Great Chart*, 1663.

359. *Thomas Biggs*, Esq; 1664.

360. Sir *John Beal*, Bar. of *Farningham*, 1665.

361. Sir *Humphrey Miller*, Esq; Bar. of *Oxenheath*, 1666.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* Charles II.

362. Sir *William Leach*, Knight, of *Westrum*, in the 18th Year.

363. Sir *John Williams*, Baronet, of *Elam*, in the 19th Year.

364. *Robert Jaques*, Esq; of *Elmeston*, in the 20th Year.

365. Sir *John Darell*, Knight, of *Cade-Hall* in the 21st Year.

366. Sir *William Hugesson*, Knight, of *Provender*, in the 22d Year.

367. *John Twisleton*, Esq; of *Dartford*, in the 23d Year.

368. Sir *Bernard Hyde*, Knight, of *Sandwich*, in the 24th Year.

369. *Thomas Gomeldon*, Esq; of *Selling*, in the 25th Year.

370. *Francis Vanaker*, Esq; of *Erith*, in the 26th Year.

371. Sir *John Cutler*, Kt. and Bar. of *Deptford*, in the 27th Year.

372. *Thomas Cadewell*, Esq; of *Rounden*, in the 28th Year.

373. Sir *Richard Betteson*, Kt. and Bar. of *Chisleherst*, in the 29th Year.

And he was Sheriff also the Year following.

374. *Ralph Petley*, Esq; of *Riverhead*, in the 31st Year.

375. *George Etkins*, Esq; of *Gravesend*, in the 32d Year.

376. *Archibald Clenkard*, Esq; of *Sutton*, in the 33d Year.

And he was Sheriff also the Two Years following.

377. *William Rooke*, Esq; of *Canterbury*, in the 36th Year.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* James II.

Quer. Primo Jac. II. no Sheriffs in the *Recogn. Book* in the *Exchequer*: But in *Secundo, & Tertio*, we find Sir *William Rook*; so I suppose he held those Three Years successively.

378. Sir *William Rooke*, Knight, of *Canterbury*, in the 3d Year.

379. Sir *Robert Filmer*, Bar. of *Sutton*, in the 4th Year.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* William III.

380. *Thomas Adrian*, Esq; of *Bifrons* in the Parish of *Bridge*, in the 1st Year.

381. Sir *Harry Palmer*, Bar. of *Wingham*, in the 2d Year.

382. Sir *John Marsham*, of the *Moat* near *Maidstone*, in the 3d Year.

383. Sir *Nicholas Toke*, Kt. of *Great Chart*, in the 4th Year.

384. *Edmund Davenport*, Esq; of *Greensted Green*, in the 5th Year.

385. *William Cage*, Esq; of *Bersted*, in the 6th Year.

386. *Solomon Hougham*, Esq; of St. *Paul's Canterbury*, in the 7th Year.

387. *Richard Goodhugh*, Esq; of *Tunbridge*, in the 8th Year.

388. *George Childrens*, Esq; of *Tunbridge*, in the 9th Year.

389. *John Amherst*, Esq; of *East-Farleigh*, in the 10th Year.

390. *William Woodgate*, Esq; of *Chillingstone*, in the 11th Year.

391. *Isaac Loader*, Esq; of *Deptford*, in the 12th Year.

392. *Bowyer Henley*, Esq; of *Ottum*, in the 13th Year.

Sheriffs of Kent *under Queen* Anne.

393. *Thomas Golding*, Esq; of *Leybourn-Castle*, in the 1st Year.

394. Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, Bar. of *Preston* Hall of *Aylesford*, in the 2d Year.

395. Sir *Edward Betteson*, Kt. of *Scadbury* of *Chisleherst*, in the 3d Year.

396. *Snelling Thomas*, Esq; of *Deptford*, in the 4th Year.

397. *Percival Hart*, Esq; of *Luddingstone-Castle*, in the 5th Year.

398. *James Codd*, Esq; of *Watringbury*, in the 6th Year.

Who died before he executed the Office, and was succeeded by *Stephen Stringer*, Esq; of *Goudherst*.

399. *Stephen Stringer*, Esq; of *Goudherst* in the 6th Year.

400. Sir *Comport Fitch*, Bar. of *Eltham*, in the 7th Year.

401. Sir *Thomas Stiles*, Bar. of *Watringbury*, in the 8th Year.

402. *Humphrey Stiles*, Esq; of *Langley* in *Beckenham*, in the 9th Year.

403. *John Hooker*, Esq; of *Little Peckam*, in the 10th Year.

404. *Leonard Bartholomew*, Esq; of *Rochester*, in the 11th Year.

405. *John Lynch*, Esq; of *Staples*, in the 12th Year.

Sheriffs of Kent *under King* George.

406. *David Polhill*, Esq; of *Cheapsted Place* in *Chevening*, in the 1st Year.

407. *Richard Gee*, Esq; of *Orpington*, in the 2d Year.

408. *Richard Sheldon*, Esq; of *Ballington*, in the 3d Year.

Kentish

Kentiſh *Gentlemen, Barons of the* Exchequer.

ODO, Baron and Juſticiary in King *William* the Iſt, and Part of King *William* the IId's Reign.

Richard de Lucy was twice Baron in King *Henry* the IId's Reign.

Galfrid, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

Godefridus de Lucy, in the 29th and 31ſt Years of King *Henry* the IId.

Hubert Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and *Gilbert* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, 6, 7. King *Richard* I.

Hubert Archbiſhop of *Cant.* 8, 9, 10. King *R.* 1.

Hubert Archbiſhop of *Cant.* 1, 2, 4. King *John*.

Hubert de Burgo, 1, 2. King *H.* 3.

Falcatius de Brent, 6. *H.* 3.

Hubert de Burgo, 7, 8. *H.* 3.

Hubert de Burgo and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, 9, 10. *H.* 3.

Hubert de Burgo, 11, 12, 13. *H.* 3.

Henry Prior of St. *Radegunds* (who was then alſo Treaſurer) and *Nicholas de Criol*, 49 King *H.* 3.

Roger de Northwood and *John de Cobham*, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9. King *E.* 1.

John de Cobham, 10, 11. King *E.* 1.

Roger de Northwood, 12, 13. King *E.* 1.

John de Cobham from 14 to 28, King *E.* 1.

Madox, Exchequer.

A Liſt of ſome Juſtices Itinerants, *or in* Eyre, *anciently ſent into this County.*

THESE were firſt inſtituted by King *Henry* the IId, who divided the Kingdom into Six Diſtricts, and appointed Three Juſtices Itinerants for each Diviſion. Their Commiſſion was very large; but eſpecially they were to hear and determine in ſuch Cauſes as were called *Pleas of the Crown*; ſo that they were ſomething like our preſent Juſtices of Aſſize; but their Authority and Manner of Proceeding was very different. *See* Hovenden, fol. 313.

Juſtices Itinerants *formerly in* Kent.

Gervas de Clinton, and *Henry de Port*, K. *Steph.*

Earl *Geoffrey* and *Richard de Lucy*, 12. *H.* 2.

Abbot of St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*, *William de Lanvalai*, Archdeacon of *Poictiers*, *Guy* the Dean, *Reginald Warren*, and *Henry Fitz-Gerald* the Chamberlain, 16, 17. *H.* 2.

William de Lanvalai, and *Thomas Baſſet*, 21, 22. *H.* 2.

William de Lanvalai (or *Lanval*) *Robert Fitz-Bernard*, *Robert Giffard*, *Roger Fitz-Renfrey*, and *Gervas de Cornhill*, 23. *H.* 2.

Richard Giffard and his Companions, 24. *H.* 2.

Richard Giffard and his Companions, *Ralph* and *William Fitz-Stephen*, *Roger Fitz-Renfrey*, and *Robert Mantell*, 25. *H.* 2.

Hugh Murdac, *Richard de Pechè*, *Michael Belet*, and their Companions, *John* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *Radulfus Brito*, 26. *H.* 2.

Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Rad. Taklin*, *Gilbert de Ambingworth*, *Henry de Cobham*, *John de Heſtling*, *James le Savage*, A. D. 1213.

Martin de Pateſhull, *Richard Duket*, *Matthew Fitzherbert*, *William de Inſula*, 1226.

Stephen de Segrave, *Thomas de Muletone*, *Robert Lexintone*, *William de Inſula*, *Richard de Shardelow*, *William de Raleigh*, 1231.

Henry de Bathonia, *Allan de Watſand*, *William de Welton*, *Reginald de Cobham*, *William Brito*, 1249.

Nicholas de Turri, *William Bonquer*, *William de Eaglefield*, and *Adam de Greinvill*, 1262.

Nicholas de Turri, *Henry de Monteforti*, *Richard de Stanes*, and *Henry de Wolvaſton*, 1268.

Roger de Seyton, and *Rad. de Hengeham*, 1271.

Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *John de Rygate*, *Galfr. de Lukenore*, *William de Northburg*, *William de Hopton*, and *Solomon de Roff*, 1278.

Henry de Staunton, *John Wogan*, *Henry Spigurnell*, *William de Ormsby*, and *John de Mulford*, 1313.

Galfr. de Scrope, *John de Cantebrigg*, *Galfr. de Edenham*, *John de Rudenhall*, and *John Claver*, 1334.

Conſervators of the Peace formerly in KENT.

Theſe, *Philpot* ſaith, were firſt inſtituted by King *Edward* the IIId, and had a large Power and Authority: The Deſign of their Office was to repreſs all Inſurrections, Riots, and Breaches of the Peace, to correct and reſtrain Vagrants, to ſuppreſs Thieves and Out-Laws, *&c.*

Bartholomew de Burgherſt, *Johannes de Iſield*, 1 King *E.* 3.

Bartholomew de Burgherſt, *John de Cobham*, and *John de Iſield*, 3 King *E.* 3.

John de Cobham, and *John de Iſield*, 5 King *E.* 3.

William de Clinton, *John de Cobham*, *John de Segrave*, and *Thomas de Feverſham*, 6 King *E.* 3.

William de Clinton, *John de Cobham*, *Galfred de Say*, *John de Segrave*, *Otho de Grandiſon*, and *Thomas de Feverſham*, 7 King *E.* 3.

John de Cobham, *Thomas de Aldon*, *John de Segrave*, *John de Hampton*, and *William de Reiculvar*, 8 King *E.* 3.

John de Cobham, *Thomas de Aldon*, *Thomas de Brockhall*, and *William de Orlanſton*, 12. King *E.* 3.

John de Cobham, *Thomas de Brockhall*, *Otho de Grandiſon*, and *William de Morant*, 18 King *E.* 3. In which Year a Statute was made appointing Two or Three *Wardens* of the Peace in every County.

Galfrid de Say, *William de Thorp*, *Otho de Grandiſon*, *Arnold de Savage*, *Stephen de Valoigns*, and *William de Norton*, 29 King *E.* 3.

Galfrid de Say, *William de Norton*, *William de Thorpe*, and *Thomas de Ludelow*, 31 King *E.* 3.

Roger de Mortuomare, Earl of *March*, Lord Warden and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle; *William de Thorpe* a Judge, *Radulphus de Spigurnell*, *William de Norton*, a Judge, *Stephen de Valoigns*, *Thomas de Lodelow*, and *Willielmus Warner*, 32. King *E.* 3.

About Two Years after, a Statute was made, appointing in every County one Lord, and with him Three or Four of the moſt principal Men of the Shire, and Three or Four Perſons Learned in the Law, to act as Juſtices of the Peace: And in the Firſt Commiſſion purſuant to this Act, theſe Perſons were appointed for this Office in the County of *Kent*:

Sir *Robert Herle*, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, *John de Cobham*, *Roger de Northwood*, *Ralph de Fremingham*, *Thomas de Lodelow*, *Robert Vinter* of *Vinters* in *Boxley*; *John Barrey* of *Sevington*; *Thomas Hartredge*, of *Hartredge* in *Cranebrook*.

In King *Richard* the IId's Reign the Numbers became enlarged: For in his Firſt Year all theſe were named in Commiſſion:

Edmund

Edmund Earl of *Cambridge*, Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle; *John de Cobham*, *Robert Belknap*, a Judge; *Stephen de Valoigns*, *William Horne*, *Thomas de Shardelowe*, a Judge; *Henry de Aſtrie* or *Aſtie*, a Judge; *William Topcliff*, *Nicholas Herring*, *Thomas Garwenton de Well*, *William Tiltombe*, *William Makenade*, *John Francis*, *Thomas Hartedge*, *John de Bird de Smethe*.

Theſe were for the Laths of St. *Auſtin*, *Sheringhope*, *Shipway*, and the Seven Hundreds.

Edmund Earl of *Cambridge*, *John Cobham*, *Robert Belknap*, *Thomas Colepeper*, *Henry Aſtie*, *John Fremingham*, *Jacobus de Peckham*, *Thomas de Shardelow*, *William Topclive*, *Nicholas Herring*, and *William Makenade*.

Theſe were for the Laths of *Aylesford*, *Sutton-at-Hone*, and for the Lowy of *Tunbridge*.

After this, in the 12th and 14th Years of *Richard* the IId, it was prohibited by Act of Parliament, that there ſhould be above Six Juſtices of the Peace in any Commiſſion, beſides the Two Juſtices of Aſſize, and certain Lords, who were aſſigned in the Parliament it ſelf. But in Proceſs of Time the Numbers grew very great; a Liſt of which as they ſtood in the Year 1710, in Imitation of Mr. *Lambard*, I have here annexed, which I wiſh I could have got more perfect, as well as ſeveral others of theſe Liſts; but 'tis as exact as I could obtain it.

BARONETS.

THE Honourable *Edward Watſon*, Eſq; now Lord *Sondes*, of *Lees-Court* near *Feverſham*.
Sir *Heneage Finch*.
Sir *Thomas Palmer* of *Wingham*.
Sir *George Rivers* of *Chafford*.
Sir *Cholmley Deering* of *Surrenden*.
Sir *Thomas Style* of *Watringbury*.
Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Aylesford*.
Sir *Martin Lumley* of *Greenwich*.
Sir *Philip Boteler* of *Teeſton*.
Sir *Thomas Knatchbull* of *Merſham Hatch*.
Sir *William Hardreſs* of *Hardreſs*.
Sir *Samuel Leonard* of *Wickham*.
Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Broom*.
Sir *Robert Marſham*, now Lord *Romney*, of the *Moat* near *Maidſtone*.
Sir *Thomas Hales* of *Beaksbourn*.
Sir *William Honywood*.
Cad. Greſham.
Sir *John Shaw* of *Eltham*.
Sir *Henry Oxenden* of *Wingham*.
Sir *Thomas Twiſden* of *Peckham*.
Sir *Hewet Aucher*.
Sir *Edward Bettiſon* of *Chiſelhurſt*.
Sir *William Langhorn* of *Charlton*.
Sir *Robert Filmer* of *Sutton*.
Sir *Thomas Twiſden de Braborn*.
Sir *Comport Fitch* of *Eltham*.
Sir *George Choute* of *Bethersden*.
Sir *Francis Head* of *Canterbury*.
Sir *Thomas Roberts* of *Glaſſenbury*.
Sir *Richard Sandis*.
Sir *John Stanley*.
Sir *Henry Furneſs* of *Walderſhere*.

KNIGHTS.

SIR *Francis Leigh*.
Sir *Edward Gregory* of *Chatham*.
Sir *Robert Faunce* of *Maidſtone*.
Sir *John Morden* of *Charlton*.
Sir *John Leigh*.
Sir *John Lethullier* of *Lewſham*.
Sir *Richard Haddock*.
Sir *Stafford Fairbourn*.
Sir *William Gyfford* of *Greenwich*.
Sir *Iſaac Newton* of the *Tower*.
Sir *William Jumper* of *Stockbury*.

ESQUIRES.

JOHN Thurborn, Serjeant at Law.
George Stanhope, Dean of *Canterbury*.
Leonard Diggs of *Chillham*.
John Batteley, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.
Henry Lee of *Canterbury*.
William Boyes of *Canterbury*.
George Thorpe of *Canterbury*.
William Delawne of *Sharſtede*.
John Cabett.
Thomas Spratt of *Boxley*.
George Sayers.
John Huggin.
Robert Coney of *Rocheſter*.
John Brewer of *Farleigh*.
Humphrey Stiles of *Beckenham*.
William Broadnox of *Godmerſham*.
Charles Burgrave of *Eſtry*.
Edward Gulſtone of *Farleigh*.
John Caſon of *Wodenſbury*.
Edward Roper of *Wellhall in Eltham*.
William Lambard of *Sevenoak*.
Jacob Deſbovery.
Edward Roper, Sen.
Edward King of *Bromley*.
Philip Papillion of *Acris* and *Leigh* by *Blackheath*.
John Cromp of *Rocheſter*.
Abraham Hariſon of *Greenwich*.
William Saunderſon of *Greenwich*.
Thomas Turner.
John Mitchell of *Sandwich*.
William Dixon.
Matthew Aylmer of *Dover*.
Abraham Hill of *Sutton-at-Hone*.
Daniel Furzer of *Chatham*.
John Amburſt of *Farleigh*.
Charles Sergiſon.
Dionyſius Liddall and *John Hill*, Commiſſioners of the Navy.
Benjamin Timewell.
Thomas Bliſs of *Maidſtone*.
Samuel Mills of *Hern*.
Nathaniel Den.
Edward Davenport.
John Lynch.
Richard Somers.
George Scott of *Scott-Hall*.
James Fortrey of *Northfleet*.
Richard Etkins of *Graveſend*.
John Hardreſs of *Canterbury*.
John Toke of *Great Chart*.
Edward Knatchbull of *Marſham Hatch*.
Nathaniel Denew.
Robert Gibon of *Rolvenden*.
Stephen Luſhington of *Sittingbourn*.
Edward King.
Charles Farnaby of *Sevenoke*.
Richard Bretton.
Percival Hart of *Lulliſton*.
Leonard Bartholomew of *Rocheſter*.
William Woodgier of *Shorn*.
Thomas Chaffinch of *Graveſend*.
Francis Bathurſt of *Horton Kirby*.
William Cage of *Berſtede*.
Thomas Dalliſon.
David Polhill of *Otford*.
Thomas Petley of *Riverhead*.
Jeffrey Amherſt of Ditto.
Thomas Daeth, Jun. of *North-Cray*.
William Randalph.
Nicholas Smith.
William Hamilton of *Chilſton*.
John Hill.
Philip Gibbon of *Rolvenden*.
John Taylor of *Bifrons*.
Brook Bridges, Jun. of *Godneſtone*.
Herbert Randolph.
Joſias Burchett.
Thomas King.
William Honywood.
Thomas Lake of *Goudherſt*.
Henry Godfrey.
William Boys, Doctor of Phyſick.
William Strong of *Harrenden*.
Thomas Marſh.
Hordaſh Rand.

ESQUIRES.

Robert Auſtin of *Tenterden.*
William James of *Igtham.*
Henry Meredith of *Leeds.*
Robert Robinſon.
Iſaac Loader of *Deptford.*
Craven Peyton, Warden of the *Mint.*
Juſtinian Champneys of *Boxley.*
William Brockman of *Beechborough.*
William Colepeper of *Hollingbourn.*
John Brett-Fiſher.
Richard Sheldon of *Thurnham.*
Bowyer Hendley of *Ottham.*
Snelling Thomas of *Deptford.*
Stephen Stringer of *Goudhurſt.*
William Wright.
Edward Crayford.
Nicholas Cook.
Daniel White of *Vintreys.*
Thomas Weller of *Tunbridge.*
John Dyke of *Frant.*
Edward Auſtin of *Boxley.*
Samuel Boys of *Hawkhurſt.*
Richard Gee of *Orpington.*
James Hayes of *Bedgbury.*
John Stephens of *Chiſlehurſt.*
John Whisker.
Thomas Norris.
Joſeph Kirk.
Francis Barrell of *Rocheſter.*
Mathias Hickeringell of *Tunbridge.*
John Godfry of *Norton-Court.*
Gabriel Walters of *Chatham.*
Henry Deeds of *Hithe.*
William Hammond.
Barnham Rider of *Boughton.*
William Spencer.
Richard Beale of *Looſe.*
Richard Thornhill.
Marriot Pett of *Maidſtone.*
Samuel Shorte of *Fordich.*
Thomas Scott.
Thomas Moyle.
Dutton Steed of *Steed-Hill.*
Matthias Fletcher of *Rocheſter.*
Francis Wivel.
William Buller.
William Dewe of *Lamberherſt.*
Charles Pain of *Ottringden.*
Griffith Hatley, Doctor of Phyſick of *Maidſtone.*
Searles Goatley of *Boxley.*
William Gomelton.
William Hooker of *Greenwich.*
Edward Aſh.
Robert Sherneſs.
Herbert Jacob.
John Hide.
Jonathan Smith of *Greenhithe.*
William Hodskins.
Richard Lewin of *Leigh.*
William Lee of *Deptford.*
Richard Wood.
Peter Fletcher of *Chatham.*
John Shaw.
Stephen Parker.
William Broome of *Farnborough.*
Anthony Ball of *Bromley.*
Thomas Lambard of *Sevenoak.*
Robert Painter of *Gillingham.*
—— *Manning.*
Penstock Price of *Chepſted.*
Charles Selby of *Peppenbury.*
John Selby.
John Dannres of *Tunbridge.*
Henry Campion of *Combwell.*
John Cooke, Jun. of *Cranbrook.*
Edward Bathurſt of *Goudhurſt.*
John Courthope of *Horſmonden.*
Edward Mapliſden of *Maiden.*
John Hungerford of *Sandhuſt.*
William Finch of *Tenterden.*
Robert Holman, Ditto.
Humphry Miller of *Crouch.*
Thomas Dallyſon, Jun. of *Peckham.*
Jeremiah Maſters of *Yoaks.*
Roger Twiſden of *Malling.*
Robert Kennard of *Yalding.*

ESQUIRES.

—— of *Chart.*
Edward Filmer of *Tufton.*
Gilbert Knowler of *Horn.*
Robert Knowler of *Faverſham.*
William Alderſea.
Robert Gore of *Stingbourn.*
Jacob Herbert of *Shepey.*
John Grayden of *Fordwich.*
Laurence Bridger of *Canterbury.*
John Boteler of *Tilbury.*
George St. Loo of *Chatham.*
Francis Brook of *Rocheſter.*
Thomas Faune of *Rocheſter.*
Thomas Beſt of *Chatham.*
William Shawſhan of *Greenwich.*
Owen Briſtock.
Walter Weldon of *Swanſcomb.*
Fitch Humphreys of *Darenth.*
John Cottle of *Greenwich.*
John Robinſon.
Richard Thomas of *Deptford.*
John Lade of *Southwark.*
Solomon Higham.
Richard Thomas of *Lamberhurſt.*
John Smith.
—— *Cadwell* of *Rolvenden.*
William Hoskins.
Car. Humphrys.
John Smith.
Thomas Taylor, Doctor of Law.

I have likewiſe from *Dugdale* and *Madox*, got an imperfect Catalogue of ſome *Kentiſh Juſticiaries*, and other Judges, and Chancellors and Keepers of the Great-Seal, *&c.* which here follow.

Juſticiaries, and other Judges.

Alwin, in the *Saxon* Times, was a kind of Juſticiary of all *England*, called then *Aldermannus totius Angliæ.*

Harold Son of *Godwine*, Earl of *Kent*, was Juſticiary.

Odo Earl of *Kent*, was ſo alſo, but in Conſort with *Fitz-Osbern.*

Lanfranc, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was Juſticiary alſo, but joined with *Goisfride* Biſhop of *Conſtance*, and *Robert* Earl of *Moretone.*

Richard de Lucy, Juſticiary 1179; but reſigned it, and became a Canon in the Abbey of *Leſnes*, of his own Foundation.

Philip Baſſet, in the 45th of King *Henry* the IIId, the laſt Juſticiary.

Chief Juſtices and Judges.

Hubert Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno Dom.* 1194.

Gilbert Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, in the 1ſt of *Richard* the Iſt.

Stephen de Thurnham, in the 9th of *Richard* the Iſt.

Hubert de Burgh, in the 16th of King *John*, and from the 4th of *Henry* the IIId, to the 12th.

John de Cobham, was a Judge from the 28th of *Henry* the IIId, to the 35th; in the *King's-Bench* the 54th of *Henry* the IIId; in the *Common-Pleas* the 2d of *Edward* the Iſt, and 4th of *Edward* the IVth.

Nicholas de Haudelo, a Judge in the 29th of *Henry* the IIId.

Walter de Berſtede, a Judge in the 39th of *Henry* the IIId.

Rad. de Sandwich, a Judge in the 17th of *Edward* the Iſt.

Solomon

Solomon de Roffa, in the 4th of *Edward* the Ist.

John de Stonore, in the 14th of *Edward* the IId, and from the 1st to the 17th of King *Edward* the IIId.

Robert Belknap, from the 14th of *Edward* the IIId, to the 11th of *Richard* the IId.

John Colepeper, from the 7th of *Henry* the IVth, to the 2d of *Henry* the Vth.

Roger Manwood, from the 14th to the 21st of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then made Baron of the *Exchequer*.

James Hales, Justice of the *King's-Bench*, *Anno Dom.* 1549.

Chancellors and Keepers of the Great-Seal.

Thomas Becket, Archdeacon of *Canterbury* —— —— —— 1157
Resigned on being made Archbishop 1162
Hubert, Archbishop of *Canterbury* —— 1199
Walter de Merton, Bishop of *Rochester* 1261
And again —— —— 1274
Robert de Stratford, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*
John Stratford, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1341
Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1380
Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1392
Thomas, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made Chancellor and Keeper. } 1407
Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1455
John Moreton, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1487
William Warham, Archbishop of *Canterbury* 1502

William Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham*, Lord Keeper and Chancellor of *Great Britain* under Queen *Anne*; and now made Chancellor again under King *George*.

Lord Treasurers.

Henry Prior of St. *Radegunds* —— 1264
John Bishop of *Rochester* —— 1357
James Fiennes, Baron *Say* and *Seale* —— 1450

A LIST *of* Kentish *Knights of the* GARTER, *or of such as had a considerable Estate there.*

In King Edward *the* IIId's *Reign.*

Bartholomew de Burgherst. } The First Knight.
Walter de Pavely. }
Walter de Maney, Knight Banneret.
Lord *Cobham*.

In King Richard *the* IId's *Reign.*

Thomas Holland, Earl of *Kent*, and afterwards Duke of *Surrey*.
Sir *Walter Maney*.
Sir *Robert Knolles*, Knight. Arms, *Gules on a Chevron Or, 3 Roses.*

In King Henry *the* IVth's *Reign.*

Edmund Holland, Earl of *Kent*.
Gilbert Lord *Roos*.
Thomas Erpingham, Knight.

In King Henry *the* VIth's *Reign.*

William Nevil Lord *Falconbridge*, after Earl of *Kent*.
Thomas Baron *Hoo*.
Sir *Thomas Kiriell*, or *Criol*, 1820 Knight.
Sir *Thomas*, after Lord *Burgh*.

In King Henry *the* VIIth's *Reign.*

Richard Gray, Earl of *Kent*.
Edward Poynings, Knight.
Sir *John Cheyney*, Knight Banneret. Arms, *6 Lions Rampant 3, 3. a Canton Ermine.*
Sir *Richard Gulford*, Knight Banneret. Arms, *Or, a Saltier between 4 Martlets Sable.*
Sir *John Savage*, Knight.

In King Henry *the* VIIIth's *Reign.*

George Nevil, Baron *Bergavenny*.
Sir *Richard Wingfeild*. Arms, *Or, on a Bend Gules cotized 3 pair of Wings.*
Henry Guilford, Knight, Master of the Horse, and after Comptroller of the Houshold.
Thomas Cheney, Knight, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*.
Sir *Nicholas Carew*.
Anthony St. Leger, Deputy of *Ireland*.

In King Edward *the* VIth's *Reign.*

George Brook, Lord *Cobham*.

In Queen Elizabeth's *Reign.*

William Brook, Lord *Cobham*.
Henry Cary, Lord *Hunsdown*.
Henry Brook, Lord *Cobham*.
Thomas Sackville, Baron *Buckhurst*, after Earl of *Dorset*, and Lord Treasurer.
Thomas Baron de Burgh.
Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight, President of the *Marches* in *Wales*.
Thomas Lord *Burgh*.

In King James *the* Ist's *Reign.*

Robert Sidney Viscount *Lisle*, after Earl of *Leicester*.
Edward Sackville, Earl of *Dorset*.

In Queen Anne's *Reign.*

Lionel Cranfeild, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*. Duke of *Kent*.

A LIST *of the Baronets of* KENT.

(25) SIR *Moyle Finch*, afterwards Earl of *Winchelsea*, was the First *Kentish* Baronet, and the Twenty Fifth in the General Order.

(60) Sir *John Tufton* of *Hothfield*.

61 Sir *Samuel Peyton* of *Knowlton*. Arms, *Sable a Cross engrailed, Or, in the first Quarter a Mullet Argent.*

63 Sir *H. Baker* of *Sisinghurst*. Arms, *Azure a Fess Or, between Three Swans-Heads erased Argent.*

65 Sir *William Sidley*, of *Aylesford* and *Southfleet*. Arms, *Azure a Fess wavy between 3 Goats-Heads erased Argent.*

66 Sir *William Twisden*, of *Roydon-hall* in *East Peckham*. Arms, *Gyrony of 4 Pieces Argent and Gules, a Saltier between 4 Cross Crosslets counterchanged.*

67 Sir *Edward Hales* of *Woodchurch* and *Tunstall*. Arms, *Gules 3 Arrows erect Or.*

68 Sir *William Monins* of *Waldershare*. Arms, *Gules 3 Cressents Or.*

124 Sir *Adam Newton*, of *Charlton*: April the 2d, 1620.

138 Sir *Thomas Roberts* of *Glaſtenbury*: July the 3d, 1620. Arms, *Azure on a Chevron Argent 3 Mullets Sable.*

151 Sir *Thomas Palmer* of *Wingham*: June the 29th, 1621. Arms, *Or, 2 Bars Gules, each charged with 3 Trefoils Argent in Chief a Greyhound Current Sable.*

153 Sir *John Rivers* of *Chaford*: July the 19th, 1621. Arms, *Argent 2 Bars dancettè Azure in Chief 3 Bezants.*

155 Sir *Iſaac Sidley*, of *Great-Chart*, and St. *Cleres*, September the 14th.

193 Sir *Gifford Thornhurſt* of *Agne-Court*, November the 12th. Arms, *Ermine on a Chief Gules 2 Leopards-Heads Or.*

209 Sir *Edward Dering* of *Surenden-Dering*. Arms, *Or, a Saltier Sable.*

217 Sir *Thomas Styles* of *Watringbury*. Arms, *Sable a Feſs engrailed fretty of the Field, between 3 Flowers-de-Lis Or; a Bordure of the 2d.*

223 Sir *William Colepeper*, of *Preſton-hall* in *Aylesford*. Arms, *Argent a Bend engrailed Gules.*

226 Sir *Humphrey Styles* of *Bekenham.*

242 Sir *Michael Liveſey*, of *Eaſt Church* in *Shepey-Iſland*. Arms, *Argent a Lion Rampant Gules between 3 Trefoils.*

249 Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Folkſtone*, or as ſome write him, of *Tirlingham*. Arms, *Argent a Chevron Gules between 3 Flowers-de-Lis Sable.*

308 Sir *John Maney* of *Linton*: February the 28th, 1627. Arms, *Per pale Argent and Sable, 3 Chevrons between as many Cinque Foils counter-changed.*

311 Sir *William Boteler* of *Teſton*. Arms, *Argent on a Chief Sable 3 covered Cups Or.*

334 Sir *Norton Knatchbull* of *Merſham-Hatch*. Arms, *Azure 3 Croſs Croſslets fitchèe between 2 Bendlets.*

345 Sir *Henry Heyman* of *Somerfield.*

363 Sir *Humphrey Tuſton*, of the *Moat* by *Maidſtone*. Arms, *Sable an Eagle diſplay'd Ermin, within a Bordure Argent.*

367 Sir *John Reyney* of *Wrotham*. Arms, *Gules, 2 Wings joined Ermine.*

374 Sir *William Cowper* of *Ratling-Court*. Arms, *Argent 3 Martlets; on a Chief engrailed as many Annalets Or.*

387 Sir *John Williams*, of *Minſter* in the *Iſle of Thanet*. Arms, *Vert 3 Eagles diſplay'd in Feſs Or.*

394 Sir *Thomas Williamſon* of *Eaſt Markham.*

Sir *Richard Hardreſs* of *Hardreſs*. Arms, *Gules a Lion Rampant Ermin debruiſed by a Chevron Or.*

408 Sir *Stephen Leonard* of *Weſt Wickham* Arms, *Or, on a Feſs Gules 3 Flowers-de-Lis of the Firſt.*

Sir *Edward Walgrave* of *Hever* Caſtle. Arms, *Per pale Argent and Gules.*

456 Sir *Richard Brown* of *Deptford.*

461 Sir *Arthur Slingsby.*

517 Sir *Robert Auſten* of *Bexley*. Arms, *Or, a Chevron Gules between Three Bears Paws eraſed Sable.*

518 Sir *Robert Hales* of *Bekesbourn.*

526 Sir *Edward Honiwood* of *Evington*. Arms, *Argent a Chevron between 3 Falcons Heads couped Azure.*

527 Sir *Baſil Dixwell* of *Bromehouſe.*

562 Sir *Humphrey Miller* of *Oxenheath*. Arms, *Ermin 3 Wolves Heads eraſed Azure.*

564 Sir *John Reale* of *Maidſtone*. Arms, *Or, on a Chevron between 3 Griffins Heads eraſed Argent, as many Mullets of the Firſt.*

575 Sir *John Wroth* of *Blenden-Hall.*

659 Sir *John Selyard* of *Delaware.*

661 Sir *Reginald Forſter* of *Eaſt Greenwich.* Arms, *Quarterly per Feſs indented Argent and Sable, in the firſt Quarter a Hunters Horn of the 2d.*

Sir *John Banks* of *Aylesford*. Arms, *Sable on a Croſs between 4 Flowers-de-Lis Argent, 5 Pheons Azure.*

728 Sir *John Marſham* of *Cuxtone*. Arms, *Argent a Lion paſſant in Bend, Gules between 2 Bendlets Azure; each charged with 3 Croſs Croſslets Or.*

529 Sir *Robert Barnham* of *Monchenſie*. Arms, *Sable a Croſs engrailed between Four Creſſents Argent.*

744 Sir *Theophilus Biddolph*, of *Weſt Combe* by *Greenwich.*

751 Sir *Thomas Taylor*, of *Parkhouſe* by *Maidſtone.*

755 Sir *John Shaw* of *Eltham.*

767 Sir *William Swan* of *Southfleet.*

769 Sir *Maurice Diggs* of *Chilham.*

774 Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Biſhopsbourn.*

813 Sir *Thomas Williams* of *Eltham.*

814 Sir *Robert Filmer* of *Eaſt Sutton.*

822 Sir *Richard Head* of *Rocheſter.*

837 Sir *Henry Oxenden* of *Deane.*

Sir *George Choute* of *Beddenden.*

Sir *Chriſtopher Powell* of *Bocton Monchenſie.*

Sir *Thomas Death* of *Knowlton.*

Sir *Barnham Rider* of *Monchenſie.*

A LIST *of the Names of the Gentlemen of* Kent, *in the 12th of King* Henry *the* VIth, *from* Fuller.

HENRY, *A. B. C.*
Robert de Poynyngs, *Kt.*
Richard Widvile, } *Kts. for* Surrey
John Perye, }
William Prioris, *E. C. C.*
Prioris de Rouchester
Abbatis S. Radgundis
Abbatis de Langedon
Abbatis de Boxle
Abbatis de Leſnes
Prioris S. Geor. Cantuar.
Prioris de Ledes
Prioris de Tunbregge
Prioris de Bilſington
Prioris de Horton
Rogeri Heron Magiſtri Coll. de Maydſton
Thomas Ward, R. Eccleſiæ de Wrotham
Thomas Mome, R. Eccleſiæ de Dele
Henry Benwortham, R. Eccleſiæ de Bourne
Matthew Aſhton, Prepoſiti Coll. de Wingham
William Palmer, R. Eccleſiæ de Smerden
Richard Corden, Archidiaconi Roffenſis
John Gladwyn, Magiſtri Coll. de Cobham.
William Lyef, R. Eccleſiæ de Heriettesham
John Cowell Magiſtri de Strode
Robert, R. Eccleſiæ de Redelegh
Fratris Andree Birchford, Mil. de Sweynfeld
Magiſtri Hoſp. de Oſprenge
Simonis Chepynden, R. Eccleſiæ de Worneſel
John Petthemil
Roger Chamberleyn, Mil.
Galfridi Louther
Johannis Darſel
William Haute
William Cheyney
William Clifford
Edwardi Gilford
Roger Cliderowe
Thomas Browne
Reignaldi Peckham
John Seyntleger
John Bamburgh
Lodewici Clifford
William Garnel

John Cheyney
Thomas Walſingham
William Warner
John Dennis de Welle
Valentini Baret
William Manſton
John Berton
John Iſaac
Thomas Ballard
William Sepvans
William Pikhill
Thomas Sepvans
John Greneford
Edmund Hardes
John Diggs
Edward Lymſey
John Syngleton
Richard Bamme
Richard Chiche
Robert Shandeford
William Frogenale
Richard Combe
Thomas Betenham
John Kelſham
Edmund Paſhele
Henry Horne de Apledre
Thomas Achier
Johannis Cobeham de Heo
Robert Watten
Stephani Coſſington
William Chanaz
Roger Honyngton
John Horne de Lenham
Walter Colepeper
William Burys
William Gulby
John Norton
John Feereby de Paul's-Crey
John Erhithe
Stephen Norton
William Kereby
Roger Appulton
Robert Mollyngton
William Iſle de Sondriſh
William Hodeſtle
Thomas Hardes
John Oxenden
Thomas Brokhill de Saltwood
Nicholas Brokhill de Saltwod
Adomari Digge
William Bertyn
Edward St. John
Richard Malmain
Robert Cappes
John Vinche
Richard Horn de Weſtwell
William Lane de Cantuaria
William Chilton, de eadem
William Benet, de eadem
William Bellington, de eadem
John Roſs, de eadem
William Osborn, de eadem
Robert Stopingdon, de eadem
Gilbert Germayn
Thomas Normayne de Cant.
John Foochunt, de eadem
William Bryan, de eadem
Richard Curteler, de eadem
Richard Prat, de eadem
Edmund Wykes, de eadem
William Baker, de eadem
Roger Manſton
John Heteſle
Thomas Salisbury
John Carleton
John Goryſle
John Dandylion
Wiliam Iſaac
Thomas Apuldrefeld

William Steveday
John Moyne
John Garwinton
John Feneaux
William Sulton de Northburne
Stephen Monyn
John Broke de Snaxton
John Petit de Chartham
William Valence
Thomas Hollys de Godmarſham
John Rolling
Nicholas Hame
Roberti Yerde
Richard Bruyn
William Brokman
Guidonis Elys
Thomas Simond de Hertley
John May
Thomas Horden
Thomas Burgeys
John Golde
John Hoigges
Thomas Springet
Roger Twiſden
John Hare
John Derby
William Collings de Thameto
Walter Gore
Thomas Champion
John Chamberlain
Henry Hicks de Rouchester
William Sidnow
Radulfi Fouke
John Wareve de Wy
William Goldwell de Godyinton
William Goldwell de Chart
Richard Sprot
Thomas Chiterynden
William Emſynge
William Spert
Robert Tropham de Wing
Robert Goodebarne
Thomas Beveſle
William Ivenet
John Ivenet
John Brencheſle, *Sen.*
John Brencheſle, *Jun.*
Lawrence Betheſton de Bydynden
John Pitleſden de Tynderd
Thomas Hames, de eadem
Thomas Berkyndon
Thomas Goſebourne
William Goſebourne
John Edyngham
Richard Edyngham
Hugonis Godwyn
Peteri Colepeper
Walter Bades de Maidſtone
Stephen Colney, de eadem
Laurence Stonſtreet, de eadem
William Enton
Thomas Mellere, de Lenham
Caur. Mellere, de eadem
Henry Bycot
William Hadde
Robert Purſe
John Lawrence
Robert Norton
Richard Dewdemere
William Roger
Thomas Grymſton
John Tutteſham
Galfridi Young
Simon Goldſmith
John Croweche de Wateringbery
John Reve
John Weſtbory
Thomas Stydolf
Thomas Hilles de Brencheſle

Lawrence Hilles
John Slyhand
William Woadland de Weſtgate
John Philpot, de eadem
William Paulin de Thanet
Thomas Tenham de Thanet
John Roger de Whitſtaple
John Salmon, Ditto
William Hall de Eaſtrey
Thomas Hunt de Cruddeſwode
William Lichefeld de Norbourn
Henry Bynton
Adde Chanceler
Thomas Newman de Chiſtlet
Richard Bomoure, de eadem
Thomas Chalfhunt, de eadem
William Philip de Hierne
Thomas Loucher
Robert Lovelaſs
Thomas Cadbery
Thomas Rokeſle
Robert Vizle
John Roſe de Shorham
William Holden de Hunte
John Rolff de Wrotham
John Swan de Southfleet
John Mellere de Wimelingwelde
John Eythorſt de Ten.
William Bloſme de Tender
James Budde de Whitreſham
Richard Combre
William Wotton de Donton
Johannis Biunham
Robert Hotho Dellyvere
Thomas Willok de Wy
John Atte Cambre de Boughton Aluph
John Sandre de Boughton Aluph
John Colman de Eaſtwell
John Walter de Eaſtwel
Thomas Richard de Wy
Thomas Cartero de Crundale
William Lucas de Eſheford
Richard Atte Sole Kenington
John Roberd, de eadem
John Sandre de Conybroke
Thomas Chapman
John Ely
William Ixning
Nicholas Roger de Merſham
Nicholas Kenet
John Weſten
Henry Tepynden
Bar. Atte Boure
William Bregges de Oze
Reginaldi Drylonde
Nicholas Dane
Richard Langedon
Stephen Hoigge
Simon Harry
William Iden
John Hewet de Chertham
William Egerden
John Bertlot de Cantuaria
John Lynde, de eadem
Robert Becket, de eadem
John Elde, de eadem
John Edmond, de eadem
John Osburn, de eadem
John Pikerel, de eadem
Lawrence Winter, de eadem
William Atte Wode, de eadem
Thomas Cherch, de eadem
John Bronus, de eadem
Robert Pycot, de eadem
Richard Galding, de eadem
Thomas Pollard, de eadem
John Pende, de eadem
Thomas Mott, de eadem
Thomas Lamſyn, de eadem
John Malling, de eadem
John Coſyn, de eadem
John Bortholt, de eadem
David Marreys, de eadem
Ade Body, de eadem
Henry Piers, de eadem
John Robart de Cranebroke
William Heſt de Wodecherche
Richard Fawconer
John Bakke
John Bereham
John Bettenham
John Watte de Hankherſt
William Bernes, de eadem
Richard Hodingfold
Nicholas Piers
William Piers de Molaſh
Richard Monyn
William Cobham
John Baily de Hoo
Robert Reynold
Henry Rowe
Richard Groucherſt de Horſmonden
John Tud
Wal. Fletcher de Tundridge
John Picot, de eadem
William Randolf, de eadem
Richard Johnſon, de eadem
Simon Fitzraufe
Thomas Barbour de Wrotham
William Menyware
John Rowe
Richard Buxton
Stephen Atte-Bourn de Gontherſt
William Robert, de eadem
John Thorp de Gillingham
John Spencer, de eadem, *Jun.*
John Petyge de Gravelend
John Pete, de eadem
William Doget, de eadem
Robert Baker, de eadem
John Igelynden de Bydinden
Richard Smith de Shorne
Michael Atte Dean
Richard Lewte
John Bottiler de Clyne
Thomas Gardon, de eadem
Thomas Peverel de Cukſton
John Chambre, de eadem
William Holton de Heo
Simon Walſh de Croye
John Mayor de Rokeſle
Thomas Shelley de Farnburgh
John Mellew de Orpington
John Shelley de Bixle
William Bery
John Bery
Thomas Creſſel
John Manning de Codeham
Robert Merſyn
Robert Cheſman de Greenwich
Philip Dene de Wolwich
Badul Langle de Beconham
William Wolty, de eadem
John Smith de Sevenoch
John Cartere de Nemeſing
Thomas Palmer de Otford
Nicholas at Bore de Bradherſt
Roger Wodeward, de eadem
William Rothell
Robert Allyn
John Knowlls
Richard Rokeſle
John Seymour
Rad. Stanhall de Weſtram
Richard Yong, de eadem
Richard Paris, de eadem
John Martin de Edenbridge

William Kirketon de Fankhum
Thomas Peny
John Dennet de Edenbridge
John Crepehegge
John Helis de Darent
John Clympham
Robert Coats de Stone
Robert Stoneſtreet de Ivechant
John Hogelin de eadem
John Lewys
Peter Thurban
Thomas Beauſrere
Stephen Ivy de Hope
William Newland de Brokland
Henry Aleyn de eadem
William Wolbale
Johannis Creking
Stephani Wyndy
Henrici Dobil
Simonis Odierne
Roberti Hollynden de Stelling
William Bray, de eadem
Petri Neal, de Elmeſtede
Stephen Gibbe, de Stouting
Richard Shotwater, de eadem
Rogeri Hincle de Elham
Andrew Whodehil, de eadem
Nicolai Campion
William Atte Berne de Lymyne
Johannis Cartere de Abyndon
Richard Knight de Stelling
William Kenet de Bonington
Jacobi Godefray
John Baker de Caldham
Roberti Dolyte
Roberti Monyhelite
John Chilton de Newington
Thomas Chylton, de eadem
Thonie Turnour de Rouchester
John Cuſt, de eadem
John Houchon, de eadem.
Stephani Riviel
Warini Wade
Thome Groveherſt
William Berford de Nearington
Johannis Grendon de Upcherche
Johannis Hethe de Bakchild
Richard Groveherſt de Syndingbourn
John Sonkyn, de eadem
P. Haidon de Borden
Thome Waryn de Lenham
Richard Done de Hedecrone
Walteri Terald
Hugonis Brent

A Liſt of Knights of the Shire for the County of *KENT*.

EDWARD I.

18 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Henry de Apuldrefeld, Robert de Sennanz.
23 *Parliament at* Weſt. Stephen Chutte, Walter de Ripple.
25 *Parliament at* London, Luke de la Garre, Richard de Scoland.
26 *Parliament at* York, Richard de Scombard, John de Goſehall.
28 *Parliament at* London, Warren de Valoynes, Richard de Scoland.
28 *Parliament at* Lincoln, Warren de Valoynes, Richard de Scoland.
29 *Parliament at* Lincoln, Warren de Valoynes, Henry de Apuldrefeld.
33 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry de Apuldrefeld, Richard de Rokeſle.
34 *Council at* Weſt. Warren de Valoynes, Richard de Hokeſle.
35 *Parliament at* Carliſle, Bartholomew de Bedelesmere, Fulk Payforer.

EDWARD II.

2 *Parliament at* Weſt. Warren de Valoynes, William de Croy.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry de Cobham, Thomas de Sandwich.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry de Cobham, Stephen de Graves.
5 *Parliament at* London, Henry de Cobham de Raundale, Thomas de Sandwich.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Fulk Payforer, Thomas de Sandwich.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Feld, John de Cobham.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. William de Grey, Stephen de Oakeham.
8 *Parliament at* York, John Malemayns de Waldwareſhare, William de Baſſings.
8 *Parliament at* York, Henry Cobham, John Malemaynes.
10 *Council at* Lincoln, Henry de Elſham, Ralph Savage.
12 *Parliament at* York, John Malemayns de Waldwareſhare, John Savage.
12 *Parliament at* York, John Savage, Walter de Thornton.
15 *Parliament at* York, John Savage, Thomas de Sandwich.
17 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger de Hegham, William de Grey.
19 *Parliament at* Weſt. William de Deene, William de Grey.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Segrave, *Kt.* John de Cobham.

EDWARD III.

1 *Parliament at* Lincoln, John de Bourne, Nicholas Malemayns.
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert de Stanegrave, John de Bourne.
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Segrave, John de Carleham.
2 *Parliament at* York, John de Bourne, Henry de Holles.
2 *Parliament at* New Sarum, Thomas de Bourne, John de Bourne.
2 *Parliament at* York, John de Bourne, John Malemayns de Waldwarſhare.
3 *Parliament at* New Sarum, John de Bourne, Thomas de Bourne.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Cobham, John de Iſield.
4 *Parliament at* Wincheſter, Philip de Pympe, Henry de Helles.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Iſield, Ralph de St. Lawrence.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry de Helles, Otto de Grandiſono.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Iſield, John de Cobham.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. Ralph Savage, William Moraunt.
8 *Parliament at* York, Thomas de Baa, Thomas de Hore.
9 *Parliament at* York, John de Cobham, Robert de Stanegrave.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Cobham, William Moraunt.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. Philip de Pympe, William Moraunt.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Philip de Pympe, William Moraunt.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Ralph de Savage, Stephen de Aſhwy.
12 *Council at* Northampton, Ralph de Savage, Stephen de Cobham.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Malemayns, John Savage.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas de Brochehille, Humphrey de Northwade.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Ralph Savage, Henry de Valoynes.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert de Shirlonde, William de Denn.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Dorhauſon, Thomas de Brokhill.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. William de Orlaſton.
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. William de Orlaſton, Thomas de Brokhill.

17 *Parliament at* West. Roger de Higham.
18 *Parliament at* New Sarum, Stephen de Cobham, William de Grey.
20 *Parliament at* West. Ralph de Sonleger, Thomas de Gillingham.
21 *Parliament at* West. Otto de Grandiſono, Robert de Cheyne.
22 *Parliament at* West. Otto de Grandiſono, Robert de Cheyne.
25 *Parliament at* West. Otto de Grandiſono, Arnold Savage.
26 *Parliament at* West. Otto de Grandiſono.
27 *Council at* West. Thomas de Brokhill.
28 *Parliament at* West. Otto de Grandiſono, John Fitz-Bernard.
29 *Parliament at* West. John de Mereworth, John Fitz-Bernard.
31 *Parliament at* West. Otto de Grandiſono, Thomas Apuldrefield.
31 *Parliament at* West. John de Mereworth, Robert Cheyne.
34 *Parliament at* West. William Apuldrefeld, William Haldenne.
34 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Apuldrefeld, Thomas Colepeper.
36 *Parliament at* West. Ralph de Feningham, Thomas Apuldrefeld.
37 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Apuldrefeld, John Barry.
38 *Parliament at* West. John Colepeper, Thomas Apuldrefeld.
40 *Parliament at* West. Richard Atteleſe, Roger Dyges.
42 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Comm, Thomas Colepeper.
43 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Apuldrefeld, Thomas Coven.
45 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Apuldrefeld, John Barry.
45 *Council at* Wincheſter, Thomas Apuldrefeld.
46 *Parliament at* West. William de Pympe, James de Peckham.
47 *Parliament at* West. Stephen de Valoyne, Richard Charles.
50 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fogge, *Chancellor*, Thomas de Cobham.
51 *Parliament at* West. Robert Paſkele, Arnold St. Leger.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* West. John de Freningham, James de Peckham.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Thomas Fogge, *Chancellor*, John de Brokhill, *Chancellor*.
2 *Parliament at* West. Robert Paſkele, *Chancellor*, Ralph St. Leger, *Chancellor*.
3 *Parliament at* West. William Stephens, Nicholas Atte Crouche.
4 *Parliament at* Northampton, Thomas Fogge, *Chancellor*, William de Gildeford.
5 *Parliament at* West. Thomas de Fogge, John de Freningham.
5 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Colepeper, *Chancellor*, Thomas de Cobham, *Chancellor*.
6 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Colepeper de Farleigh, *Chancellor*, Thomas Brockhill.
6 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fogge, *Chancellor*, James Peckham.
7 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Colepeper, Thomas Fogge, *Chancellor*.
7 *Parliament at* New Sarum, Robert Corby, William Guldeford.
8 *Parliament at* West. John Cobham, Robert Notburn.
8 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fogge, Thomas Cobham.
9 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Brokhill, Nicholas Adam.
10 *Parliament at* West. William Betenham, Geffrey Chaucers.
11 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fogge, *Chancellor*, James de Peckham.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, James de Peckham, William Bettenham.
13 *Parliament at* West. Arnold Savage, *Chancellor*, John Cobham.
14 *Parliament at* West. Arnold Savage, *Chancellor*, Nicholas Potyn.
16 *Parliament at* Wincheſter, William Burcetre, *Chancellor*, Nicholas Potyn.
17 *Parliament at* West. William Peche, *Chancellor*, John de Cobham.
18 *Parliament at* West. Nicholas Haute, Thomas Brokhill.
20 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Brokhill, Nicholas Potyn.
21 *Parliament at* West. William Peche, *Chancellor*, John Cobham.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* West. John de Freningham, Thomas Brockhill.
2 *Parliament at* West. Arnold Savage, *Kt.* Robert Clifford.
3 *Parliament at* West. Arnold Savage, *Kt.* Thomas Brokhill.
4 *Parliament at* Wincheſter, Arnold Savage, *Chancellor*, James Brokhill.
5 *Parliament at* West. Reginald Braybroke, *Chancellor*, Arnold Savage, *Chancellor*.
6 *Parliament at* Coventry, Thomas de Clinton, *Chancellor*, John de Horn.
8 *Parliament at* West. Richard Clitherowe, Robert Clifford.
9 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Richard Clitherowe, John Darell.
12 *Parliament at* West. Reginald Pympe, William Houtebern.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Darell, John Boteller.
2 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, Thomas Clynton, *Chancellor*, John Darell.
2 *Parliament at* West. Arnold Savage, John Clifford.
3 *Parliament at* West. John Wilcoats, William Cheyne.
8 *Parliament at* West. William Rikhill, Thomas Towne.
8 *Parliament at* West. William Simon, William Lovell.
9 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Elys, Roger Honyngton.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* West. Geffrey Louther, *Eſq;* Reginald Pympe, *Eſq;*
2 *Parliament at* West. John Rikhill, William Buris.
3 *Parliament at* West. John Darell, John Drylond.
4 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, John Lowther, Edward Gyldeford.
5 *Parliament at* West. John Darell, John Brambury.
8 *Parliament at* West. John Darell, William Haute.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Bamburgh, William Scott.
13 *Parliament at* West. Reginald Peckham, Edward Gyldeford.
20 *Parliament at* West. James Fenys, William Iſle.
25 *Parliament at* Cambridge, James Fenys, William Crowmer.
27 *Parliament at* West. John Chene, Will. Crowmer.
28 *Parliament at* West. William Iſle, John Waverſhad.
29 *Parliament at* West. Lawrence Peche, *Kt.* William Hance, *Eſq;*
31 *Parliament at* Reading, William Hexſtall, John Thornbury.
38 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Kyrrell, *Kt.* Robert Horn, *Eſq;*

EDWARD IV.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Scott, *Kt.* James Peckham, *Eſq;*
12 *Parliament at* West. Henry Fareres, *Kt.* John Sley, *Eſq;*
17 *Parliament at* West. John Fogge, *Kt.* John Brumſton.

The Writs, Indentures, and Returns, from the 17th Year of King Edward *the* IVth *to the 1ſt Year of King* Edward *the* VIth, *are all loſt throughout* England; *except one Imperfect Bundle,* N° 33. H. 8. *in which* Colcheſter, Canterbury, *and* Rocheſter *are miſſing.*

EDWARD VI.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter. ——

6 *Par-*

6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Cheyne, Henry Sidney.

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Cheyne, *Knight of the Garter*, Robert Southwell, *Kt.*
1 *Parliament at* Oxford, Thomas Cheyne, *Kt.* John Baker, *Kt.*

PHILIP *and* MARY.

1 *and* 2 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Cheyne, John Baker.
2 *and* 3 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Baker, *Kt.* Robert Southwell, *Kt.*
4 *and* 5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Cheyne, *Kt.* John Baker, *Kt.*

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard (*a*) Sackville.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Sidney, *Kt.* Henry Cheyne, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Sidney, *Kt. Preſident of Wales*, Thomas Scott, *Knight*.
27 *Parliament at* Weſt. Philip Sydney, *Kt.* Edward Wooten, *Eſq;*.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Cobham, *alias* Brooke, *Kt.* Thomas Scott, *Kt.*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Brooke, *Eſq;* Henry Cobham, *Kt.*
35 *Parliament at* Weſt, Edward Hobie, *Knight*, Miles Finch, *Knight*.
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Sydney, *Knight*, William Brooke, *Knight*.
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Nevil, *Knight*, Francis Fane, *Eſq;*.

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Scott, *Knight*, John Leveſon, *Knight*.
12 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter.
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Sidney, *Kt. Viſcount* Liſle, George Fane, *Eſq;*.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Tufton, *Knight*, Edwin Sandis, *Knight*.

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Mildmay *Lord* Buckhurſt, Albertus Morton, *Knight*.
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hales, *Baronet*, Edward Scott, *Knight*.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Finch, *Knight and Bar.* Dudley Digge, *Knight*.
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Twiſden, *Knight and Baronet*, Norton Knatchbull, *Eſq;*.
16 *Parliament at* Weſt. Auguſtine Skinner, *Eſq;* John Colepeper, *Kt.* John Boys, *Eſq;*.

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Tufton, *Baronet*, Edward Deering, *Baronet*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Payton, *Baronet*, John Tufton, *Knight and Baronet*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Vere Fane, *Knight of the* Bath, Edward Deering, *Eſq;*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Vere Fane, *Knight of the* Bath, Edward Deering, *Eſq;*.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, Vere Fane, *Knight of the* Bath, Edward Deering, *Eſq;*.

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Twiſden, *Baronet*, John Knatchbull, *Baronet*.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Hon.* Vere Fane, *Knight of the* Bath, John Knatchbull, *Baronet*.

(*a*) In *Richard Sackville*'s Place, Elected this Parliament *Thomas Kemp*, Knight.

2 *Parliament at* Weſt. (*b*) *Hon.* Vere Fane, *Knight of the* Bath, John Knatchbull, *Baronet*.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Hon.* Philip Sydney, *Eſq;* Thomas Roberts, *Baronet*.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Oxenden, *Knight and Baronet*, Stephen Lennard, *Baronet*.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Hales, *Baronet*, Thomas Meredith, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Hales, *Baronet*, William Campion, *Eſq;*.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Hales, *Baronet*, Francis Leigh, *Knight*.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Hon.* William *Lord* Villiers, Cholmley Deering, *Baronet*.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Palmer, *Baronet*, Stephen (*c*) Lennard, *Baronet*.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Cholmley (*d*) Deering, *Baronet*, Percival Hart, *Eſq;*.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Percival Hart, *Eſq;* Edward Knatchbull, *Eſq;*.

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Mildmay Fane, *Eſq;* (*who deceaſing, his Brother* —— Fane *ſucceeded him,*) William de Laune, *Eſq;*

Burgeſſes for the City of Canterbury.

EDWARD I.

23 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Henry Daniel, Reginald Hurell.
26 *Parliament at* York, Henry Daniel, Simon Vertiler.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Nullum Reſponſum Bailivi dederunt.*
29 *Parliament at* Lincoln, Roger Manniant, Thomas de Maddingley.
33 *Parliament at* Weſt. Stephen le Spicar, John Payable.
34 *Council at* Weſt. Adam le Biſhopſgate, John Payable.
35 *Parliament at* Carliſle, Stephen Biſhop, John Fierne.

EDWARD II.

1 *Parliament at* Northampton, John Payable, Stephen le Spicer.
2 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Stephen Bortlor, John Payable.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. John le Pikeriny, Edmund le Spicer.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. John le Pickeriny, Edmund le Spicer.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Clement Ampellor, John de Uffington.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Rotelure, Thomas Penkell.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. Ralph Piſſonger, John Maynard.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Bartlet, Bartholomew Hertford.
12 *Parliament at* York, John de Ramſey, John de Uffinton.
12 *Parliament at* York, *Cedula amiſſa.*
15 *Parliament at* York, John de Biſhopſgate, Henry Starcy.
16 *Parliament at* York, Roger de St. Martin, Richard de Hadley.
19 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Chiche, Elias de Martin.

(*b*) In *Vere Fane*'s Place, Created a Peer, *Thomas Roberts*, Bar.
(*c*) In *Stephen Lenard*'s Place Deceaſed, *William Hardreſs*, Bart.
(*d*) In *Cholmley Deering*'s Place Deceaſed, *William Hardreſs*, Bart.

20 *Par-*

20 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Gilenyn, Thomas Durcham.

EDWARD III.

1 *Parliament at* Lincoln, Stephen de Hoo, Thomas Puill.
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Golemyn, Thomas de Aurcham.
1 *Parliament at* York, Theobald Godington, Thomas Everard.
2 *Parliament at* New-Sarum, Lapicius Rogers, Thomas Pokel.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard de Morton, William Chriſtmaſle.
4 *Parliament at* Wincheſter, Edmund de Pouche, Thomas Pankell.
6 *Parliament at* York, John Pankell, Richard Spicer.
7 *Parliament at* York, Lapicius Rogers, John Harlebergh.
8 *Parliament at* York, Lapicius Rogers.
9 *Parliament at* York, John de Mortin, William de Waure.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Cobbebe, William Warye.
10 *Council at* Nottingham, William Atte-Gayle, William Diſtinton.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Geffry Barſham, William Barbom.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Lappyng, Richard Chelesfeild.
11 *Council at* Weſt. Richard de Chelfeild, William Duſtynton, John Wylde.
12 *Council at* York, John de Rumſey, John de Uffinton.
12 *Council at* Northampton, Robert Lappyng, Richard de Morton.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Cokyn, John Ellys.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Frogenally, Robert Chilton, *Bar.*
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Morton, John de Hoke.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Barklet, John Biſhopſgate.
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Cokayne, John Ellis.
17 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Chircke, Elias Mercer.
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Hoke, Thomas Darent.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Cokayne, John Ellis.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Ellis, Elias Everard.
22 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Ellis, Thomas Everard.
25 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sk——k, William de Maydeſtan.
25 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Wye, William de Goldſmyth.
26 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Monck, William de Maydeſtan.
27 *Council at* Weſt. Simon Attebourne, John de Chaning.
29 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Wyn, Roger Digg.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Everard, Roger Digg.
34 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Everard, Roger Digg.
34 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Ellis, Richard de Morton.
36 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Crouch, Thomas Everard.
37 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Everard, Stephen Hoo.
38 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Everard, William Broome.
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Beldwich, Thomas Everard.
42 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Everard, Richard de Hoo.
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Dece, William Broun.
45 *Council at* Wincheſter, Edmund Horne.
46 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Perral, William Broun.
47 *Parliament at* Weſt. Andrew Oſwell, John Tebbe.
50 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Welles, John Tebbe.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Hardres, John Crekynge.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, John Crekynge, John Pyryton.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Tebbe, William Hardres.
7 *Parliament at* New Sarum, William Hardreſs, John Swimme.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Ellis, Edmund Horne.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Lincoll, John Crykyng.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Holt, John Swimme.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Mendham, William Ellis.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, John Crykyng, John Winrupole.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Lincolne, Thomas Ikham.
16 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sextayne, Richard Sernaye.
17 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Proud, Robert Farthing.
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Ellis, William Hickham.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Horne, John Proud.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hore, Robert Farthing.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich, Thomas Lane.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich, Thomas Cowper.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Chute de Bongen, John Sextane.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Horne, Richard Walter.
8 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, John Sextane, Richard Walter.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Ikham, William Roſe.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Lane, William Emery.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Lane, John Sheldwich.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Lynd, John Sheldwich.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich, Henry Lynd.
7 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Edward Horne, Richard Water.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Bennet, William Ikham.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Langedon, Thomas Norman.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Bartlet, William Chilton.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Dykman, Henry Cottenham.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich; William Roſe.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Dunington, Robert Bartill, *Eſq;*.
6 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, John Sheldwich, Henry Lyndy.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Fowler, Richard Everton.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich, Richard Pratt.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich, William Donnington.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Sheldwich, John Donnington.
25 *Parliament at* Cambridge, William Oſeburn, William Sey.
27 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Walter, William Bold.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Winter, John Mulling.
29 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Bennet, John Mulling.
31 *Parliament at* Reading, Thomas Walter, William Selowe.
38 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Ridley, Nicholas Fraunke.

EDWARD

EDWARD IV.

7 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Fogg, Roger Brent.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Brent, John Rotheram.
17 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Haute, Roger Brent.

EDWARD VI.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter. ——
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. ——

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Twine, William Copyn.
1 *Parliament at* Oxford, John Twine, William Copyn.

PHILIP *and* MARY.

1 *and* 2 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Robert Boxeton, ——
2 *and* 3 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Rooper, *Eſq*; William Rattal.
4 *and* 5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Cryſpe, *Kt*. William Rooper, *Eſq*;.

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. ——
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Lovelace, *Eſq*; Robert Alcock, *Gent*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Lovelace, *Serjeant at Law*, Robert Alcock, *Eſq*;.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Anthony Webbe, *Mayor*, William Lovelace, *Serjeant at Law*.
27 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Roſe, Simon Browne.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Browne, John Roſe
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Browne, Batholomew Browne.
35 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Lee, *Eſq*; Henry Finche, *Eſq*;
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Bow, *Eſq*; Henry Finche, *Eſq*;.
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Boys, *Eſq*; John Rogers, *Gent*.

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Boys, *Kt*. Matthew Hadd, *Eſq*;.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. ——
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Finch, *Eſq*; *Recorder*, George Newington, *Kt*.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Scott, *Eſq*; Thomas Den, *Eſq*;.

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Fiſher, *Eſq*; Thomas Wilsford, *Kt*.
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Finch, *Kt*. James Palmer, *Eſq*;.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Finch, *Kt*. Thomas Scott, *Eſq*;.
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Maſter, *Eſq*; John Nutt, *Eſq*;.
16 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Maſter, *Kt*. John Nutt, *Eſq*;.

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Anthony Archer, *Kt*. Heneage Finch, *Eſq*;.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Francis Lovelace, *Eſq*; *Recorder*, Edward Maſter, *Kt*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hales, *Eſq*; William Jacob, *M. D*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Hardreſs, *Kt*. Edward Hales, *Eſq*;.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, Lewis Watſon, *Eſq*; Vincent Denn, *Eſq*;

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Honywood, *Bart*. Henry Lee, *Eſq*;.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Honywood, *Bart*. Henry Lee, *Eſq*;.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Honywood, *Bart*. Henry Lee, *Eſq*;.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Honywood, *Bart*. George Sayer, *Eſq*;.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Sayer, *Eſq*; Henry Lee, *Eſq*;
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Sayer, *Eſq*; Henry Lee, *Eſq*;.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Sayer, *Eſq*; Henry Lee, *Eſq*;.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Henry Lee, *Eſq*; George Sayer, *Eſq*;.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Lee, *Eſq*; John Hardreſs, *Eſq*;.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Hon*. Edward Watſon, *Eſq*; Thomas Daeth, *Jun*. *Eſq*;.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Hardreſs, *Eſq*; Henry Lee, *Eſq*;.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Lee, *Eſq*; John Hardreſs, *Eſq*;.

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Hales, *Baronet*, John Hardreſs, *Eſq*;.

Burgeſſes for the City of Rocheſter.

EDWARD I.

23 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de St. Dennis, Benjamin Petyn.
26 *Parliament at* York, Robert Betteſcombe, John de St. Dennis.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de St. Dennis, Robert de Betteſcombe.
33 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert Betteſcombe.
34 *Council at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert de Betteſcombe.
35 *Parliament at* Carliſle, John Cheſe, Adam Bryd.

EDWARD II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert Betteſcombe.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Potyn, Robert de Betteſcombe.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert de Betteſcombe.
5 *Parliament at* London, Simon Potyn, Robert Betteſcombe.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert Betteſcombe.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Clement Chaundler, Gilbert Goodwin.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert Betteſcombe.
12 *Parliament at* York, John Jarin, Adam Bryd.
15 *Parliament at* York, Thomas Gillingham, Edward Port.
16 *Parliament at* York, John Clark, Adam Bryd.
19 *Parliament at* Weſt. Samuel Potyn, Thomas Gillingham.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. Adam Bryd, Roger Chaundler.

EDWARD

EDWARD III.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Adam Bride, Robert Chaundler.
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Chaundler, Robert Say.
2 *Parliament at* Northampton, Clement le Chaundler, Robert Say.
4 *Parliament at* Wincheſter, Gilbert Goodwyne, Adam Brid.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Gilbert Goodwyn, Gilbert Goodwyne.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. Gilbert Goodwyne, Henry Newman.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. John de Hampton, Gilbert Goodwyne.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Southwick, Henry Newman.
9 *Parliament at* York, John Frere, Roger de Southwyke.
10 *Council at* Northampton, Richard Southwyke, Solomon Potyn.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Southwyke, John Legh.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Southwyke, John St. Dennis.
11 *Council at* Weſt. Gilbert Goodwyne, Henry Newman, Robert Corby.
12 *Parliament at* York, John Jaryn, Adam Brid.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Berewich, John Hudevic.
12 *Parliament at* Northampton, John de Hampton, Henry Taylor.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Goldwyne, John Hampton.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Simon Potyn, Robert Betteſcomb.
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Potyn, John Mereworth.
17 *Parliament at* Weſt. Gilbert Goldwyne, Thomas Goldwyne.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Potyn, Roger Berewych.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Potyn, Henry Newman.
22 *Parliament at* Weſt. Adam Chaundler, Roger Berewych.
26 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Herring, John de Pinknye.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Andrew Clement, Nicholas Herring.
34 *Parliament at* Weſt. Adam Clement, Nicholas Herring.
34 *Parliament at* Weſt. Adam Clement, Nicholas Herring.
36 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Herring, Adam Clement.
37 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Herring, Adam Clement.
38 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Herring, Adam Clement.
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Herring, Adam Clement.
42 *Parliament at* Weſt. Adam Clement, Gilbert Goldewyne.
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Southgate, John Finchingfield.
45 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Finchingfield, Richard Bromyngfeld.
45 *Council at* Wincheſter, John Finchenfeld.
46 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Stonegate, Robert Spicer.
47 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Fleming, Thomas Dodemore.
50 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Poyſour, William Brown.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Gillingham, Thomas Godet.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Thomas White, Thomas Ravene.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Atte-Ford, Roger Chance.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Dodmore, Richard Pell.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Godet, John Southgate.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Chelmesford, William Atte-Rutte.
7 *Parliament at* New-Sarum, William Gillingham, Richard Bolour.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Pell, William Browne.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Bolour, John Lomb.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. Peter Pope, John Flemyng.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Gillingham, John Merchant.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, Thomas White, Richard Crowler.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Mateſhale, Richard Bolour.
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Dodemore, William Gillingham.
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Taverner, Richard Broke.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Preſoy, John Plommer.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Percy, William Frere.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Berde, Reginald Shrewsbury.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Dodemore, Reginald Shrewsbury.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Frere, Thomas Dunſtan.
6 *Parliament at* Coventry, Thomas Dodemore, Richard Larkyn.
8 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, John Boſon, Edward Everard.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Richard Langford, John Everard.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Boſon, John Everard.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Depnige, Richard Larking.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Bury, John Potaver.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Bellom, John Merchant.
7 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Roger Stirewisby, Thomas Chorleſeby.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Draper, Thomas Fernom.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Depyng, John Merchant.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Henry Hicks, John Gillingham.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Deping, Thomas Barbour.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Hoppwade, William Beunfitz.
4 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, William Renotte, John Guezard.
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Larell, John Hickman.
8 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Deping, Hugh Barbour.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Potage, Edward Everard.
11 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Deping, John Gillingham.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Nicholl, Henry Bakere.
20 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Bore, Roger Doget.
21 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, John Nicholl, John Soneman.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Cheſter, *alias* Rixworth, Thomas Cotting.
29 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Moore, Henry Hunt.
31 *Parliament at* Reading, Stephen Knight, John Nicholl.
38 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Cherſey, Rowland Sampſon.

EDWARD IV.

7 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Bamme, Thomas Peyntour.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Kirton, William Rivers.
17 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Rogger, John May.

EDWARD VI.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, ——
6 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Norton, *Kt.* Chriſtopher Roper.

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Thomas Moyle, *Kt.* Robert Dartnoll.
1 *Parliament at* Oxon, Thomas Moyle, *Kt.* William Roper, *Eſq;*.

PHILIP *and* MARY.

1 *and* 2 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Roper, Edward Baſhe.
2 *and* 3 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Howard, *Kt.* William Cobham, *Kt.*
4 *and* 5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Hugh Cartwright, Thomas Page.

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Baſhe, Thomas Brook, *alias* Cobham.
5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Baſhe, *Eſq;* Richard Watts, *Gent.*
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Holſtock, George Catlyn, *Eſq;*.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Catlyn, William Partridge, *Eſq;*.
27 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Brook, *alias* Cobham, George Bing, *Gent.*
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Brook, *Eſq;* William Lewin, *D. LL.*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Stanhope, *Eſq;* William Lewin, *D. LL.*
35 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Chowne, *Eſq;* William Lewin, *D. LL.*
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hobbye, Thomas Walſingham, *Knights.*
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. *The ſame.*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament* at Weſt. *The ſame as the laſt of Queen* Elizabeth.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. —— *Ditto.*
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Walſingham, Henry Clerk, *Eſq;*.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Walſingham, Maximilian Daliſon, *Kt.*

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Clerk, *Eſq;* Thomas Walſingham, *Kt.*
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. —— *Ditto.*
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Walſingham, *Sir* William Brook, *Knights.*
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Walſingham, John Clerk, *Eſq;*.
16 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Walſingham, Richard Lee, *Eſq;*.

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Marſham, *Eſq;* Peter Pert, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Francis Clerk, *Sir* William Batten, *Knights.*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Banks, *Sir* Richard Head, *Baronets.*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Banks, Francis Barrell, *Eſq;*.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, *Sir* John Banks, *Bart. Sir* Francis Clerk.

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Banks, *Sir* Francis Clerk.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Banks, *Sir* Roger Twiſden, *Baronets.*
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Williams, Francis Clerk, *Eſq;*. *And in* Clerk's *Place, who died,* Caleb Banks, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Joſeph Williamſon, *Sir* Cloudeſley Shovell.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. —— *Ditto.*
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. —— *Ditto.*
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Francis Barrell, William Bokenham, *Eſq;*.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Knatchbull, William Cage, *Eſq;*.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Cloudeſly Shovell, *Sir* Stafford Fairborne. *In* Shovel's *Room, who died, Sir* John Leake.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Stafford Fairborne, *Sir* John Leake.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Leake, Willam Cage, *Eſq;*.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* John Leake, William Cage, *Eſq;*.

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Sir* Thomas Palmer, *Bart. Sir* John Jennings.

Borough of Maidſtone.

EDWARD VI.

6 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Wotton, John Salvayne.
In the 7th of King Edward *the* VIth, *the Charter of* Maidſtone *was ordered to be viewed, to ſee what Right it had to ſend Burgeſſes.*

Queen ELIZABETH.

5 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas Barnham, *Eſq;* Henry Fiſher, *Gent.*
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Walſingham, *Eſq;* Nicholas St. Leger, *Eſq;*.
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. Nicholas St. Leger, *Eſq;* Thomas Daner, *Gent.*
27 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Randolph, *Chamberlain of the* Exchequer.
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Aſheley, *Eſq;* Thomas Randolph, *Eſq;*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Aſheley, *Eſq;* Thomas Randolph, *Eſq;*.
35 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Fludd, *Kt.* Leven Buffkin, *Eſq;*.
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Fludd, *Kt.* John Levetſon, *Kt.*
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Fludd, *Kt.* John Levetſon, *Kt.*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Francis Fane, *Kt.* Laurence Barnham, *Kt.*
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. ——
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. Francis Fane, *Kt.* Laurence Waſhington, *Eſq;*.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. Francis Fane, *Kt.* Francis Barnham, *Kt.*

CHARLES

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Mapleſden, *Gent.* Thomas Stanley, *Gent.*
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Fane, *Kt.* Francis Barnham, *Kt.*
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Fane, *Kt.* Francis Barnham, *Kt.*
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Fane, *Kt.* Francis Barnham, *Kt.*
16 *Parliament at* Weſt. Francis Barnham, *Kt.* Humphrey Tufton, *Kt.* Thomas Twiſden, *Eſq;*

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Twiſden, *Serjeant at Law*, Robert Barnham, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edmund Pierce, *Kt.* Robert Barnham, *Eſq;*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Tuffton, *Knight and Baronet*, John Dorrell, *Knight*.
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Tufton, *Knight and Baronet*, Thomas Fane, *Eſq;*.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, John Tufton, *Knight and Baronet*, Thomas Fane, *Eſq;*.

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Archibald Chickard, *Eſq;*. Edwin Wiat, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Taylor, *Bart.* Caleb Banks, *Eſq;*.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Taylor, *Bart.* Thomas Ryder, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Banks, *Bart.* Thomas Taylor, *Bart. In* Thomas Taylor's *Place, Deceaſed*, Thomas Ryder, *Eſq;*
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Marſham, *Knight and Baronet*, Thomas Bliſſe. *Eſq;*.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Marſham, *Knight and Baronet*, Thomas Bliſſe, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Marſham, *Knight and Baronet*, Thomas Bliſſe, *Eſq;*.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Marſham, *Knight and Baronet*, Thomas Roberts, *Baronet*. *In their Places unduly Elected*, *Hon.* Heneage Finch, *Eſq;* Thomas Bliſſe, *Eſq;*.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Colepeper, *Bart.* Thomas Bliſſe, *Eſq.*
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Colepeper, *Bart.* Robert Marſham, *Bart.*
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas Colepeper, *Bart.* Robert Marſham, *Bart.*
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Marſham, *Bart.* Samuel Ongley, *Eſq;*

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, *Sir* Robert Marſham, *Sir* Thomas Colepeper.

Borough of Queenborough.

Queen ELIZABETH.

13 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Cobham, *Eſq;* John Parker, *Eſq;*
14 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Cobham, *Eſq;* William Butler, *Eſq;*
27 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Cobham, *Eſq;* William Parry, *LL. D.*
28 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hobby, *Kt.* Michael Sands, *Eſq;*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. William Boys, *Eſq;* Michael Sands, *Eſq;*
35 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Cobham, *Eſq;* John Baynham, *Gent.*
39 *Parliament at* Weſt. George Carew, *Kt.* Michael Sands, *Eſq;*.
43 *Parliament at* Weſt. Michael Sands, *Eſq;* Nicholas Troughton, *Gent.*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Stafford, *Kt.* Michael Sands, *Kt.*
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. [illegible]
18 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Palmer, *Eſq;* William Friend, *Eſq;*.
21 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Palmer, *Eſq;* Robert Pooley, *Kt.*

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Palmer, *Eſq;* Edward Hales, *Bart.*
1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Palmer, *Eſq;* Robert Pooley, *Eſq;*.
3 *Parliament at* Weſt. Roger Palmer, *Eſq;* John Hales, *Kt.*
15 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hales, *Knight and Baronet*, John Wolſtanholme, *Knight.*
16 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hales, *Bart.* William Harriſon, *Eſq;*. *In their Places choſe in the great Rebellion*, Michael Lindſey, *Bart.* Auguſtine Garland, *Eſq;*

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Herbert, *Eſq;* William Wheeler, *Kt.*
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Herbert, *Eſq;* Edward Hales, *Bart.*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Herbert, *Eſq;* Edward Hales. *Bart.*
31 *Parliament at* Weſt. Edward Hales, *Bart.* James Herbert, *Eſq;*.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, William Glanville, *Eſq;* Gerard Gore, *Eſq;*

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Godwin, *Kt.* Caleb Banks, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. James Herbert, *Eſq;* Robert Crawford, *Eſq;*.
2 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Banks, *Bart.* Robert Crawford, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* Weſt. Caleb Banks, *Eſq;* Robert Crawford, *Eſq;*.
10 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Crawford, *Eſq;* Thomas King, *Eſq;*.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Crawford, *Eſq;* Thomas King, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Crawford, *Eſq;* Thomas King, *Eſq;*.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Robert Crawford, *Eſq;* Thomas King, *Eſq;*.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Jennings, *Kt.* Thomas King, *Eſq;*
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. Henry Withers, *Eſq;* John Jennings, *Eſq;*.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Thomas King, *Eſq;* James Herbert, *Eſq;*.

12 *Parliament at* West. Thomas King, *Esq*; Charles Fotherby, *Esq*;.

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* West. —— Jennings, —— King, *Esqs*.

Port of Dover.

EDWARD III.

42 *Parliament at* West. Nicholas Atte-Halle, Simon Manning.
45 *Council at* Winchester, Simon Monyng.
46 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Atte-Halle, Walter Ellis.
47 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Atte-Halle, John Strete.
50 *Parliament at* West. Simon Colerd, John Ellis.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* West. Walter Ellis, John Spicer.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, John Attehalle, John Mouning.
6 *Parliament at* West. John Attehalle, Walter Ellis.
7 *Parliament at* West. Walter Ellis, John Strete.
7 *Parliament at* New Sarum, John Strete, John Hammond.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Strete, John Gyles
10 *Parliament at* West. John Attehalle, John Gyles.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, John Monyng, John Gyles.
13 *Parliament at* West. John Gyles, John Mouning.
15 *Parliament at* West. John Gyles, John Strete.
18 *Parliament at* West. John Strete, John Gyles.
20 *Parliament at* West. John Manning, Nicholas Spycer.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Gyles, John Evebrook.
3 *Parliament at* West. John Strete, Thomas Gyles.
8 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Henry Merly, John Alcum.
11 *Parliament at* West. Peter Read, Nicholas Spycer.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Bartin, Thomas Mannyng.
2 *Parliament at* West. Walter Stratton, John Barton.
5 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Crowche, John Brabey.
7 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Thomas Gyles, Henry Merle.
8 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Crowche, Thomas Arnold.
9 *Parliament at* West. William Strutton, John Braban.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Braban, William Hammond.
3 *Parliament at* West. Elias Crowche, John Barton.
4 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, John Bingely, Thomas Frankelyn.
6 *Parliament at* West. Walter Shatten, Gilbert German.
7 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Crowche, Thomas Comb.
8 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Crowche, Thomas Comb.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Braban, William Brewis.
11 *Parliament at* West. John Bingley, Thomas Frankland.
14 *Parliament at* West. John Prige, John Braban.
15 *Parliament at* Cambridge, William Brewis, Nath. Neſham.
20 *Parliament at* London, John Ward, Ralph Fox.
25 *Parliament at* Cambridge, Richard Needham, John Coke.
27 *Parliament at* West. Stephen Slegge, John Toke.
28 *Parliament at* West. Ralph Toke, Richard Grygge.
29 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Goare, Richard Grygge.
31 *Parliament at* Reading, Thomas Doyly, John Touk.

N. B. *The Returns for the Five* Cinque-Ports *are all loſt, from the 3d of* Henry *the* VIth, *to the Firſt of Queen* Mary, *except* 12 Edward *the* IVth; *See my* Notitia Parliamentum *about them, &c. they are all returned on the ſame Schedule.*

EDWARD IV.

12 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Hexſtall, William Milton.

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Joſeph Beverly, John Webbe.
1 *Parliament at* Oxford, John Wills, Thomas Culley.

PHILIP *and* MARY.

1 *and* 2 *Torn.*
2 *and* 3 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Warren, Edmund Rowſe, *Kt.*
4 *and* 5 *Parliament at* West. Joſeph Beverly, John Cheyne, *Gent.*

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, Thomas Warren, John Robins.
5 *Parliament at* West. John Robins, Thomas Warren.
13 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Andrews, *Esq*; John Pinchney, *Esq*;.
14 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Andrews, *Mayor*, Thomas Warren, *Gent.*
27 *Parliament at* West. Richard Barry, *Esq*; John Mone, *Gent.*
28 *Parliament at* West. John Mone, *Gent.* Richard Barry, *Esq*;.
31 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fane, *Esq*; Edward Stephens, *Esq*; *Mayor.*
35 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fane, *Esq*; Thomas Elliwood, *Mayor.*
39 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Fane, *Esq*; William Lennard, *Mayor.*
43 *Parliament at* West. George Fane, *Esq*; George Newman, *LL. B.*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Waller, *Kt.* George Bing, *Gent.*
12 *Parliament at* West. ——
18 *Parliament at* West. Henry Mainwaring, *Knight*, *Lieutenant of* Dover *Caſtle*, Richard Young, *Kt.*
21 *Parliament at* West. Edward Cecill, *Kt.* Richard Young, *Kt.*

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Hippeſly, *Kt. Lieutenant of* Dover *Caſtle*, William Beecher, *Kt.*
1 *Parliament at* West. John Hippeſly, *Kt.* John Pringle, *Gent.*
3 *Parliament at* West. John Hippeſly, *Kt.* Edward Nicholas, *Esq*;.
15 *Parliament at* West. Edward Boys, *Kt.* John Hayman, *Kt.*
16 *Parliament at* West. Edward Poys, *Kt.* Benjamin Weſton, *Esq*; John Dixwell, *Esq*; *Elected in the Great Rebellion.*

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* West. Edward Montague, *one of the Gent. at Sea*, Arnold Braimes, *Esq;*
13 *Parliament at* West. Francis Vincent, *Knight and Baronet*, George Montague, *Esq;*.
31 *Parliament at* West. William Stokes, *Esq;* Thomas Papillon, John Strode, *Esq; Double Return.*
31 *Parliament at* West. William Stokes, *Esq;* Thomas Papillion, *Esq;*.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, William Stokes, *Esq;* Thomas Papillon, *Esq;*

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* West. Arthur Herbert, *Esq;* William Chapman, *Esq;*.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. Basil Dixwell, *Baronet*, Thomas Papillon, *Esq;*.
2 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Papillon, *Esq;* James Chadwick, *Esq;*.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* West. Basil Dixwell, *Bart.* James Chadwick, *Esq;*. *In* James Chadwick's *Place, Deceased*, Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;*.
10 *Parliament at* West. Basil Dixwell, *Bart.* Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;*.
12 *Parliament at* West. *Right Hon.* Charles Hedges, *Kt.* Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;*.
13 *Parliament at* West. Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;* Phillip Papillon, *Esq;*.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* West. Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;* Philip Papillon, *Esq;*.
4 *Parliament at* West. Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;* Philip Papillon. *Esq;*.
7 *Parliament at* West. Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;* Philip Papillon, *Esq;*.
9 *Parliament at* West. Matthew Aylmer, *Esq;* Philip Papillon, *Esq;*.
12 *Parliament at* West. Philip Papillon, *Esq;* William Hardress, *Bart.*

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* West. Admiral Aylmer, Philip Papillon, *Esqrs.*

Port of Sandwich.

EDWARD III.

42 *Parliament at* West. Nicholas Espillon, Thomas Leverich.
43 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Ellis, Thomas Copedoke.
45 *Council at* Winchester, Arnold Brown.
46 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Copedoke, James Wigold.
50 *Parliament at* West. John Bedard, Hugh Attewelle.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Ellis, Thomas Leverick.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Hugh Attewelle, Laurence Cundy.
6 *Parliament at* West. William Jordayne, Thomas Attewelle.
7 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Copedoke, Stephen Reyner.
7 *Parliament at* Sarum, William Jordayne, Stephen Raynor.
9 *Parliament at* West. William Ive, Hugh Attewelle.
10 *Parliament at* West. John Goddard, William Ive.
11 *Parliament at* West. Stephen Reyner, John Berne.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, John Berkany, Peter Cundy.
13 *Parliament at* West. Stephen Reyner, John Berne.
15 *Parliament at* West. William Jordayne, John Edward.
16 *Parliament at* Winchester, Stephen Atte-Reyner, Thomas Atte-Welle.
18 *Parliament at* West. ——— Goddard, John Atte-Neſſene.
20 *Parliament at* West. John Goddard, Richard Benge.
21 *Parliament at* West. John Bernham, Peter Condy.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Goddard, Stephen Peyntour.
3 *Parliament at* West. John Goddard, John Atte-Neſſene.
8 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, John Horton, Richard Mildnail.
11 *Parliament at* West. John Gelling, Robert Haddon.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* Weſtminſter, John Gelling, John Guldeford.
2 *Parliament at* West. Richard Miſſendale, Simon Halle.
7 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Henry Leverick, John Notton.
8 *Parliament at* West. Laurence Cundy, John Bell.
9 *Parliament at* West. Laurence Cundy, John Bell.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* West. Jone Greene, Robert Chiche.
3 *Parliament at* West. Simon Halle, John Smith.
4 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, John Shelley, Thomas Sandys.
6 *Parliament at* West. John Greene, Robert Chiche.
7 *Parliament at* West. Henry Coke, John Shelle.
8 *Parliament at* West. Henry Coke, John Shelle.
9 *Parliament at* West. Robert Wylde, Henry Bryce.
11 *Parliament at* West. Robert Wylde, John Coke.
14 *Parliament at* West. Robert White, John Shelle.
15 *Parliament at* Cambridge, John Coke, Thomas Haddon.
20 *Parliament at* West. Richard Coke, John Gaddon.
25 *Parliament at* Cambridge, John Bottiler Thomas Haddon.
27 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Haddon, John Dimoy.
28 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Haddon, William Fevell.
29 *Parliament at* West. Richard Coke, Edward Archydekyne,
31 *Parliament at* Reading, John Demy, William Meyhewe.

EDWARD IV.

12 *Parliament at* West. William Barton, John Alley.

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Parrot, *Knight*, Simon Lynche.
1 *Parliament at* Oxford, John Maſter, Simon Lynche.

PHILIP *and* MARY.

1 and 3 *Parliament at* West. John Parrot, *Kt.* Nicholas Beake.
4 and 5 *Parliament at* West. Roger Manwood, Nicholas Criſpe, *Esq;*.

Queen

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* West. Roger Manwood, John Tyfan.
5 *Parliament at* West. Roger Manwood, *Esq*; Richard Parrot, *Gent.*
17 *Parliament at* West. Roger Manwood, *Serjeant at Law*, John Manwood, *Gent.*
14 *Parliament at* West. Roger Manwood, *Serjeant at Law*, John Boys, *Gent. In his Place* Edward Peake, *Gent.*
27 *Parliament at* West. Edward Peake, Edward Wood.
28 *Parliament at* West. Edward Peake, Edward Wood, *Gent.*
31 *Parliament at* West. Edward Peake, *Gent.* Peter Manwood, *Esq*;.
39 *Parliament at* West. Peter Manwood, *Esq*; Cornelius Peake, *Gent.*
43 *Parliament at* West. Peter Manwood, *Esq*; Edward Peake, *Gent.*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. George Fane, *Knight*, Edward Peake, *Esq*;.
12 *Parliament at* West.
18 *Parliament at* West. Edwin Sands, *Knight*, Robert Hatton, *Knight.*
21 *Parliament at* West. Robert Hatton, Francis Drake, *Esq*;.

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. Henry Wooton, *Knight*, Robert Sutton, *Kt.*
1 *Parliament at* West. Edward Boys, *Kt.* Peter Peake, *Gent.*
3 *Parliament at* West. John Philpot, *Esq*; Peter Peake, *Esq*;.
15 *Parliament at* West. John Manwood, *Kt.* Nathaniel Finch, *Serjeant at Law.*
16 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Peyton, Edward Patridge, *Bar.* Charles Rich, *Esq*; *chose in the Rebellion.*

CHARLES. II.

12 *Parliament at* West. Henry Oxenden, *Esq*; James Thurberne, *Esq*;.
13 *Parliament at* West. Edward Montague, *Esq*; James Thurberne, *Esq*;.
31 *Parliament at* West. John Thurberne, *Esq*; James Oxendon, *Kt. and Bar.*
31 *Parliament at* West. John Thurberne, *Esq*; James Oxendon, *Kt. and Bar.*
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, James Oxendon, *Kt. and Bar.* John Thurberne, *Esq*;.

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Snode, *Esq*; Philip Parker, *Bar.*

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. James Oxendon, *Kt. and Bar.* John Thurberne, *Esq*;.
2 *Parliament at* West. John Thurberne, *Serjeant at Law*, Edward Brent, *Esq*;.

WILLIAM III.

9 *Parliament at* West. John Taylor, *Esq*; Edward Brent, *Esq*;. *In* Edward Brent's *Place deceas'd*, John Thurberne, *Serjeant at Law.*
12 *Parliament at* West. John Thurberne, *Serjeant at Law*, John Mitchell, *Esq*;.
12 *Parliament at* West. Henry Furnes, *Kt.* John Taylor, *Esq*;. *In* Henry Furnes's *Place, expelled the House*, John Mitchel, *Esq*;.
13 *Parliament at* West. Henry Furnes, *Kt.* James Oxenden, *Kt. and Bar.*

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Mitchel, *Esq*; Henry Furnes, *Kt.*
4 *Parliament at* West. Henry Furnes, *Kt.* Josias Burchett, *Esq*;.
7 *Parliament at* West. Henry Furnes, *Kt.* Josias Burchett, *Esq*;.
9 *Parliament at* West. Henry Furnes, *Kt. and Bar.* Josias Burchett, *Esq*;. *In* Henry Furnes's *Place deceased*, John Mitchell, *Esq*;.
12 *Parliament at* West. John Mitchel, *Esq*; Henry Oxendon, *Bar.*

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* West. *Sir* Henry Oxendon, *Sir* Thomas Death, *Baronets.*

Port of *Hyeth.*

EDWARD III.

42 *Parliament at* West. William Hampton, Henry Brouning.
45 *Council at* Winchester, William Hampton.
46 *Parliament at* West. William Hampton, John Moore.
50 *Parliament at* West. Richard Hope, Gilbert Arundel.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* West. William Hampton, John Dyn.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Henry Brouning, John Bernard.
6 *Parliament at* West. John Dyn, Henry Brouning.
7 *Parliament at* West. William Rook, John Bernard.
7 *Parliament at* West. John Bernard, John Scot.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Dyn, Henry Brouning.
10 *Parliament at* West. John Dyn, Henry Brouning.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, Walter Fiſher, John Cundy.
13 *Parliament at* West. John Dyn, Henry Brouning.
15 *Parliament at* West. Henry Brouning, William Cundy.
16 *Parliament at* West. John Frenche, Allen Honywood.
18 *Parliament at* West. John Dyn, John Stormer.
20 *Parliament at* West. John Dyn, John Honywood.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Canterbury, Alexander Appleford.
3 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Caſeborne, Alexander Appleford.
8 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Henry Philpot, Martin Frenche.
11 *Parliament at* West. Alexander Apleford, Stephen Rye.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Caſeborne, Stephen Rye.
2 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Robert Bannot, William Gonlate.
5 *Parliament at* West. Henry Philpot, Stephen Rye.
7 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Thomas Caſeborne, Henry Philpot.
8 *Parliament at* West. Alexander Appleford, John Overhaven.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Overhaven, Richard Rikedon.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Overhaven, Richard Rikedon.

3 *Par-*

3 *Parliament at* West. John Skinner, John Dayl.
4 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, John Overhaven, Richard Rikedone,
6 *Parliament at* West. John Skinner, Richard Rye.
7 *Parliament at* West. John Overhaven, Henry Godwin.
8 *Parliament at* West. John Overhaven, Henry Godwin.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Lythe, Stephen Abby.
11 *Parliament at* West. Richard Rikedon, John Atte-Dalby.
14 *Parliament at* West. John Overhaven, Richard Rye.
15 *Parliament at* Cambridge, John Prille, Richard Rikedon.
20 *Parliament at* West. John Overhaven, Robert Ruſſell.
25 *Parliament at* Cambridge, Nicholas Brocknull, John Honywood.
27 *Parliament at* West. Nicholas Brocknull, Thomas Honywood.
28 *Parliament at* West. William Chiterow, Richard Rikedon.
29 *Parliament at* West. John Honywood, Alexander Lee.
31 *Parliament at* Reading, Thomas Stace, Thomas Honywood.

EDWARD IV.

12 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Stace, Robert Donne.

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Jeky, *Kt.* William Oxenden.
1 *Parliament at* Oxford, William Carden, John Alency.

PHILIP *and* MARY.

1 *and* 2 *Parliament at* West. *Cedula amiſſa.*
2 *and* 3 *Parliament at* West. John Knight, John Fowler.
4 *and* 5 *Parliament at* West. John Knight, Richard Draper, *Gent.*

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* West. William Raddel, Ralph Haſilherſt.
5 *Parliament at* West. Edward Popham, *Gent.* John Bridgeman, *Gent.*
13 *Parliament at* West. William Cromer, *Eſq;* John Stephenſon, *Gent.*
14 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Honywood, *Eſq;* John Bridgeman, *Gent.*
27 *Parliament at* West. Chriſtopher Honywood, *Gent.* George Morton.
28 *Parliament at* West. John Smith, William Dalmington, *Gent.*
31 *Parliament at* West. John Smith, *Gent.* John Collins, *Gent.*
35 *Parliament at* West. Henry Fane, *Eſq;* John Collins, *Gent.*
39 *Parliament at* West. Chriſtopher Honywood, Chriſtopher Telderby, *Eſqrs.*
43 *Parliament at* West. William Knight, *Mayor*, Chriſtopher Telderby, *Eſq;*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Smith, *Eſq;* Chriſtopher Telderby, *Eſq.*
12 *Parliament at* West. ———
18 *Parliament at* West. Peter Hainard, *Kt.* Richard Zouch, *L. L. D.*
21 *Parliament at* West. Peter Hainard, *Kt.* Richard Zouch, *L. L. D.*

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. Edward Deering, *Kt.* Edward Clark, *Eſq;*.
1 *Parliament at* West. Peter Hayman, *Kt.* Baſil Dixwell, *Eſq;*.
3 *Parliament at* West. Peter Hayman, *Kt.* Edward Scot, *Kt.*
15 *Parliament at* West. Henry Hayman, *Eſq,* John Wansford, *Eſq;*.
16 *Parliament at* West. Henry Hayman, *Bar.* John Harvey, *Eſq;* Thomas Weſtrow, *Eſq;*.

CHARLES. II.

12 *Parliament at* West. Philip *Viſcount* Stranford, Phineas Andrews, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* West. John Harvey, *Eſq;* Phineas Andrews, *Eſq;*.
31 *Parliament at* West. Edward Deering, *Bar.* ——
31 *Parliament at* West. Edward Deering, *Bar.* Edward Hales, *Eſq;*.

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* West. *Hon.* Heneage Finch, *Eſq;* William Share, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. Edward Hales, *Eſq;* Julius Deeds, *Eſq;*.
2 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* William Brockman, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM III.

7 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* Jacob Deſbouverie, *Eſq;*.
10 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* Jacob Deſbouverie, *Eſq;*.
12 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* John Botiller, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* John Botiller, *Eſq;*.

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* John Botiller, *Eſq;*.
4 *Parliament at* West. Philip Botiller, *Bar.* John Botiller, *Eſq;*.
7 *Parliament at* West. *Hon.* John Fane, *Eſq;* John Botiller, *Eſq;*.
9 *Parliament at* West. *Right Hon.* Richard *Lord Viſcount* Shannon, John Fane, *Eſq;*. *In their Places, unduly Elected,* William Berners, *Eſq;* John Botiller, *Eſq;*. *In* William Berner's *Place deceaſed,* Richard *Lord Viſcount* Shannon.
12 *Parliament at* West. Jacob Deſbouverie, *Eſq;* John Botiller, *Eſq;*

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* West. *Sir* Samuel Lennard, Jacob Deſbouverie.

Port of *New Romney.*

EDWARD III.

47 *Parliament at* West. William Hollingbrook, *the other Name torn out.*
45 *Council at* Winchester, John Hollingbrook.
46 *Parliament at* West. John Colebend, Henry Lewis.
47 *Parliament at* West. John Colebend, Hugh Riggyer.
50 *Parliament at* West. John Attewade, William Child.

RICHARD II.

1 *Parliament at* West. Hugh Goldſmith, John Adam.

2 *Par-*

2 *Parliament at* West. John Stenane, Roger Dodd.
6 *Parliament at* West. Simon Clerke, James Tyece.
7 *Parliament at* West. William Hollingbrook, William Child.
7 *Parliament at* Sarum, James Tyece, William Seaford.
9 *Parliament at* West. Lawrence Carboyle, Robert Dym.
10 *Parliament at* West. Simeon Synsford, John Salerne.
12 *Parliament at* Cambridge, William Hollingbrook, John Ellis.
13 *Parliament at* West. John Ivy, James Dycie.
15 *Parliament at* West. John Salerne, John Ellis.

HENRY IV.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Gardman, John Talbott.
3 *Parliament at* West. John Lanceford, John Tyece.
8 *Parliament at* Glouc. John Roger, Briſeus Shuft.
11 *Parliament at* West. John Adams, John Lanceford.

HENRY V.

1 *Parliament at* West. William Childerow, James Lewis.
2 *Parliament at* West. William Childerow, John Muffrey.
5 *Parliament at* West. William Childerow, James Tyece.
7 *Parliament at* Glouceſter, Thomas Goſterſon, Thomas Rokyſlee.
8 *Parliament at* West. Richard Clitherow, Stephen Harry.
9 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Specowe, Peter Newene.

HENRY VI.

1 *Parliament at* West. Richard Childerowe, William Pier.
3 *Parliament at* West. James Lewis, Thomas Smith.
4 *Parliament at* Leiceſter, Thomas Smith, *Draper*, Stephen Harry.
6 *Parliament at* West. John Adams, Richard Stotard.
8 *Parliament at* West. John Adams, Richard Childerow.
9 *Parliament at* West. John Adams, James Lewis.
11 *Parliament at* West. James Lotteby, James Bamlond.
14 *Parliament at* West. Clement Overton, Richard Clitherton.
15 *Parliament at* Cambridge, Clement Overton, Richard Clitherow.
20 *Parliament at* West. Richard Clitherow, James Lewis.
25 *Parliament at* West. Richard Chiderel, John Chennell.
27 *Parliament at* West. Geoffrey Goodlock, Robert Soras.
28 *Parliament at* West. John Selynger, Robert Soras.
29 *Parliament at* West. Geoffrey Goodlock, John Choyme.
31 *Parliament at* Reading, Guy Ellis, John Choyme.

EDWARD IV.

12 *Parliament at* West. John Tudor, Robert Soras.

Queen MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. William Tadlowe, *Kt.* John Gifford, *Kt.*
1 *Parliament at* Oxford, John Cheſeman, Richard Banting.

PHILIP *and* MARY.

2 *and* 3 *Parliament at* West. Richard Blake, John Herbert.
4 *and* 5 *Parliament at* West. Simon Padiſon, Thomas Randall, *Gent.*

Queen ELIZABETH.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Cheſeman William Eppes.
5 *Parliament at* West. Chriſtopher Allen, *Kt.* William Eppes.
13 *Parliament at* West. William Eppes, *Sen.* Edward Mainte.
14 *Parliament at* West. William Wilcocks, *Gent.* Edward Wilcocks, *Gent. In* William Wilcocks *Place Deceaſed*, William Eppes, *Gent.*
27 *Parliament at* West. Richard Williams, *Gent.* William Southland, *Gent.*
28 *Parliament at* West. William Southland, *Gent.* Robert Thurberne, *Gent.*
31 *Parliament at* West. William Southland, *Gent.* Reginald Scott, *Eſq;*.
35 *Parliament at* West. John Winge, *Gent.* Robert Bawle, *Gent.*
39 *Parliament at* West. George Coppyn, *Eſq;* James Thurberne,
43 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Lake, *Eſq;* John Minge, *Gent.*

JAMES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. Robert Remington, John Palmer.
12 *Parliament at* West.
18 *Parliament at* West. Peter Manwood, *Knight of the Bath*, Francis Fetherſton, *Eſq;*.
21 *Parliament at* West. Francis Fetherſton Haugh, *Eſq;* Richard Godfrey, *Gent.*

CHARLES I.

1 *Parliament at* West. Edmund Verney, *Kt.* Richard Godfrey, *Eſq;*.
1 *Parliament at* West. Richard Godfrey, *Eſq;* Thomas Brett, *Eſq;*.
3 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Godfrey, *Eſq;* Thomas Brett, *Eſq;*.
15 *Parliament at* West. Thomas Godfrey, *Eſq;* William Steel, *Eſq;*.
16 *Parliament at* West. Norton Knatchbull, *Eſq;* Richard Brown, *Eſq;*.

CHARLES II.

12 *Parliament at* West. Norton Knatchbull, *Bar.* John Knatchbull, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* West. Norton Knatchbull, *Baronet*, Charles Berkeley, *Jun. Kt.*
31 *Parliament at* West. Charles Sedley, *Bar.* Paul Barrat, *Eſq;*.
32 *Parliament at* Oxford, Charles Sedley, *Bar.* Paul Barrat, *Eſq;*.

JAMES II.

1 *Parliament at* West. William Goulſton, *Kt.* Thomas Chudleigh, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM *and* MARY.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Brewer, Eſq; James Chadwick, *Eſq;*.
2 *Parliament at* West. Charles Sedley, *Bar.* John Brewer, *Eſq;*. *In* Charles Sedley's *Place, choſe elſewhere*, Thomas Frewin, *Eſq;*.

WILLIAM III.

1 *Parliament at* West. John Brewer, *Eſq; In his Place, choſe for* Appleby, Charles Sedley, *Bar.* William Twiſden, *Bar. In* William Twiſden's *Place, choſe for* Appleby, Charles Sedley, *Bar.*
10 *Parliament at* West. Charles Sedley *Bar.* John Brewer, *Eſq;*.
12 *Parliament at* West. Charles Sedley, *Bar.* John Brewer, *Eſq;*.
13 *Parliament at* West. John Brewer, *Eſq;* Edward Goulſton, *Eſq;*.

Queen

Queen ANNE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. Benjamin Batthurſt, *Kt.* John Brewer, *Eſq*;. *In* Benjamin Bathurſt's *Place, Deceaſed*, Walter Whitfeild, *Eſq*;.
4 *Parliament at* Weſt. Walter Whitfeild, *Eſq*; John Brewer, *Eſq*;.
7 *Parliament at* Weſt. John Brewer, *Eſq*; Walter Whitfeild, *Eſq*;.
9 *Parliament at* Weſt. Walter Whitfeild, *Eſq*; Robert Furneſs, *Eſq*;. *In* Walter Whitfeild's *Place, Deceaſed*, *Hon.* Edward Watſon, *Eſq*;.
12 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Hon.* Edward Watſon, *Eſq*; Edward Furneſs, *Bart.*

King GEORGE.

1 *Parliament at* Weſt. *Lord* Sondes, *Sir* Robert Furneſs.

County of Kent.

The Number of Returns in my Collections beginning from the 18*th of* Edward *the* Iſt, *to the end of Queen* Anne, *are* 186.

City of Canterbury.

Returns from the 23d *of* Edward *the* Iſt, *to the* 12*th of Queen* Anne, *are* 162.

City of Rocheſter.

The ſame within Two or Three.

Theſe Liſts of the Returns of Members of Parliament, were kindly communicated to me by Brown Willis, *Eſq*; *of* Whaddon-Hall, *near* Fenny Stratford, *in the County of* Bucks.

Of Gavelkind, *its Original, Name, and Nature.*

See Silas Taylor's *Hiſtory of* Gavelkind, Chap. 1, 2. *&c.*

THIS celebrated Cuſtom ſeems to have had a very early Riſe and Original; perhaps as early, all the World over, as the firſt Poſſeſſions in Lands: For as, before their Numbers obliged them to make Settlements in particular Places, the ancient Inhabitants of the Earth, were perpetually moving to and fro, to find good Paſtures for their Cattle, and Accommodations for themſelves; and as their Wealth then conſiſted in the Numbers of their Cattle and Servants; which when they found it proper, they divided and proportioned out among their Children or Relations; ſo no doubt, that was formerly the Caſe of thoſe Lands too, which, as their Numbers increaſed, they were obliged to appropriate to themſelves. For as before, in their *Romadick* and Rambling way, when there was Land enough to rove about on, it was uſeleſs to them without Stocks of Cattle; ſo afterwards would their Stocks be of no Benefit to them, without Partitions and Diviſions of Land to feed them upon: And therefore to prevent Rapine and Invaſion of one another, they aſcertained to each Deſcendant or Relation, his proper and proportionate Part of Land, as well as Stock.

Noah's Three Sons *parted* (as well as peopled) the Earth among them, and by what appears, by equal Shares; the Eldeſt Son claiming nothing on the Account of his *Primogeniture*. *See* Selden's Mare Clauſum, Lib. 1. c. 4, 8.

Indeed that this was every where a Proportion of *Equality*, doth not appear: And by what we find in the Law of *Moſes*, *Deut.* 21. 15, 16, and 17. there were, very early, *other Proportions* uſual (as a Double, *&c.*) for the firſt Born. But 'tis probable enough that it was generally ſo. Sir *H. Spelman* in his *Gloſſary* (and Mr. *Somner*) ventures to conclude ſo of the Diviſions of Land among the Sons of the ancient *Germans*, from theſe Words of *Tacitus* (*a*): *Heredes ſucceſſoreſque ſui cuique Liberi, & nullum Teſtamentum: Si Liberi non ſunt proximus Gradus in poſſeſſione, Fratres, Patrui, Avunculi.* Mr. *Somner* in his Treatiſe of *Gavelkind*, hath ſhewed it was the ancient Cuſtom in *France*, where 'tis called the *Roturier*: And therefore very probably came into *Britain* with thoſe ancient *Gauls*, who firſt Peopled it from the Continent. And the *Welſh* Hiſtorians make *Brute* to have divided *Britain* between his Three Sons, *Lhoeger*, *Camber*, and *Albanact*. The ſame Cuſtom prevailing alſo in the Lower *Germany*, and in *Flanders*, as well as in the Iſle of *Jerſey* and *Ireland*. In which laſt Countrey 'tis called *Rhin-ta-loon*; and is like, ſaith *Taylor*, to the *Flemmiſh* Partition, where the Daughters ſhare, as well as the Sons: And *the ſame Kind of Partition*, he ſhews, to have been Cuſtomary at *Wareham* in *Dorſetſhire*. And *Silas Taylor* in his Treatiſe of *Gavelkind*, ſhews from the Deſcription of *Italy*, written by *William Thomas*, and printed *A. D.* 1549, that this Cuſtom prevailed in that Countrey too; which no doubt was brought among them, by a Colony of the *Gauls*. Mr. *Taylor* thinks it alſo concludable, that the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind* Partition was in Uſe among the Ancient *Britons*, as long ago as *Julius Cæſar*'s Time; becauſe he makes it Part of the Judicature of the *Druids* to determine, *ubi de Hereditate, aut de Finibus eſt Controverſia*; for he thinks there could ordinarily have been no Diſputes about the Inheritance or Boundary of Eſtates, if the Eldeſt Son had poſſeſſed all the Land. And indeed 'tis likely that this was the Caſe alſo in *Britain*, even as to the Regal Inheritance; elſe how come they to have ſo many *Reguli*, or Petty Kings among them? Of which this County of *Kent* had Four, when *Cæſar* landed in it; and he fairly attributes the Conqueſts he made here, to that Partition of our Iſland among ſo many petty Princes; for *dum ſinguli pugnabant* (ſaith he) *univerſi ſunt victi*. And 'tis plain from Dr. *Powell*'s Additions to the *Cambrian* Hiſtory, about the Years 808, 810, that this Cuſtom of Partition continued among the ancient *Britons* or *Welch*, even to their Deſtruction; for by dividing their Families and Eſtates, it produced Strife and Debate, and that ended in Confuſion and Poverty. And he makes *Gavel* to be a *Britiſh* Word; of which more below. And when *Roderick*, called the *Great*, Prince of all *Wales*, divided his Territories amongſt his Three Sons, it is ſaid to be done *according to the Cuſtom of* Wales. Which Cuſtom in ſome Places, as appears by *Lancarvan*'s Hiſtory, and by the Laws of *Howel Dha*, extended even to the Diviſion of Lands among Baſtards and Foſter Children. And Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, that the *Gavelkind* Partition ſo frequent in *Ireland*, is one Mark of the Ancient *Britons*. For probable enough it is, that the *Romans* in the Conqueſt of *Britain*, did not *entirely alter* and change the Ancient Laws and Uſages of the People: No Author aſſerts that they did. And *Camden* cites *Dion Caſſius* aſſerting, That for many Years after *Cæſar*'s coming hither, the *Britons* had both their own Kings and their own Laws. Nor was it their Cuſtom to do it in other Places, as is plain in the Caſe of the *Jews*, to whom they allowed the Uſe

(*a*) *De Morib. Germ.*

of their Laws and Religious Rites; as they did alſo to ſeveral of the *Grecian* Commonwealths, which they brought under their Subjection; deſiring only of them to ſubmit quietly to the *Roman* Power, and to receive and maintain Gariſons to ſecure that Submiſſion.

In thoſe Speeches, which *Tacitus*, and others have given us, as made by the *Britiſh* Generals to their Armies, to encourage them to ſhake off the *Roman* Yoke, and oppoſe their Conqueſts; they don't complain of the *Romans* changing their Laws and Cuſtoms, but of their Arbitrary breaking in upon their Liberties and Properties; and making them, their Wives and Daughters, become Slaves to their Cruelty and Luſt.

The ſame Thing is true of the next Conquerors of the *Britiſh* Nation, the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*; that they retained the old Laws and Uſages of the *Britons* to a very great Degree; though they intermingled indeed ſome of their own with them (*a*). But this, as to the Caſe before us, will not contradict the Notion I am advancing, of the great Antiquity of *Gavelkind* Partition; ſince 'tis certainly true, that *that Cuſtom* was in Uſe among themſelves before they came hither; and conſequently many Writers among us have ſuppoſed that they introduced it; ſome attributing it to the *Saxons*, and ſome to the *Normans*. But I think I have fairly ſhewed that it had, in the general, a much higher Riſe, and more early Original.

As to the Name of *Gavelkind*, there hath been great Diſpute among our Antiquaries.

Dr. *Powel*, as I hinted juſt now, calls it the *Cuſtom and Tenure* of *Wales*; and ſaith that *Gavel* is a *Britiſh* Term, ſignifying *a Hold*; and therefore the Tenure was called *Gavelkind*, becauſe every Son did *hold* ſome Portion of his Father's Lands, as his lawful Heir and Succeſſor: And Mr. *Llhyd* in his *Archeologia Britannica* gives us alſo the Word *Gavaely* in the Infinitive Mood in *Welch* for *Tenere, to Hold*. And therefore I think this may be very well taken as the true Original of the Name of the Cuſtom, as it ſignifies a Tenure by the Partition of the Lands of the Father among the Sons. And 'tis not at all unnatural, nor forced, to ſuppoſe, that the *Saxons*, when they came hither, might retain the Word, though they might in ſome Reſpects, and in Proceſs of Time, alter or enlarge its Signification (*b*).

Verſtegan, *Camden*, *Lambard*, *Spelman*, *Doddridge*, *Cook*, and *Cowel*, all give a *Saxon* Etymology of the Word, expreſſing much the ſame Senſe, as Dr. *Powell's*, *viz.* gife-eal-cyn, give to all Sons or Kinſmen alike; and therefore they think *Gavelkind* expreſſes the Nature of the Land in Point of Deſcent. And probably this was the primary Signification.

But *Somner* in his Hiſtory of *Gavelkind*, judges it not right; becauſe he finds many Inſtances of Donations of Land in *Gavelkind* to Monaſteries and Hoſpitals: Of its being deviſable by Will, and capable of being conveyed away from the Heirs, *&c.* And therefore he takes *Gafol*, *Gaful*, or *Gavel*, to have had, in the *Saxon* Language, much the ſame Senſe or Signification, as *Gablum* in *Domeſday* Book; or *Gabella* in Foreign Countries; *viz. Vectigal*, *Portorium*, *Tributum*, *Exactio*, or *Cenſus* in *Latin*; or in *Engliſh*, Tribute, Tax, Cuſtom, Duty, or Rent. So that *ponere Terram ad Gablum*, is to hire or let out Land to Farm, or for Rent: And *Terra ad Gablum poſita*, was Land ſo hired, rented, or to farm letten. *Landgavel* therefore, or by Tranſpoſition *Gavelland*, was, according to *Somner*, the *Cenſus* (*a*), Rent, or Service paid by the Farmer for his Lord's Land: And theſe Rents and Services were very various; and conſequently gave the Word *Gavel*, under this Signification, a very large Extent; of which I have found in Books, particularly in *Somner's*, and in old Cuſtumals and Charters, the following Inſtances; which I here annex, becauſe they will ſerve to explain alſo ſeveral other Things, in our ancient Laws and Hiſtories.

1. *Gavel-Corn*, which was a Rent reſerved to be paid in Corn: As is Cuſtomary to this Day, in many of our Church and College Leaſes.

2. *Gavel-Erth*, or *Herth*, was a Kind of Tillage Service, by which a Tenant held his Lands, by the Service of Plowing, Harrowing, *&c.* his Lord's Land, or ſuch a Number of Acres. Of this we have numerous Inſtances in our *MS.* called *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*, written about the Year 1320. ſome of which I have given you under *Southfleet*, and ſome other Places. This Service was in *Latin* called *Arura*, and was ſomething like the *Poictovins Biaus*; but differed from what *Lambard* calls *Benerth*; becauſe that came from the *Saxon* Bene, (whence our *Boon*) a Requeſt: But this was *ex Gablo* or *Debito*, a Service due; and not as the other, a *Precaria*, or to be done at the Prayer or Requeſt of the Lord. This Service was often, as well as moſt of the reſt were, in Proceſs of Time, compounded for in Money. This Service, at the Requeſt of the Lord, is often called *Preces* and *Precariæ*; and the Plows that did it, *Rogatæ Carucæ*: And here the Tenants had always a *Corredy*; which was not claimable when the Service was *ex Debito*.

3. *Gavel-Rip*, *Meſſura* in *Bracton*, was a Service of Reaping ſo much of the Lord's Corn; and when compounded for was called *Rip-Silver*: If *ex prece*, 'twas called *Bedrip*, and *Benerip*.

4. *Gavel-Med*, a Service of Mowing ſo much Graſs.

5. *Gavel-Ote*, ſo much Rent paid in Oats.

6. *Gavel-Dung*, a Service of carrying the Lord's Dung out upon his Land.

7. *Gavel-Rod*, the Service of making one, or ſo many Rods of Fence about the Lord's Ground. This was ſometimes called *Burghard*.

8. *Gavel-Timber*, *Refter*, and *Board*, were Services to be paid in Timber, to repair the Lord's Houſes: And were uſually chargeable on Tenants in the *Weald*.

(*a*) *For in many places of the* Saxon *Hiſtories, is Mention made of a* Domboc, *or* Liber Judicialis; *which probably is that which* Ethelbert *King of* Kent *formed; who is ſaid by* Bede, *and others, to have brought the Laws of the Country into the* Saxon *Language: So that the* Britiſh *Cuſtoms and Laws only put on a new Language, with perhaps ſome few Additions; but were in Subſtance the ſame.*

(*b*) Silas Taylor, *in his Hiſtory of* Gavelkind, *Page* 96, *ſhews alſo; That* Gavel *was uſed in* Wales, *to ſignify a Tenure, containing Four* Rhandirs, *and each* Rhandir *had under it Four Tenements; according to the Ancient Diſtribution of* Howel-Dha, *A. D.* 942.

(*a*) *But if* Gavelkind *were of* Saxon *Original, 'tis much the preſent* Germans *ſhould have quite loſt the Word, as they have; calling their Partibility of Land by Name of* Land-Skiftan, *or* Land-Schentan; *i. e. Land to be Shifted, or rather Parted among the young* Shoots, *or* Surculi, *the Branches of a Family. And indeed in King* Cnute's *68th Law about Partition of Lands, the* Saxon *Word is* Geſcyftan, *and no Mention of* Gavel.

9. *Gavel-*

9. *Gavel-Swine*; in the Weald of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, and no doubt in other Places, was a Rent paid in Swine, for the Benefit of Pannage or Maſtage in the Lord's Woods: If redeemed by Money, it was called *Swine-Penny*. The uſual Time of Payment of this Rent, was at *Paroc Time*, as they called it; *i. e.* when the Lord by his Bailiff held his *Paroc* or *Swine-Mote*, to take an Account of his Tenants in the Weald.

Somner thinks the Word *Paddock* for a ſmall Park, is a Corruption from *Paroc*; and probably *Park* it ſelf is ſo by Contraction.

10. *Gavel-Wood* or *Wood-Lode*, and *Wald-Lode*, was the Service of carrying Home the Lord's Wood for him.

11. *Gavel-Seſter*, was a certain Quantity of Rent-Ale; this was ſometimes called *Toll-Seſter*: And when compounded for in Money, *Toll-Seſter-Penny*. *Somner* thinks this to be the ſame with what in King *Henry* I. Laws is called *Oat-Gavel*: But ſure that was rather the *Gavel-Ote* above-mentioned, in *Num.* 5.

12. *Gavel-Werk*, *Werk-Gavel*, *Werk-gabalum*, *Rent-Work*, was a Service of ſo much Work charged upon the Tenant; which if perſonal, was called *Manuopera*; but if it were only by his Carts and Carriages, then *Carronera*: Villains ſubject to ſuch Services, were called *Gaigneurs*.

13. *Gavel-Noht*, or *Gavel-fother*, was a Rent of ſo much Fodder for the Lord's Cattle: The Feudiſts call it *Fodrum*.

14. *Malt-Gavel*, 15. *Hunni-Gavel*, Rents paid in Malt or Honey: And whenever any of theſe or other *Gavels* were to be paid in Money, they were called,

16. *Penny Gavels*.

17. *For-Gavel*, *Foris-Gabulum*, was a Rent payable not to the Superior, but to ſome Meſne Lord, by way of a Vail, *de Forgabulo*.

18. *Les-Gavel*, *Les-geld*, *Les-yeld*, if not the ſame with the next below, ſeems to have been ſome *leſſer* Rent or Service to be paid or done at ſome certain Times; and ſo was diſtinguiſhed from the *greater* Rents, which were paid Annually, *&c.* But I rather think 'tis a falſe Spelling for,

19. *Leaf-Gavel*, *Lef-Silver*, *Lef-geld*, *Lef-yeld*. Which was an Acknowledgment in Money paid to the Lord, that the Tenant might have leave to plow his Land *Tempore Peſſonæ*; and was an uſual Rent in the Weald of *Kent*.

20. *Bere-Gavel*, perhaps Rent in Beer or Barley; or as ſometimes 'tis taken, *Drinclean*, *Potura*, *Scott-Ale*, was a Contribution of the Tenants for Ale, to entertain the Lord or his Bailiff, when he came to keep Courts, *&c.* Sometimes this is called Filt-Ale, and Fild-Ale; which ſeems a Corruption from Gild-Ale: For *Gild Gavel* and *Scott*, are often Synonimous Terms.

21. *Gavil-Bred*, probably the ſame with *Averbred*; was a Proportion of Food allowed to the baſer ſort of Tenants, ſuch as the *Cuſtumarij*, *Cottarij*, *Villani*, the *Gaigneurs* above-mentioned, towards their Corredy, when they were at work for their Lord.

22. *Gavel-Whitell*, mentioned in the Laws of King *Ina*, was a *Whittel*, or Courſe Garment, given by the Lord to his Villain, when he work'd for him at home.

23. *Were-Gavel*, was a Rent paid to have Leave to ſet up *Weres* or *Keddles* to catch Fiſh withal.

24. *Twy-Gavel*, *Twiskett*, or *Duplum*; ſome *Gavel* or Rent which was doubled.

25. *Met-Gavel*, *Gablum Cibi*; is mentioned at the End of King *Henry* the Iſt's Laws; its Name ſhews its Meaning.

26. *Pride-Gavel*, a Rent for the Liberty of Fiſhing in the *Severn* for *Lampreys*.

27. *Sand-Gavel*, a Rent for Liberty to dig Sand.

28. *Gavelet*, or *Gavelate*, is a Rent or Service withheld, or denied, ſo as to bring a Forfeiture upon the Land; from *Gavel*, and *Let*, which from the *Saxon* Lætan, ſignifies a Let or Impediment.

29. *Gavelman*, *Gafelgylda*, *Gavelikendeyes*; Tenants in *Gavelkind*, who were obliged to ſuch Rents or Services as are above-mentioned. This Word occurs often in the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe* in this Senſe.

30. *Gablum & Malum*: (*a*) Where a Tenant is ſaid to hold his Land, as he often is in the *Reddendum* of old Deeds, *per Gablum & Malum*: It ſignifies by Services, and by Rent: *Gablum*, or *Gavel*, being there oppoſed to *Malum*, or *Mail*, (which is an old *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying *Lucrum*, *Emolumentum*, or *Quæſtus*) and is to be taken ſtrictly for a *Rent*, and not a Service. And if this Rent were paid in Money, then it was called *White-Mail*, or White Rent, becauſe the common Money was only Pennies or Silver: But if in Cattle, Corn, or any kind of Proviſions, then it was called *Black-Mail*.

From theſe, and ſuch like Senſes of the Word *Gavel*, Mr. *Somner* concludes, that *Gavelkind-Land* implies ſuch as pays ſome kind of *Rent*, or elſe *Service in Work* to the Lord; and ſo is *Terra Cenſualis*, becauſe let out, as the *Feudiſts* ſay, *contractu cenſuali*, on a Condition or Covenant to pay Rent or Service. And hereby 'tis diſtinguiſhed from other Lands held in *Allodio*, in *Frank-Fee*, *Frank-Almoign*, *Knights-Service*; or in *Mortmaine*, as they call it abroad, *i. e.* becauſe being in a *dead Hand*, it yields the Lord no Profit; All which Kinds of Land pay no manner of Rent at all to any Lord. So that *Gavelkind-Land* is ſuch, as is of that *Kind*, (*b*) or Nature, as that it muſt yield ſome Rent or baſe Service to the Lord, and conſequently was a kind of *Soccage Tenure*. And *Lambard* ſaith, (*Page* 587, of his *Perambulation*,) that all Lands in *Kent* which were of Ancient *Socage Tenure*, are of the Nature of *Gavelkind*, with regard to their Partibility; as thoſe which An-

(*a*) Silas Taylor *thinks* Gablum *is to be diſtinguiſhed from a Rent payable by Bargain or Contract, and implies rather one impoſed at the Will of the Lord, over and above the other Rent; as in the Caſe of* For-Gavell, *&c. and that the Word* Gablum, *or* Gavel, *doth not by any Means* neceſſarily regard the Tenure of Partition, *or any other particular one, but only implies that Rent is to be paid.*

And he ſaith, that in Urchenfeild *in* Wales, *there are Lands of the Nature of* Gavelkind, *which pay no manner of Rent.* *Hiſtory of* Gavelkind, *Page* 123, 124.

(*b*) Taylor, *Page* 132. *gives an Interpretation of* Kind, *from the* Britiſh Cennedl, *or* Cennedh, *which ſignifies* Generation, *or* Family.

ciently held by Knights Service are deſcendible, according to the Cuſtom of the Common Law. (*a*)

But Mr. *Somner* won't allow, that the *Partition* of Lands of this Nature is owing to *Gavelkind* only; for Partition, he ſaith, neither ariſes from the Common-Law, nor from Preſcription, but from *Cuſtom*, and the Nature of *Gavelkind together*: For *Gavelkind-Land* is capable of Partition by Cuſtom, being in Socage Tenure, which no Land in Knight's Service is; ſo that what in other Countries is called Socage Tenure, whether Free or Baſe, is in this Country called *Gavelkind*, the Term ſerving here to diſtinguiſh it from Lands held in Knight's Service. And into all Land of this Kind, by a general Cuſtom of the whole County of *Kent*, hath this Property of Partition been introduced; inſomuch, ſaith he, as what Land was granted out in *Gavelkind* by ſuch as before held it in Demeſne, or the like; as, for want of Time, and Uſage, is no particular Cuſtom introductive of that Property of Partition, ſo neither did it *want* it, the Generality of the Cuſtom extended it ſelf to all Cenſual Land, or *ſuch as was let out for Rent*, and ſufficing to render it profitable though but newly demiſed. But he thinks it neceſſary, that ſome Expreſſion implying its being *Cenſual*, muſt be either in the *Habendum*, or other part of the Grant, to make it capable of this and other Properties incident to *Gavelkind*; though there is not an equal Neceſſity of uſing the very Term of *Gavelkind*; any other of an equivalent Signification, ſuch as *Reddendo* ſuch a Sum *de Gablo*, or *de Cenſu*, being ſufficient. And *theſe*, and ſuch like, were the moſt Ancient ways of Expreſſion; that of *Tenendum de Gavelkind*, not being to be met with before King *Henry* the IId's Time; but henceforward it continued till the 18th of King *Edward* the Iſt, and then the Statute *Quia Emptores, &c.* forbidding any Man to let Land, as holden of himſelf, *&c.* as it cut off all new Tenures, ſo put an end to all ſuch Grants in *Gavelkind* for the future. But that ſome ſuch kind of Expreſſion, as *Tenendum in*, or *ad Gavelkind*, or the like, was neceſſary to render the granted Land Partible, without the help of Preſcription requiſite in other partible Land lying out of *Kent*; he ſhews by a Determination of the Juſtices in *Eyre*, *A. D.* 1241, at *Canterbury*. However, he thinks, that what at firſt in *Kent* was only partible becauſe of the Tenure in *Gavelkind*, was afterwards partible, and communicated with *Gavelkind* Land in that Property, by being Socage-Land, though not expreſly holden in *Gavelkind*: It ſufficing at length to ſhew the Cuſtom at large, as Mr. *Lambard* ſaith; and to ſay, *That the Land lies in* Kent, *where all Lands are of the Nature of* Gavelkind.

By what means indeed this came about, or by what Degrees *our* Socage Land arrived at this Univerſality of Partition, is not, ſaith *Somner*, *Page* 52, ſo eaſily diſcovered. *Lambard* thinks, that the Benefits and Advantages of this Cuſtom made many get into it, on the Troubles that followed King *Richard* the IId's Deprivation. But *Somner* ſaith there were no *Gavelkind* Tenures ſo late as that, as being all cut off by the Statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, in the 18th of *Edward* the Iſt, as I before obſerved; and he cites a Statute in the 18th of *Henry* the IId; which ſhews, that there were not in *Kent* at that Time above Forty Perſons, having Lands of Twenty Pounds Value, but what held in *Gavelkind*; almoſt the whole County being then within this Tenure.

The general and uſual Tradition is, that the Privileges and Advantages of *Gavelkind* came to *Kent*, by the gallant Stand which our Countrymen made againſt *William the Conqueror* at *Swanſcombe*; when *Stigand*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Egelſine*, Abbot of St. *Auſtins*, are ſuppoſed to have terrified that Prince into a Grant of their Ancient Laws and Liberties: This is thus celebrated by *Hawke*, in his Poem on the *Law*.

Cuſtom in Kent *encouraging the Brave,*
Diſtinguiſh'd well the Brother from the Slave;
And to each Son an equal Fortune gave.

With juſt Regard, —ſince the ſame amorous Fire,
Caus'd the laſt Birth, that did the firſt inſpire.
The generous Youth, pleas'd with ſuch equal Laws,
Fought for their Honour, and their Country's Cauſe,
With ſuch Reſiſtance, that the French *Brigade*
Which conquer'd Harold, *durſt not* Kent *invade;*
But Solemn Peace with Oaken Squadron made;
Granted thoſe Laws for which the Patriots ſtrove,
And Kiſs'd the Goſpel to the moving Grove.

I have already ſhewed (under *Swanſcombe*) the very ſuſpicious Credit of this Story of *Thomas Spotts*, on the Account of its being mentioned by no other Hiſtorian before him; and of its Inconſiſtence with the March and Behaviour of King *William* the Iſt, juſt after the Battel of *Haſtings*; and I ſhall now do ſo, with regard to the Conſequences of it; which are ſaid to be the freeing *Kent* from *That Villainage*, which the *Normans* brought into other Parts of *England*, and giving or ſecuring to them the Advantages and Privileges of *Gavelkind*. But Mr. *Somner* hath plainly ſhewed, (*a*) that there were not only Villains in *Kent*, and in other Parts of *England*, (*b*) *before* the *Normans* came hither; but that *Villenage continued alſo in* Kent *long after this* imaginary March of the *Kentiſh* Boughmen, and that even in the *Gavelkind Tenure it ſelf*; which latter Part, were it neceſſary, or any new Diſcovery, I could ſhew by numerous Inſtances out of the *Textus Roffenſis*, and the *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*.

Spelman, *Verſtegan*, Archbiſhop *Parker*, and *Lambard*, &c. think that all our Lands in *Enggland* were Partible before the *Normans* Advent, by a Cuſtom brought in by the *Saxons*, (as they judge, but I think I have ſhewed it above, to be of much greater Antiquity) and Confirmed and Incorporated into our Laws by King *Cnute*: But *Somner* argues, that although there might be, and no doubt was, this *Land-Shifting*, or Partition of Land before the Conqueſt; yet it doth not appear, that it was into *equal Shares or Portions*, but rather according to the Pleaſure of the Teſtator, the ſeveral Merits of the Children, *&c.*

So that every one had what was judged a *due* and *proper* Share, by a kind of reaſonable Right lodged in the Breaſt of the Diſpoſer; and alſo that it was not a National or General Cuſtom, prevailing univerſally, ſince there are Inſtances to the contrary, (*i. e.*) of eldeſt Sons having been Heirs, *&c.*

Yet, I ſay, notwithſtanding this, he is willing to allow that Provincially, and particularly in *Kent*, there was ſuch a Cuſtom both before and at the *Conqueſt*, and that alſo it was pretty current in all other Parts of the Iſland. For as there is no particular Account of it in any Hiſtorian, ſo there is no Probability in *Lambard*'s Opinion,

(*a*) *See* Glanvill, Lib. 7. Cap. 5. *and* Bracton, Lib. 2. Cap. 34. Fol. 76.
Flet. Lib. 5. Cap. 9. Paragraph 15.

(*a*) Gavelkind, Prop III.
(*b*) *See the* Saxon *Laws of King* Ethelbert, Edrick, *and* Lothair. Somner's *Appendix to* Gavelkind, Script. 17. *&c.*

that

that Biſhop *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, brought it firſt with him out of *Normandy*, and eſtabliſhed it in *Kent*.

This is both inconſiſtent with the latter Part of the *Cuſtumale*, which from *Lambard* himſelf, I ſhall give you below: And 'tis alſo unlikely, that if it had never been in *England* before, it would not have been eſtabliſhed in other Places by the Conqueror's Power, as well as in *Kent*.

Mr. *Somner* thinks alſo, (*Page* 82.) that King *William* the Iſt conſented to the Continuance of this Cuſtom of Partition of Lands in all Caſes, but where they were held by Knights Service; but there he appointed the Eldeſt Son alone to inherit. He takes Notice alſo, that before the Conqueſt, Lands might be (with the Lord's Leave in all Caſes) deviſeable by Will; eſpecially *Boc-Land*, which therefore was called *Terra* (*a*) *Hæreditaria*, *Terra Libera*, and *Teſtamentalis*; unleſs where the Lands were tied up by ſome expreſs Covenant to the contrary. But after the Conqueſt, the Cuſtom of deviſing of Land by Will ceaſed; as did alſo the Diviſion of Land equally among the Sons by degrees, except in ſuch Places where Men were more tenacious of it; (of which *London* ſeems to have been one,) (*b*) and by ſpecial Privilege were allowed to retain it. Where therefore this Partible Deſcent cannot uphold it ſelf by Ancient Cuſtom and long immemorial Preſcription, it muſt fall to the Ground: As *Glanvil* and *Bracton* ſay.

(*a*) *See* Bihtric's Saxon *Will in* Mepham. *And Law* 37. *of King* Alured.

(*a*) *See* Stow's Survey, p. 535.

And as the Citizens and Traders of *London*, ſo the Commons and Yeomanry of *Kent*, being more tenacious perhaps than others, of their old Cuſtoms, and *more careful*, (as *Somner* expreſſes it) *to maintain their Iſſue for the preſent, than their Houſes for the future*, did more induſtriouſly continue this Cuſtom than other Parts of the Kingdom; and did at laſt get it ſo eſtabliſhed in this County, and ſpread and diffuſed all over it, that whatever Land in it held not by Knight Service, but was of Socage Tenure, became (as Mr. *Lambard* expreſſes it) Apparelled with the Name, and qualified with the Nature and Properties of *Gavelkind*.

And there appear to me Two probable Reaſons why the Cuſtoms of *Gavelkind* ſhould be permitted to continue in *Kent*, rather than elſewhere.

1. That King *William* the Iſt was pleaſed with their early Submiſſion to him; and was glad of the Opportunity of beginning with an Act of Clemency, and to invite other Parts of *England* to follow their Example, by ſhewing that he would not break in upon their old Laws, Uſages and Cuſtoms. And that our People did thus ſubmit to, and not oppoſe Duke *William*, will farther appear from what *Somner* ſays about the *Threnges* which Anciently were in *Kent*, which he takes to be the ſame with *Thegnes*, or *Allodiarij*; and probably theſe are the ſame with Sir *H. Spelman*'s *Drenches*; whom from an old Record in his *Gloſſary*, he ſhews to have been ſuch, *qui nec ante nec poſt Conqueſtum fuerunt contra Regem*, aut Conſilio, aut Auxilio, *ſed tenuerunt ſe in Pace*; *ergo Rex precepit ut omnes illi rehaberent Terras & Dominationes integre & in Pace & vocarenter* Drenges. *i. e. Thegnes*, or *Thanes*, Freemen holding their Lands *in Allodio*; and not by Military Service, as he made others to do.

2. That though afterwards he might begin to break in upon the Ancient Cuſtoms and Uſages of *other* Parts of the Kingdom; yet in *Kent* they might be continued by the Power and Influence of his Brother *Odo*, whom he made Earl of *Kent*, and enriched with a very great Eſtate in the County; and often reſided here; and who had actually ſuch an Intereſt in *Kent*, that he could influence the Inhabitants to make an Inſurrection in his Behalf, againſt King *William* the IId, as I have before obſerved in *Odo*'s Life. And when you add to this, the Eſteem that the *Conqueror* had for Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, and for *Guadulf*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, both his Countrymen, and both preferred in this County; 'tis very natural to ſuppoſe, that by the Intereſt which theſe Three Great Men had at Court, the *Kentiſhmen* might more eaſily and inviolably preſerve their Ancient Privileges, Cuſtoms and Uſages, than any other Part of *Great Britain*.

3. It was the Policy alſo of King *William* the Iſt, where he found Perſons who oppoſed his Conqueſt at firſt, or afterwards rebelled againſt him, to give their Lands to his *Normans*, or ſuch whom he afterwards pardoned, to be held under the *Tenure* of *Knights Service*; by which the Heir was obliged to be in Ward till Twenty One Years, and could be married by the Power of his Lord before Fourteen, which was expreſly mentioned in the Patents. And by this means he kept all great Families in a perpetual Dependance on the Crown. But in *Kent* little or no *Knights Service* was introduced, but that County was left to enjoy its old Cuſtoms and Tenures; becauſe it lay ſo directly in the way between the firſt *Norman* Kings, and their own Native Country, that an Inſurrection there might be very dangerous. And therefore we likewiſe find a Confirmation of the Privileges of the *Cinque-Ports*, granted in the beginning of King *William* the Iſt's Reign, (*viz. Anno Sexto*) on the Account of their lying moſt of them in *Kent*, and all of them over againſt the *Norman* Shore; as appears by the old Book of *Entries*, *Fol.* 82. *b*.

But though Lands were Anciently Partible, and are ſtill in ſome other Places beſides *Kent*; yet Mr. *Somner* doth not think that enough to denominate them *Gavelkind-Lands*: (*a*) Becauſe the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind* contains in it many other Properties beſides this; ſuch as *Dower of the Moiety*, *not to forfeit Lands for Felony*, &c. and 'tis alſo neceſſary that the Tenure of *Gavelkind* be mentioned in the Grant, or ſuch Words as are equivalent thereunto.

And he finds fault with Mr. *Lambard*, and others Diſtinctions, between *Free* and *Baſe Soccage*, and their Determination thereon; *viz.* That Lands in *Free Soccage*, deſcend to the Eldeſt Son only; and thoſe in *Baſe Soccage*, to him in common with his Brethren: Shewing, that *Free Soccage* is miſtaken for *Liberum Feodum*, which ſometimes ſignifies *Knights Service Tenure*, but more properly *Frank Fee*; or Land for which no manner of Service was paid. For as the Land in *England*, the Law-Books ſay is either *Ancient Demeſne*, or *Frank Fee*; ſo none can be accounted *Ancient Demeſne*, but what is held in *Soccage*; and therefore *Frank Fee* being oppoſed to *Ancient Demeſne*, which is *Soccage*, can't be Soccage it ſelf.

He ſhews it to be a Miſtake alſo, in thoſe who have ſuppoſed *Gavelkind-Land* not to be Subject to *Works*; and to the Inſtances which he gives out of ſome old Cuſtumals in *Kent*, I could ſupply him with numerous ones out of

(*a*) Silas Taylor *ſhews*, *that at* Urchenfeild *in* Wales, *not only Lands are partible after the manner of* Gavelkind, *but that alſo the Tenants have the* ſame, *and ſome yet greater Privileges.* Page 106, *of his Hiſtory of* Gavelkind.

our

our *Cuſtumale Roffenſe*; by which 'tis plain, that not only the Words *Gablum* and *Opera*, do often occur in *Gavelkind Tenures*; but that ſuch Lands alſo were ſubject to all Kinds of Servile Works, both *Manopera* and *Carropera*. True indeed it is, that ſince King *Richard* the IId's Time, theſe Services have been bought off by Degrees, and changed into Rents in Money, as in Proceſs of Time they were all: And ſometimes alſo they were compounded for by a *Gerſuma*, or kind of Fine in Money, always mentioned in the Grant.

Next Mr. *Somner* proceeds to enquire whether *Gavelkind* be a *Tenure* or a *Cuſtom*: Mr. *Lambard* comes into the latter Notion, and takes it to be a Cuſtom accompanying the Land where it prevails, rather than a Tenure whereby the Land is holden, p. 591, 592, *&c.* But that it is a Tenure, he ſhews from thoſe Words in the *Tenendum* of Deeds being uſually inſerted in the Grants of Land of this Nature, *Tenendum ad* or *de Gavelkind*. And from the Statute of 18. *H.* 6. *c.* 3. where 'tis expreſly called a Tenure. And alſo, that ſince the Statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, in the 18th Year of *Edward* the Iſt, prohibits the Subject to let Land to be holden of himſelf, as there are not to be found any more Grants of Lands *pro Homagio aut Servitio*, ſo neither in *Gavelkind*. *Gavelkind* therefore, ſaith *Somner*, if you conſider it generally in Groſs, is a Tenure; but when you conſider it particularly, with regard to the Lands held by it, their being Partible; then it may be taken as a Cuſtom (among others) of the Land of that Tenure.

But *Taylor* ſays, that Partition *exvi Termini*, doth not owe it ſelf to *Gavelkind*, but rather *this to that*: And that the *Gavelkind* was a Word made uſe of to expreſs the Cuſtom of Partition, before generally in uſe; and that after this Term of *Gavelkind* was received and ſettled, then it did infer Partition, not only in *Kent*, but every where elſe, (where uſed) as a common Law.

After this, Mr. *Somner* propoſes this Queſtion: *Whether this Cuſtom of Partition in* Gavelkind-*Law be ſo inherent in the Land, and inſeperable from it, that though the Tenure ſhould be altered, yet the Land ſhall retain the Property?* Which he ſeems to anſwer in the Negative: But this being a Matter within the proper Cognizance of the Learned Gentlemen of the Long Robe, I ſhall not preſume to meddle farther with it, any more than to give you his next Queſtion, whoſe Solution concludes his Book, *viz. Whether before the Statute of Wills* (32, and 34. of King *Henry* 8.) Gavelkind-*Land in* Kent *were deviſable or not?* Which he alſo holds in the Negative *(a)*. And beſides the Arguments of the Council in the Caſe of Mr. *Hall*, (which he there largely recites) he gives theſe Two of his own:

I. That ſuch a Deviſe is againſt the Nature of the Lands, being held in *Fee*; Fees being by the Feudal Law indiſpoſable by Will; and as *Gavelkind* Tenure came to us from the *Germans*; there, ſaith *Tacitus*, in a Place before cited, *Heredes Succeſſoreſq; ſui cuique Liberi; & nullum Teſtamentum.*

II. Becauſe by many Wills now extant in the Regiſters of the Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, it appears, That the Teſtators gave Legacies and Conſiderations to their *other Children*, in order to obtain their Conſent, and to ratify a Diſpoſition made by Will to *ſome of them*. Theſe Wills are dated between the Statute of *Uſes*, in the 27th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and the other of *Wills*, in the 32d of that King.

And hence it appears, that at that Time they did not think *Gavelkind*-Land deviſeable by Will; ſince they ſuppoſe the Will can only be good, where the Children accept of ſuch Legacies.

But in the City of *Canterbury* (he ſaith) by a particular Cuſtom, Lands have been deviſeable by Will. So far Mr. *Lambard*.

And this is all I think proper for an Hiſtorian to ſay of this Cuſtom of *Gavelkind*. And being no Lawyer, I ſhall omit what Mr. *Lambard* ſaith further, *P.* 606. of the Third Edition of his *Perambulation* of *Kent*, about the Quality of the *Rents*, *Remainders*, *Conditions*, *Vouchers*, *Actions*, *Gavellette*, &c. Concluding this Subject with the *Ancient Old* French *Roll* of theſe Cuſtoms, which *Lambard* hath given us in the ſaid Book, p. 631. and ſtands thus.

KENT.

THESE are the Uſages and Cuſtoms, the
CES ſount les Uſages & les Cuſtumes, les
which the Commonalty of *Kent* claimeth to
ques le Comunaute de Kent cleiment aver
have in the Tenements of *Gavelkind*; and in
en Tenementz de Gauvylekende; & en
the Men of *Gavelkind* allowed in *Eyre* before
gentz Gavilekendeys allowes en Eire
John of *Berwick*, and his Companions the Ju-
John de Berewike, & ſes Compagnions Ju-
ſtices in *Eyre* in *Kent*, the 21ſt Year of King
ſtices en Eire en Kent, le 21 an. le Roy
Edward, Son of King *Henry*. That is to ſay,
Edward fitz le Roy Henrie. Ceſt a ſcavoir,
That all the Bodies of *Kentiſhmen* be free, as
Que toutes les Cors de Kenteys ſeytenfrancz,
well as the other free Bodies of *England*: And
auxi come les autres francz cors D'engleterre: Et
that they ought not the Eſcheator of the King *Eſcheator.*
que ilz ne duivent le Eſchetour le Roy
to chuſe, nor ever in any Time did they: But
elire, ne unkes ennul temps ne feſoint: Mes
the King ſhall take or cauſe to be taken ſuch an
le Roy prengne ou face prendre tiel
one as it ſhall pleaſe him, to ſerve him in that
come luy plera de cao qui ſoit
which ſhall be needful.
mettier a Luy.

And that they may their Lands and their *Give and ſell Lands without the Lord's Licenſe.*
Et quilz puſent leur Terres & leur
Tenements give and ſell without Licenſe asked
Tenementz doner & vender ſaunz conge demaunder
of their Lords; ſaving unto the Lords the Rents
a leur Seignerages: ſauves à les Seignerages les rentz
and the Services due out of the ſame Tene-
& les Services dues de meſmes le Tene-
ments.
mentz.

And that all and every of them may by Writ *May plead by Writ or Plaint.*
Et que touz & Cheſcun puſeit per Berre
of the King, or by Plaint, plead for the ob-
le Roy, ou per pleynt, pleder pour
taining of their Right, as well of their Lords
leur Droit, purchaſer, auxi bien de leur Seignerages
as of other Men.
come les autres gentz.

(a) N. B. *The contrary is now held by our Lawyers, for they take this to have been the Ancient* Allodial, *or* Boc-Land, *which was originally* Terra Teſtamentalis, *and deviſeable by Will before the ſaid Statute. See* Crook's *Reports*, Fol. 561. *in the Caſe of* Launder, Verſus Brooks *and others.*

And they claim alſo, that the Commonalty
Et clament auxi, que la commune
of *Gavelkind* Men, which hold none other than
de Gavylekindeys, que ne tenent mes que
Tenements of *Gavelkind* Nature, ought not to
Tenementz Gavylekendeys, ne deivent
come to the common Summons of the *Eyre*, but
venir a la commune Sommonſe del Eire, mes
To appear by Borſholde. by the *Borſholder*, and Four Men of the Borow:
per Borgeſaldre, & iv. homines de la Borghe:
Except to Towns, which ought to anſwer by
Hors pris les villees, que deivent reſponder per
Twelve Men in the *Eyre*.
12 *homines an le Eire.*

No Eſcheat for Felony, but for Goods only. And they claim alſo, that if any Tenant in
Et clamant auxi, que ſil nul Tenant en
Gavelkind be attainted of Felony, for the which
Gavylekend ſeit atteint de Feloniex, per que
he ſuffereth Execution of Death, the King
il ſuffre Juyſe de mort, eit le Roy
ſhall have all his Goods; and his Heir forth-
touz ſes chateux; & ſon eir mantenant
with after his Death, ſhall be inheritable to all
apres ſa mort, ſeit enherite de touz
his Lands and Tenements, which he held in
ſes Terres & Tenementz, que il tient en
Gavelkind in Fee, and in Inheritance; and he
Gavylekinde en Fee, & en heritage; & il
ſhall hold them by the ſame Services and Cu-
les tiendra per meſmes les Services & Cu-
ſtoms as his Anceſtors held them; whereupon
ſtumes ſicome ſes Aunceſtors les tyndront; dont
it is ſaid in *Kentiſh*,
eſt diſt en Kentiſh,

The Fader to the Boughe,
And the Son to the Ploghe.

The Father to the Bough,
And the Son to the Plow.

And if he have a Wife, forthwith be ſhe en-
Et ſi il eit femme, maintenant ſeit dowe
dowed by the Heir, if he be of Age, of the
per le Heir, ſil ſeit d'age, de la
one half of all the Lands which her Husband
meytie de touz les Terres, que ſon Baroun
held of *Gavelkind* Nature in Fee: To have and
tint de Gavylekende en Fee: A aver &
to hold, according to the Form hereafter declared:
a tenir, ſelonc la fourme de ſuth dyte:
And of ſuch Lands the King ſhall not have the
Et de tiels Terres le Roy ne avera
Year nor Waſt, but only the Goods as is before
An ne Waſt, tant ſoulment les Chateux, ſicome il eſt
ſaid.
avant dit.

Flying for Felony, cauſeth Forfeiture. And if any Man of *Gavelkind* either for Fe-
Et ſi nul Gavylekendeys pur Fe-
lony, or Suſpicion of Felony, withdraw him-
lonie, ou pur ret de Felonie, ſe ſuſtbrec
ſelf out of the County, and be demanded in
de la pees, & ſoit an Counte de-
the County as he ought, and be afterward
mande com il appent, & puis
Outlawed; or put himſelf into the Holy
utlaghe; ou ſil ſe met en ſeinte
Church, and abjure the Land or the Realm,
Egliſe, & forjure la Terre ou le Reaume,
the King ſhall have the Year and the Waſt of
le Roy avera l'An & le Waſt de
his Lands, and of all his Tenements, together
ces Terres, & de touz ſe Tenementz, enſemblement
with all his Goods and Chattels: So that after
oue touz ces Chateus: Iſſint que apres
the Year and the Day, the next Lord or Lords
l'An e le jour, plus prochan Seigneur ou Seigneurs
ſhall have their Eſcheats of thoſe Lands and
eyant leur Eſchetes de ce les Terres &
Tenements, every Lord that which is imme-
Teneimentz, Cheſcun Seigneur ceo que de luy eſt
diately holden of him.
tenu ſans men.

Here *Somner*, from an old Copy of the Cuſtumal of *Kent*, written in a Book belonging to St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey, and which was in Sir *Roger Twiſden*'s Cuſtody, adds this Clauſe:

E ſi Home ou Femme ſeit felounde ſes meſmes queil ſes meſmes de gre ſe ocye; le Roy aura les Chateuz tuts, & nient l'An ne le Waſte: Mes letteir ſeit tantoſt enherite ſans contredit, kar tout ſeit il felounde ſey meſmes il neyt my atteint de Felony. (i. e.)

If a Man or Woman ſhall be a Felon of him or herſelf, who ſhall kill him or her ſelf, of his or her own Accord; the King ſhall have the Chattels, but not the Year and the Waſt: But the Heir ſhall immediately inherit without any Contradiction: For although he or ſhe be a Felon of him or her ſelf, he or ſhe is not attainted of Felony.

And they claim alſo, that if any Tenant in
Et clement auxi, que ſi aſcun Tenant en
Gavelkind die, and be an Inheritor of Lands
Gavylekende murt, & ſeit inherite de Terres,
and Tenements in *Gavelkind*, that all his Sons
& de Tenementz de Gavylekende, que touz ſes Fitz
ſhall part that Inheritance by equal Portions:
partent cel Heritage per ouele porcean:
And if there be no Heir Male, let the Partition
Et ſi nul Heir madle ne ſeit, ſeit lay partye
be made between the Females, even as between
feit entre les Females, ſi come entre
the Brothers. And let the Meſſuage alſo be
les Freres. Et la Meſſuage ſeit autreci;
departed between them: But the Hearth for
entre eux departi: Mes les Aſtre
Fire ſhall remain to the youngeſt Son or
de morra a pune ou
Daughter: And be the Value thereof delivered
al punee: Et la value ſeit de ceo livre
to each of the Parceners of that Heritage, from
a cheſcun des Parceners de cel Heretage, a
XL. Feet from that *Aſtre*, if the Tenement
XL. *pes de cel Aſtre, ſi le Tenement*
will ſo ſuffer. And then let the eldeſt Brother
le peut ſuffrir. Et donkz le eyne Frere
have the firſt Choice, and the others afterward,
eit la primiere Election, & les autres apres
according to their Degree. Likewiſe of Hou-
per Degree. Euſement de Me-
ſes, which ſhall be found in ſuch Meſſuages,
ſons, que ſemont troves en tiens Meſuages,
let them be departed amongſt the Heirs by equal
ſeient departye entre les Heirs per ouele
Portions; that is to weeſe, by Foot if need be,
Porcioun; ceo eſt a ſavoir per peies ſil eſt miſtier,
ſaving the Covert of the *Aſtre*, which ſhall re-
ſanve le Covert de l'Aſtre, que re-
main to the youngeſt Son or Daughter, as is
meynt al Pune ou al Punee, ſi come
before ſaid. So nevertheleſs that the youngeſt
il eſt avan diſt. Iſſi que nequedont que le Pune
make

Partition among all the Heirs Males.

The Aſtre.

make reaſonable Amends to his Parcenors, for
face renable gre a ces Parceners, de
the Part which to them belongeth, by the A-
la partye que a eux appent, per a-
ward of good Men.
gard de bone gentz.

And of the aforeſaid Tenements, whereof
E de avan ditz Tenementz, dont
one only Suit was wont to be made before time,
un ſeule ſute tant ſoule ment ſoleit eſtre feit avaunt,
be there not by reaſon of the Partition, but
ne ſeit la reſoun de la Partye, fors
one ſole Suit made, as it was before accuſtom-
un ſoule ſute faite, ſicome ſoleit a-
ed: But yet let all the Parceners make Contri-
vaunt: Mes que truz le Parceners facent Contri-
bution to the Parcener which maketh the Suit
bution a Celus que face la ſute
for them.
pur eux.

Partition of Goods. In like Sort let the Goods of *Gavelkind* Per-
Euſement ſeient les Chatens de Gavylekendeys
ſons be parted into three Parts, after the Fune-
parties en treis, apres les Exe-
rals, and the Debts be paid, if there be lawful
quies, & les Dettes rendues, ſi il y eit Iſſue
Iſſue alive: So that the Dead have one Part,
mulier en vye: Iſſi que la mort eyt la une partye,
and his lawful Sons and Daughters another Part,
& les Fitz & les Filles muliers l'autre partie,
and the Wife the Third Part.
& la Femme la tierce.

And if there be no lawful Iſſue alive, let the
Et ſi nul iſſue mulier en vie ne ſeit, eit la
Dead have the one Half, and the Wife alive the
Mort la meyte, & la Femme en vye
other Half.
l'autre meytie.

And if the Heir or Heirs ſhall be under the
Et ſi le Heir ou les Heirs ſeit ou ſeyent deins la
Age of 15 Years, let the Nourtriture of them
age de xv. Ans, ſeit le Nouriture des eux
be committed by the Lord to the next of Blood,
baille per le Seigneur, al plus procheyn,
to whom the Inheritance cannot deſcend; ſo
del ſank a qui Heritage ne pent deſcendre, iſſi
that the Lord take nothing for the committing
que le Seigneur pur le Bail rien ne
thereof.
prengne.

And let not the Heir be married by the Lord,
Et quil ne ſeit marrie per le Seigneur,
but by his own Will, and by the Advice of his
mes pur ſa volunte demeine, & per le conſeil de ces
Friends, if he will.
Amys, ſil vient.

And when ſuch Heir or Heirs ſhall come to
Et quant cel Heir ou cenx Heirs ſont de
the full Age of 15 Years, let their Lands and
plener Age de 15 Auns, ſeient a eux lour Terres
Tenements be delivered to them; together with
& lour Tenementz livres; enſemblement ove
their Goods, and with the Improvements of
leur chateaux, & ove les empovementz de
the ſame Lands remaining above their reaſona-
celes Terres outre renable
ble Suſtenance. Of the which Profits and
ble Suſtinance. D'quel Empovement & Chat-
Goods, let him be bound to make anſwer
teaux, ſoit tena a reſpondre celui qui
which had the Education of the Heir; or elſe
de lay a vera la nouriture; ou le
the Lord or his Heirs, which committed the
Seigneur, ou ſes Heirs, que cel noriture
ſame Education. And this is to be underſtood,
avera Baille. Et ceo fet a ſavoir
that from ſuch Time as theſe Heirs in *Gavelkind*
que del houre que ceux Heirs Gavylekende
be of, or have paſſed the Age of 15 Years, it is
ſeient, ou ont paſſe le Age de 15 Auns, liſt
lawful for them, their Lands, or Tenements,
a eux lour Terres, ou Tenementz,
to give and ſell at their Pleaſure; ſaving the
doner & vendre a lour volunte; ſauves
Services to the chief Lords, as is before
les Services au chefz Seignorages com il e devant
ſaid.
dit.

Sale at xv Years of Age.

And if any ſuch Tenant in *Gavelkind* die,
Et ſi nul tient Tenant en Gavylekende meurt,
and have a Wife that over liveth him, let that
e eit Femme que ſurvive, ſei,
Wife, by and by, be endowed of the one half
cel Femme, maintenant, douwe de la meit
of the Tenements, whereof her Husband died
des Tenements, dont ſon baroun moruſt
veſted and ſeized, by the Heirs, if they be of
veſtu & ſeiſt, per les Heirs, ſil ſeient del
Age; or by the Lords, if the Heirs be not of
Age; ou per les Seigneures, ſi les Heirs ne ſeint pas
Age: So that ſhe may have the Moiety of thoſe
de Age: Iſſi que ele eit meite de celes
Lands and Tenements, to hold ſo long as ſhe
Terres & Tenementz, a tener tant come ele
keepeth her ſelf a Widow, or ſhall be attainted
ſe teyent vene, ou de enfauter ſeit
of Child-Birth after the ancient Uſage; that is
atteint per le Auncient Uſage; ceo eſt
to ſay, That if when ſhe is delivered of a Child,
a ſavoir, Que quant ele enfante e l' enfant,
the Infant be heard to cry, and that the Hue
ſeit oy crier, & que le Hu
and Cry be raiſed, and the Country be aſſem-
& le Cry ſeit leve, & le Pais enſem-
bled, and have the View of the Child ſo born,
ble, & eyent weue de l' enfant enſi faunte,
and of the Mother, then let her loſe her Dow-
& de la mere, adonks perde dow-
er wholly, and otherwiſe not, ſo long as ſhe
ere enteremint, & autrement neyent, tant come ele
holdeth her a Widow: Whereof it is ſaid in
ſe tient Veue: Dont il eſt diſt en
Kentiſh, *He that doth Wend her, let him Lend*
Kentes, Se that hir Wende, ſe hir
her.
Lende.

Dower of the Moiety.

And they claim alſo, That if a Man take a
Et clament auxi, Que homme que prent
Wife, which hath Inheritance of *Gavelkind*,
Femme, que eit heritage de Gavylekende,
and the Wife dieth before him, let the Husband
& la Femme murge avant lui, eit le Baroun
have the one half of thoſe Lands and Tene-
la meite de celes Terres, & Tene-
ments, whereof ſhe died ſeized; ſo long as he
ments, dont ele moruſt ſeiſei; tant come il
holdeth himſelf a Widower, without doing any
ſe tient veuers, ſaunz eſtreppement
Strip,

Tenant by the Courteſy of one Half.

Strip, or Waſt, or Baniſhment, whether there
ou Waſt, ou Exile fere, le quel kil
were Iſſue between them or not: And if he
y eit heir entre eux ou noun: Et ſil
take another Wife, let him loſe all.
prent Femme, de detres tout per

The Deſcent of Gavelkind changed.

And if any Tenement of *Gavelkind* do eſ-
Et ſi nul Tenement de Gavylekende eſ-
cheat, (and that Eſcheat be to any Lord which
chete, (& ceo Eſchete ſeit a nul Seigneur que
holdeth by Fee of *Hawbert*, or by Serjeancy,)
tiens per Fee de Hawberk, ou per Serjauncye,)
by Death or by Gavellate, as is hereafter ſaid,
per mort ou per Gavelate, ſicome eſt ſuth dite,
or be to him rendred or given up by his Tenant
ou le ſeit rendu de ſon Tenant
which before held it of him, by Quit Claim
que de li avaut le tynt, per quite clamaunce
thereof made; or if his Eſcheat be by Gavel-
de ſeo fete; ou ſeit ſa Eſchete per Gave-
late, as is hereafter ſaid, let this Land remain
lete, ſicome il eſt ſuth dite, remayne cele Terre
to the Heirs unpartable: And this is to be un-
a Hejrs impartable: Et ceo ſet a ſu-
derſtood where the Tenant ſo rendring doth
voir la ou le Tenant enſi rendant
retain no Service to himſelf, but ſaveth never-
nule Service retent devers ſay, ſauvet ne que dent
theleſs to other Lords their Fees, Fermes, and
as autres Seignorages Fees, Fermes, &
the Rents wherewith the aforeſaid Tenements
les Rents, dont les avant dit. Tenementz
of *Gavelkind*, ſo rendred, were before charged
de Gavylekende, enſi rendus, avant furent charges
by him or them, which might charge them.
per celuy ou per ceux, que le charger poeyt, ou poent.

Forfeiture by Ceſſavit, or Gavelate.

And they claim alſo, that if any Tenant in
E clament auxi, que ſi nul Tenant en
Gavelkind retain his Rent and his Services of
Gavylekende reteine ſa Rent & ſon Service des
the Tenement, which he holdeth of his Lord,
Tenement, quil tient de ſon Seigneur,
let the Lord ſeek by Award of his Court from
quer ge le Seigneur per Agard de ſa Court de
Three Weeks to Three Weeks, to find ſome
treys ſemeynes en 3 ſemeynes, truve
Diſtreſs upon that Tenement until the Fourth
deſtreſſe ſur cel Tenement tant que a la quart
Court, always with Witneſſes: And if within
Court, tote fet per teſmoynage: Et ſi dedens
that Time he can find no Diſtreſs in that Te-
cel Temps ne truſſe Deſtreſſe en cel Te-
nement, whereby he may have Juſtice of his
nement, per quex il puiſſe ſon Tenant
Tenant, then at the Fourth Court let it be a-
juſtiſer, donc a la quart Court ſeit a-
warded, that he ſhall take that Tenement into
gard, quel pregne cel Tenement en
his Hand, in the Name of a Diſtreſs, as if it
ſa mein, en noum de d' eſtreſſe, auſi come
were an Ox or a Cow, and let him keep it a
boef ou vade, & le tient un
Year and a Day in without manuring it; with-
an & un jour en ſa mein ſance meynoverir; dans
in which Term if the Tenant come and pay
quel Temps ſi le Tenant vent, & rend
his Arrearages, and make reaſonable Amends
ſes Arrerages, e feit renables amends
for the withholding, then let him have and en-
de la de tenue, a donc eit e joiſe
joy his Tenement, as his Anceſtors and he be-
ſon Tenement, ſicom ſes aunceſters e ly
fore held it; and if he do not come before the
avant le tyndront; & ſil ne vent devant
Year and the Day be paſt, then let the Lord
l' an e le jour paſſe, donc auge le Seigneur
go to the next County Court with the Witneſ-
al prochein counte ſuivant ove teſmoy-
ſes of his own Court, and pronounce there
nages de ſa Court, e face pronuncier cel
this Proceſs to have further Witneſs: And by
proceſſe par teſmoynage aver: E per
the Award of his Court, (after that County
agard de ſa Court, (apres ceo Counte
Court holden) he ſhall enter and manure in
tenue) entra e meynovera en
thoſe Lands and Tenements as in his own De-
celes Terres & Tenementz ſicome ea ſon De-
meſnes. And if the Tenant come afterward,
meyne. Et ſi le Tenant vent apres,
and will re-have his Tenements, and hold them
& voille ces Tenementz reaver, e tener
as he did before, let him make Agreement with
ſicom il fiſt devant, face Iree al
the Lord according as 'tis anciently ſaid,
Seigneur ſi come il eſt auncienment diſt,

Neghe Sÿthe ſelde
And neg he Sÿth gelde.
And gif pond for the were
Er he bicome Healder.

No Oath but Fealty.

Alſo they claim, that no Man ought to make
Auſſi il cleyment, que nul homme deit
an Oath upon a Book (neither by Diſtreſs, nei-
ſerment ſur Livre fere (. per Deſtreſſe,
ther by the Power of the Lord, or his Bailiff)
ne per Poer de Seigneur, ne de Baylif)
againſt his Will, without the Writ of the King,
encountre ſa volunte, ſaunz Brif le Roy,
(unleſs it be for Fealty to be done to his Lord)
ſi non pur feaute fere a ſon Seigneur)
but only before the Coroner, or ſuch other Mi-
mes ke per devant Coronner, ou autre Mi-
niſter of the King, as hath Royal Power to en-
niſtre le Roy, qui Real Poer eyont de en-
quire of Treſpaſs committed againſt the Crown
querror de Treſpaſſe fet encountre la Coronne
of our Lord the King.
de noſtre Seigneur le Roy.

Eſſoins.

And they claim alſo, That every *Kentiſhman*
Et clament auxi, Que chacun Kenteys
may eſſoin another, either in the King's Court,
put autre aſſonier, en la Court le Roy,
or in the County, or in the Hundred, or in the
en Counte, en Hundreth, e en
Court of his Lord, where Eſſoin lieth; and
la Court ſon Seigneur, la ou Aſſoigne giſt,
that as well in Caſe of common Suit as of
auſſi, de commune Sute, come de
Plea.
play.

No Battail nor Grand Aſſize.

Moreover, they claim by an Eſpecial Deed
Eſtre, ceo il cleyment per Eſpecial Fet
of King *Henry* the IIId, Father of King *Ed-*
le Roy Henrie, Pere la Roy Ed-
ward which now is (whom God ſave) that of
ward que ore eſt (que Dieu garde) que de
the Tenements which are holden in *Gavelkind*,
Tenementz que ſont tenus en Gavylekende,
there ſhall not Battail be joined; nor grand Aſ-
ne ſeit priſe Battaile; nor grand Aſ-
ſize taken by Twelve Knights, as it is uſed in
ſiſe per xii Chivallors, ſicome ail-

other Parts of the Realm: That is to wit, *lours eſt priſe en le Reaume: Ceo eſt a ſavoir,* where the Tenant and Demandant hold by *Gala ou le Tenant & e la Demandant tenent per Gavelkind.* But in Place of theſe grand Aſſizes, *vylekende. Mes en la de ces graundes Aſſiſes,* let Juries be taken by Twelve Men, being Te- *Seyent priſes Jurees per xij. Homines,* te- nants in *Gavelkind*; ſo that Four Tenants of *nantz en Gavylekende; iſſique* 4 *Tenantz de Gavelkind* chuſe 12 Tenants of *Gavelkind* to be *Gavylekende eliſent* 12 *Tenantz de Gavylekende* Jurors.
Jurours.

And the Charter of the King of this Eſpe- *E la Chartre le Roy de cette eſpe-* cialty, is in the Cuſtody of Sir *John* of *Norciaute eſt en la garde Sire Johan de Nor-wood.* The Day of St. *Alphege* in *Canterbury, wode. Le jour S. Elphegh en Canterbyrre,* the Year of King *Edward* Son of King *Henry, le an Roy Edward le Fitz le Roy Henrie,* the xxi.
xxj.

Theſe be the Uſages of *Gavelkind* and of *Ga- Ces ſon les Uſages de Gavylekende & de Ga-vel*-Men in *Kent*, which were before the *vyle-Men en Kent, que furent devaunt le* Conqueſt, and at the Conqueſt, and ever *Conqueſt, & en le Conqueſt, & totes* ſince till now.
houre jeskes en ſa.

Sir Henry Wiat, *by Act of Parliament, in the 15th Year of King* Henry *the* VIIIth, *procured his Lands in* Kent *to be diſgavelled: As did the Perſons here-under named, by an Act paſſed in the 31ſt Year of King* Henry *the* VIIth C. 3.

Thomas *Lord* Cromwell.
Thomas *Lord* Burye.
George *Lord* Cobham.
Andrew *Lord* Windſore.
Sir Thomas Cheyney.
Sir Chriſtopher Hales.
Anthony Sondes.
Edward Monyns.
Edmund Fettiplace.
Thomas Wilford.
Geoffrey Lee.
Sir Thoms Willoughby.
Sir Anthony St. Leger.
Sir Edward Wotton.
Sir Edward Bowton.
Sir Roger Cholmley.
Sir John Champneys.
Edward Iſaack.
William Whetenhall.
Thomas Hardreſs.
Thomas Moyle.
James Hales.
John Baker, *Eſq;*
Reginald Scott.
John Guldeford.
Thomas Kemp.
Edward Thwaites.
William Roper.
Percival Hart.
John Fogg.
William Waller.
Thomas Harlackenden.
Henry Huſſey.
Thomas Roydon.

Alſo in the 2d and 3d Years of King Edward *the* VIth, *another Act of Parliament paſſed, whereby the following Gentlemen obtained their Eſtates to be changed from the Nature of* Gavelkind *Deſcent:* Viz.

Sir Thomas Cheyney.
Sir Robert Southwell.
Sir Edward Wotton.
Sir Thomas Moyle.
Sir Edward Walſingham.
Sir Humphrey Style.
Sir Martin Bowes.
Sir Walter Hendley.
Sir Henry Iſley.
Thomas Wilford.
Thomas Lovelace.
Thomas Watton.
Thomas White.
Sir Anthony St. Leger.
Sir John Baker.
Sir Roger Cholmly.
Sir John Gate.
Sir John Guldeford.
Sir Thomas Kemp.
Sir James Hales.
Sir George Harper.
Sir George Blague.
Thomas Harlackenden.
Reginald Peckham.
John Tuſton.
Peter Heyman.
John Colepeper *of* Aylesford.
Thomas Colepeper *his Son.*
William Twiſenden.
Thomas Darell *of* Scotney.
Richard Covert.
Chriſtopher Blower.
Thomas Hendley.
Thomas Harman.
William Roper.
Thomas Colepeper *of* Bedgebury.
John Mayne.
Walter Mayne.
Thomas Argale.

And again, in the 5th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, there was another Act paſſed whereby the Eſtates of Sir *Thomas Browne* of *Weſt-Becheworth* in *Surrey*, and of *George Brown*, Eſq; were diſgavelled.

And no doubt very many Eſtates in *Kent* have been ſince brought into the ſame Circumſtances.

The Hiſtory of the Cinque-Ports: *Their Original, Deſign, Services, Laws, Courts, Cuſtoms, Charters, and Privileges.*

AFTER the *Roman* Government was well ſettled in *Britain*, this Iſland was together with *Spain*, under the Superintendency of the *Prefectus Prætorio Galliarum.* This *Prefect* had under him Three *Vicarij* or Lieutenants, one for *Gaul*, another for *Spain*, and a third for *Britain.* The *Vicarius Britanniarum* had for his Enſigns the Draught of the Five Parts that *Britain* was then divided into; *viz. Britannia prima, Britannia ſecunda, Flavia Cæſarienſis, maxima Cæſarienſis*, and *Valentia*; and they were expreſſed by ſeveral Forms of Buildings, with their Names to them, in a kind of Plane encompaſſed round with the Sea; and at the Top in the Dexter Corner, was the Figure of his Book of Inſtructions.

See Panciroll. Not. Occid. Camd. Britan. Selden's *Titles of Honour*, &c.

Under

Under this Lieutenant of *Britain*, there were two *Conſulares*; *viz.* one for *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, and one for *Valentia*: and Three *Preſides*, one for *Britannia prima*, another for *Britannia ſecunda*, and the third for *Flavia Cæſarienſis*. The Title of the *Preſides* was *Perfectiſſimi*.

Kent was then under the Government of the *Preſes Britanniæ primæ*; but the Sea Coaſt, which was called *Littus Saxonicum*, (as alſo the oppoſite *French* Coaſt) had in the Time of *Dioclesian* a peculiar Governor, who by *Marcellinus* is called, the *Count of the Sea Coaſt*; and by the *Notitia*, the *Honourable the Count of the* Saxon *Shore in* Britain. His Buſineſs was to fix Gariſons upon the Sea-Coaſts in proper Places, to prevent the Incurſions and Plunderings of the Barbarians; eſpecially the *Saxon*, who heavily infeſted *Britain*. And to this End, he had under his Command, as ſome ſay, 2200 Foot, and 200 Horſe. He himſelf was under the Command of the *Illuſtrious the Maſter of the Foot*, whom the *Romans* called *Preſentalis*, becauſe he was to be conſtantly preſent in the Army; and who, beſides the particular Gariſons for the Ports, aſſigned him the *Victores Juniores Britannici*, the *Primani Juniores*, and the *Secundani Juniores*, (which were their Names for ſo many Companies) to have ready upon all Occaſions.

His Office or Court he held in this Manner: He had there, *Principem ex Officio Magiſtri preſentalium à parte peditum*; *Numerarios duos*, *Commentatienſem*, *Cornicularium*, *Adjutorem*, *Subadjuvam*, *Regendarium*, *Exceptores ſingulares*, *&c.* That is, as the Learned Tranſlator of *Camden* renders them; *A Principal* or *Maſter* out of the Generals of the Foot, *Two Accountants*, a *Jaylor*, a *Judge-Advocate*, *Aſſiſtant* and *Under-Aſſiſtant*, a *Regiſter*, *the particular Receivers*, &c.

And there can be no doubt at all (as Mr. *Camden* obſerves) but that it was in Imitation of this careful Method of the *Romans*, that our Anceſtors ſet over this Coaſt a *Governor* or *Portreve*; who in the *Norman's* Time came to be called the Guardian or Warden of the Ports: Becauſe as the *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, preſided over Nine Ports; ſo he had the Guardianſhip of Five. For the Count of the *Saxon* Shore, had under his Government, *Othona*, *Dubris*, *Lemani*, *Branoduno*, *Garianno*, *Regulbi*, *Retupis*, *Anderidos*, and *Portus Adurni*. Which were all in this Order, placed in his Enſign in the Form of Forts, and in the Dexter Quarter, was the Picture of his Book of Inſtructions. The whole in a Plane, encompaſſed round by the Sea.

As to the Names of theſe Nine Places, there can be no doubt but that *Dubris*, is *Dover*; *Lemanni*, *Limne* or the old *Portus Lemanis*; *Regulbi*, *Reculver*; *Rutupis*, *Richborough*; and *Anderidos*, the old *Anderida*; which I think I have ſhewn to be *Newenden* in this County. See *Newenden*. Mr. *Camden*, and ſome others, I believe rightly, judge *Othona* to have been the old City of *Ithanceſter*, which he places in *Dengy* Hundred in *Eſſex*, on the Sea Shore, by or at *St. Peter's* in the Wall. And perhaps this may receive ſome Confirmation from there being to this Day a Place called *Brightlingſey*, not far from it, which is under the Juriſdiction of the Ports, and is one of the Members of *Sandwich*. *Branodunum* ſeems to have been *Brancaſter* in *Norfolk*; and *Gariana*, *Yarmouth* in the ſame County, as will appear plainly from what will be ſaid below. And the *Portus Adurni* was certainly either at *Eddrington*, or ſomewhat near *Shoreham* in *Suſſex*, as *Camden* hath obſerved.

The Reſidence of this *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, was uſually in *Kent*, but always in ſome Place on the *South* Coaſt of *Britain*.

After the *Romans* departure from hence, we find nothing certain about this Officer, or any one that ſupplied his Place; and perhaps it was from the want of ſuch an one, that the *Britiſh* Coaſts were ſo infeſted by Pyrates from Abroad, as they were inſulted another way by the Incurſions of the *Picts* at Home. But it ſeems to me not improbable that *Guorongus* or the *Vice-Roy*, as *Camden* calls him, whom King *Vortigern* had placed in *Kent*, had a Government ſomething of this Nature; and perhaps on his being diſplaced, *Hengiſt* might at firſt ſucceed him in ſuch a Truſt, before he uſurped the Kingdom of *Kent*.

During the Time of the Heptarchy we find no mention of any Officer who had Care of the Ports, or Towns upon the Sea Coaſt; becauſe theſe *Saxons* themſelves, who uſed to infeſt the Coaſts with Piracies, were now become Maſters of the Kingdom, and had divided it amongſt them: And Three of their Kingdoms likewiſe being placed along the *South Eaſtern*, *Southern*, and *South Weſtern* Parts, of what was formerly called the *Saxon* Shore, each King took Care of his own Coaſt, and no one Perſon could be appointed to govern the whole. And though one might have expected that ſuch an Officer as the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* ſhould have been received and eſtabliſhed in King *Ecbert's* Time, to have guarded againſt the Invaſions of the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, and other *Northern* People (*Northmanni*) which then began to haraſs the *Engliſh* Coaſts, yet I don't find that any ſuch Perſon was appointed, or any particular Care taken of the Sea Coaſts, any more than there was afterwards in the Reign of King *Alfred*, though he made many other good Regulations in the Kingdom. Nay, even in King *Edgar's* Time, who enjoyed a long Peace, and had a mighty Fleet, with which he ſail'd almoſt round his Kingdom every Year, our Hiſtorians mention nothing of any particular Guardian of the Ports: That Office being then, probably, part of the Admiral's Duty. And though indeed *Domeſday* Book doth mention ſome Privileges of the Ports, as early as the Reign of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as will be hereafter ſhewn, yet I don't find then any one particular Perſon, mentioned by our Hiſtorians, under the Title of Warden of the Ports, though in ſome Catalogues indeed of the Lord Wardens, Earl *Godwin* is named in that Capacity.

What we find of this Matter is, as is above obſerved, partly from the *Domeſday* Books, where it appears that *Dover*, *Sandwich*, and *Romney*, were in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, diſcharged of almoſt all manner of Impoſitions and Burdens born by other Towns, on the Account of the Services done to the King upon the Seas; and from the laſt Charter to the Ports, granted in the 20th Year of King *Charles* the IId, wherein 'tis ſaid, *They ſhall enjoy the Privileges and Exemptions which their Predeceſſors had in the Time of King* Edward the Confeſſor, *and of King* William *the* Iſt. But as Mr. *Lambard* hath obſerved in the Charter of King *Edward* the Iſt. wherein is a Recital of the Grants of ſundry Kings to the Ports, they extend no higher than the Reigns of *William the Conqueror*; and therefore all before it is little better than Conjecture: Since the Ports, perhaps thought it better to abide by his Confirmation, than any previous Grants of Privileges.

According to Mr. *Lambard's* Method I ſhall firſt ſhew you what Towns were, at the beginning, taken into this Title of *Ports*; and what others have ſince been reputed of the ſame Denomination.

Secondly, What kind of Services they did anciently pay to the Crown.

Thirdly, What Privileges and Immunities they did upon that Account enjoy.

Fourthly, By what Officers and Persons they have been governed and regulated.

And, *Fifthly*, The Reasons of their Decay and present mean Condition.

1. As to the Number and Names of them, there is an old common silly *Latin* Verse, which expresses them thus:

Dovor, Sandwicus, Ry, Rumney, Frigmare Ventus.

Which in its rude way sallily implies the Five Ports to have been *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rye*, *Romney*, and *Winchelsea*. The Roll which recites the Ports that send Members to Parliament, adds to these Five, *Hastings* and *Hythe*. But our famous *Bracton*, who was a Learned Lawyer, and of good Authority, and lived in the Time of King *Henry* the IIId, in his third Book of the Crown, where he speaks of what Articles were proper to be enquired of by the Justices in *Eyre*, or the Justices Itinerants, sets forth a special Form of Writs to be directed severally to the Bailiffs of *Hasting*, *Hythe*, *Rumney*, *Dover*, and *Sandwich*; commanding them to send 24 of their *Barons*, (for that was the ancient Word, and is still, for their *Burgesses* or *Townsmen*) to appear before the King's Justices at *Shipway* in this County, as they used to do, there to enquire of such Points as should be given in Charge: And he further adds, that since there had been oftentimes great Contention between the *Cinque-Ports* and the Towns of *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and *Donwich* in *Suffolk*, there should be several Writs directed to them also, returnable before the Justices at the same Day and Place, reciting, That where the King had by his former Writs summoned the Pleas of the Five Ports to be holden at *Shipway*, if any of those Towns had cause to complain against any Member of the *Cinque-Ports*, he should be at *Shipway* to propound it, and there to receive according to Law and Justice.

Now from hence it appears, that *Hasting*, *Hithe*, *Dover*, *Romney*, and *Sandwich*, were then the *Cinque* or *Five Ports*: And also that *Shipway* was so long ago, the Place of Assembly for *Pleas* of those Ports; which were endowed with peculiar Privileges, ratified by the great Charter of *England*.

'Tis not improbable indeed, but that soon after this, *Winchelsea* and *Rye* might be added to the Number: For *Lambard* saith, he found in an old Record, that King *Henry* the IIId took into his Hands, for the better Defence of the Realm, the Towns of *Winchelsea* and *Rye*; which before belonged to the Monastry of *Fischampe* in *Normandy*; giving in Exchange for them the Manor of *Chiltham* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and several other Lands in *Lincolnshire*. This he did, partly to hinder the *Priors Aliens* from being let into the Intelligence of our National Affairs; and partly, as some say, on the account of some Rudeness and Excess, committed by the Inhabitants of *Winchelsea* against his Son Prince *Edward*; though, as our Author observes, 'tis not probable that he made them Partakers of the Privileges of the Ports; especially *Winchelsea*; for that would have been a Preferment instead of a Punishment. But 'tis probable that his Son King *Edward* the Ist, by whose Encouragement the old Town of *Winchelsea* was abandoned (perhaps in Revenge of his Affront) and the new Town built; endowed both that and *Rye* with the Privileges of the Five Ports, and added them to the Number, under the Title which they now bear of the *Two Ancient Towns*. *Old Winchelsea* therefore and *Rye*, though taken from the *Priors Aliens* by King *Henry* the IIId, yet seems not to have been endowed by him with the Privileges of the Ports. It stood at the then Mouth of the old River *Limen* or *Rother* (*a*); and probably was much damaged by the breaking in of the Sea upon it, about this Time, which occasioned many People to leave it, and settle in the new Town. By a Manuscript Book, fairly written by *John Norden*, and with good Drawings in it, and called a *Topographical Description of* Cornwal, and dedicated to King *James* the Ist, it appears, that the old Town of *Winchelsea* was once a Place of great Trade and Figure; but as *Stow* saith, in *A. D.* 1250; *Matthew Paris* in 1280; or as a *French* Chronicle in Sir *Simon D'Ewes* Library relates it in *A. D.* 1286. by a terrible and sudden Inundation of the Sea, this old Town was quite destroyed; above 300 Houses perishing at once, besides the Churches, and the small Hutts or Houses of the Fishermen (*b*): So that the remaining Part of the Inhabitants were now all forced from the Old Town, and betook themselves to the Hill, seated in the Manor of *Higham*; and which King *Edward* the Ist had bought of one *William de Grandison*, in order to build a *New Town*; which he began *A. D.* 1277. and where several of the Inhabitants of the Old Town had before begun to build Houses. This Place was therefore called *New Winchelsea*; and a fine Town no doubt it was at first, before it suffered as much by the *Sea's leaving* it; as Old *Winchelsea* did *by its violent Access* to it: For this present Town was once a very large Place, the Streets being built all at Right-Angles one to another, so as to form in the whole Thirty two Squares; Three Churches it had once, and as many Gates, and the like Number of Religious Houses; the Ruins of which do still remain: The present Church, now in use, being, though a large and spacious Building, only the Chancel of the Ancient great One, which was dedicated to St. *Thomas*. All over the Town appear noble large arched Vaults or Cellars; of which I had Two belonging to my House, when I lived there (for I was Rector of the Parish above 12 Years), very spacious, lofty, and dry, and fit to contain a very large Quantity of Merchants Goods. But the Sea, as I believe, left it *soon after*, or rather *before* the Town was throughly built and inhabited; and being now gone from it the Distance of Two Miles, and so depriving it of the Benefit of all Trade, 'tis become as poor and obscure as it was once rich and eminent.

New *Winchelsea* seems to have been endowed with the Privileges of the Ports very early in King *Edward* the Ist's Reign; because in our ancient Records I have met with this Note.

Barones & Ballivi de Winchelse r. c. (that is) *reddebant, computum de xliij. de Firmâ villæ de Winchelse quam Rex eis dedit & concessit cum omnibus Pertinentiis & Libertatibus suis tenendum per talem Firmam quamdiu Regi placuerit. Ita quod idem Ba-*

(*a*) *Saith* Leland: *See also* Somner *R. Ports*, p. 57. Stow's *Annals*, *and* Choldrey's Brit. Baconsea.

(*b*) *In an old Manuscript I have met with this Note.* Quædam villa vocat Winchelsea cum omnibus Terris marisceis inter Clyvesend juxta Farelythe & Heethe submersa fuit in vigilia St. Agathæ virginis: viz. 4to die Febr. A. D. 1287. 15. K. E. 1. *And then follows:* N. B. *This was 9 Years after the settling of the Laws for* Romney Marsh, *by* Henry de Bathonia.

So that this Inundation and Destruction of Old Winchelsea *was very sudden: As indeed I have seen it expressed in an old Record, to have been* per Subitaneam Intemperiem Maris.

rones

rones per manus Ballivorum prædictorum qui pro tempore fuerint reddant annuatim de predicta Firmâ, Willielmo Mauſe & Johannæ uxori ejus, nomine Regis x. Libras; & reſiduum prædictarum xlii Librarum ſolvant ad ſactarium, &c. (Vid. Magn. Rot. 6. E. 1. Suſſex. M. 1. b.)

Plain therefore it is, that the firſt *Cinque-Ports* were *Haſting, Dover, Hithe, Romney,* and *Sandwich*; and ſo they are ſtill, and have ever ſince been accounted. But this was not always the Order of naming them, as you will ſee hereafter. *Winchelſea* and *Rye* were very ſoon, you ſee, added to them, as the Two *Ancient Towns*, and incorporated with them in a Participation of all their Privileges; as were afterwards many other Places, which therefore were called *Members*, or *Limbs* of the Ports; and the Names of which I ſhall give you below, in the Extract of the Charters of the Ports.

2. The next Thing to be conſidered, is the *Services* that theſe *Cinque-Ports*, the Two Ancient Towns, and their Members, were to yield to the Crown; of which Mr. *Lambard* gives Two Accounts, ſomething different one from another.

Domeſday-Book charges *Dover* with Twenty Ships, or Veſſels, each to be manned with Twenty One Hands, for Fifteen Days together; and ſaith alſo, that *Romney* and *Sandwich* anſwered the *Like Service*. But whether by *Like Service* we are to underſtand the ſame *Number of Ships*, &c. or only a *Service like* to that of *Dover* in Kind, but according to the Proportion of their Ability, doth not from this alone clearly appear. He ſaith he hath ſeen Two ſeveral Accounts of theſe Services of the Ports, both bearing the Countenance of Records.

The Former was in *French*, and ſaid to have been drawn up in the 22d of King *Edward* the Iſt, by Sir *Stephen Penchester*, then Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle; according to which the Services ſtood thus.

The Port of *Haſtings* was to find	3 Ships.
Lowy of *Pevenſey*,	1 Ship.
Bulverhithe, and *Petit-John*,	1 Ship.
Bekesbourn in *Kent*,	7 Ships.
Greneb at *Gillingham* in *Kent*,	7 Ships.
And Two Men in Armour, with the Ships of *Haſtings*.	
Town of *Rye*,	5 Ships.
Town of *Winchelſea*,	10 Ships.
Port of *Romney*,	4 Ships.
Lydde,	7 Ships.
Port of *Hythe*,	5 Ships.
Port of *Dover*,	19 Ships.
Town of *Folkſtone*,	7 Ships.
Town of *Feverſham*,	7 Ships.
Port of *Sandwich*, with *Stonar*, *Fordwich*, *Deale*, &c.	5 Ships.

Theſe Ships, on Forty Days Summons, were to be all fitted out at the Charge of the Ports, each to have a Maſter and Twenty Men; and they were to be maintained Five Days at their own Coſts; each Maſter to have 6 *d.* and each Conſtable 6 *d. per* Day, and every Mariner 3 *d.* but after theſe Five Days were ended, the King was to bear the Charge.

The other Paper was the *Latin Cuſtumal* of the Town of *Hythe*, (for each Port had its peculiar *Cuſtumal*) which though not of ſo great Antiquity, yet he thinks of as good Credit and Authority as the other. Its Title is;

Theſe be the Five Ports of our Sovereign Lord the King, having Liberties which other Ports have not. Haſting, Romenal, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich, *the Chief Towns.*

The Services due by the ſame.

1. *Haſting* ſhall find Twenty One Ships, in each Twenty One Men, and a *Garcion*, or Boy, which is called a *Gromet*. To it pertain, as the Members of one Town, the Sea-ſhore in *Seford*, *Pevenſhey*, *Hodeney*, *Winchelſey*, *Rye*, *Iham*, *Bekesborne*, *Grenge*, *Northil*, *Bulverbithe*.

2. *Romenal* Five Ships, in each Twenty One Men and a *Garcion*. To it pertain as Members, *Promehill*, *Lede*, *Eſtwelſtone*, *Dengemarys*, and *Old Romney*.

3. *Hythe* Five Ships, as *Romenal* before. To it pertaineth the *Weſt Hythe*.

4. *Dover* Twenty One Ships, as *Haſting* before. To it pertain *Folkſtone*, *Feverſham*, and St. *Margarets*, not concerning the Land, but for the Goods and Chattels.

5. *Sandwich* Five Ships, as *Romenal* and *Hythe* before. To it pertain *Fordwich*, *Reculver*, *Serre* and *Dele*; not for the Soil, but for the Goods.

Sum of the Ships	57
of the Men	1187
of the *Garcions*	57

This Service the Barons of the Five Ports do acknowledge to owe to the King upon Summons Yearly, if it happen by the Space of Fifteen Days together, at their own Coſts and Charges: Accounting *thes* for the Firſt Day of the Fifteen, in which they ſhall *ſpread their Sails* to go towards thoſe Parts that the King intendeth. And to ſerve ſo long after the Fifteen Days as the King will, at his own Pay and Wages.

Thus much ſaith *Lambard*, out of theſe Two Ancient Notes. In both which there are ſeveral Miſtakes, as will appear by comparing them together, and with the Charter, and what follows below.

King *Edward* the Iſt ordained, that the Sea-Port Towns ſhould provide for his Service their certain Number of Ships at their own Charge; *& cum Duplici Rikippamento*; which, perhaps, was a double Number of Hands, or *Two Suits of Sails, Rigging*, &c.

The Reverend Mr. *Euſter*, Miniſter of *Crundale*, in this County, gave me ſome Extracts out of a Manuſcript, now in the Hands of one Mr. *Elwick*, which is older than King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, and ſeems to have belonged to ſome Collector of the Crown Fee-Farm Rents. In it is Mr. *Lambard*'s Note in *French*; only with this Difference, that *Elwyck*'s Manuſcript charges *Bekesbourn*, *Lydd*, *Folkſtone*, and *Feverſham*, with but one Ship each; which makes the Number of the whole exactly 57, as it ought to be. Here alſo is no Mention of any ſuch Officer as a Conſtable in the Ships. In it is the uſual Miſtake of *Meſſs*, for the old *French* Word *Neffs*, *Seamen*. And it hath the Error alſo, taken Notice of by Mr. *Lambard*, of *Cinque-ſours*, inſtead of *Quinze*. In the Number of Men for each, and their Wages, it agrees with *Lambard*'s; as alſo in the Order and Placing of the Ports, and their Members:

But this I think is better Authoriſed by their Charter; of which below.

In a Manuſcript kindly lent me by Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, is this Note.

The *Cinque-Ports*, as appears by the Book of Entries, *Sunt & a tempore quo non extat memoria fuerint Regis Angliæ Portus pro Ordinatione Proviſione & Salvatione Navigij ejuſdem ſpecialiſſimè deputati.* And indeed their Navy was Anciently called the *King's Navy*; for he had no other, properly ſpeaking, for many Hundreds of Years together. And though their firſt Deſign, *Lambard*, and ſome others make to have been, for the Honourable Tranſportation, and ſafe Conduct of the King's own Perſon, or his Army, over the Narrow Seas: Yet the Ports have not only moſt diligently performed that Service, but they have moſt valiantly behaved themſelves againſt the Enemies of their Country from Time to Time, as Occaſion offered it ſelf, or the Neceſſity of the Realm required. As for Inſtance.

A. D. 1217. After the Death of King *John*, (who as *H. Knighton* ſaith, *Chron. Fol.* 2424.) *fuit Primus qui unquam dotavit quinque Portus Angliæ.*) *Hugo de Burgo* being Admiral of the *Ports* Navy, did with Forty Sail of them, follow and engage, take, ſink, and diſable Eighty Sail of *French* Ships, who were coming into *England* with an Army to aſſiſt *Lewis* the *Dolphin*, who had *before* come over hither to aſſiſt *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Nobility, againſt King *John*.

The *Ports* Navy was alſo very ſerviceable to King *Henry* the IIId, in ſeveral of his Expeditions, after he came to Years of Maturity.

And King *Edward* the Iſt in his Charter, makes the good Services of the Ports, and particularly their Efforts lately ſhewn againſt the *Welch*, *A. D.* 1270, to be the principal Motive and Inducement to him to grant them ſuch Immunities and Privileges.

In the 13th of King *Edward* the IIId, the Commons declared, that the *Cinque-Ports*, who are diſcharged of all other Contributions, ſhould guard and defend the Sea Coaſts. *Cotton's Tower Records*, p. 18. And in his 20th Year, the Mariners of the Ports promiſed to fit out Twenty One Ships of their own, and Nine out of the *Thames*: Theſe the Earl of *Huntington* was ordered to command, and they were to ride at *Winchelſea*, p. 20. So that the Sea then came up to the bottom of the Hill on which *New Winchelſea* ſtands, but it left it again in that very Reign, as I have ſeen in the Records of that Town.

A. D. 1293, about the middle of King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, One Hundred Sail of the Ports Navy, beat, ſunk, took and deſtroyed, a Navy of Two Hundred Sail of *French* Ships, notwithſtanding the Odds; and ſo few of either Sea-men, or Ships eſcaped, that *France* was for a long while after deſtitute of both.

A. D. 1406. The Navy of the *Cinque-Ports*, under the Command of one *Henry Page*, ſurprized One Hundred and Twenty Sail of *French* Ships, all well laden with Salt, Oil, Iron, and other good Merchandiſe.

In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, they were very ſerviceable to him in Tranſporting his Army to *Bulloign*.

And afterwards in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, their Fleet carried King *Philip* over the Seas.

A. D. 1587. The Inhabitants of the Ports were at very great Charges in making Fortifications and Trenches againſt the coming of the *Spaniards*. And the next Year,

A. D. 1588. They furniſhed out at their own Charge, Six Ships of One Hundred and Sixty Tuns (at leaſt) apiece, every one of which had a Pinnace of Thirty Tun to attend her; that whole Charge amounting to Forty Three Thouſand Pounds; and they performed very good Service againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*; a Ship of *Dover*, and the Mariners of that Town, being well acquainted with the Flats and Banks there, decoyed the great *Galleaſs* of *Spain*, and put her on Ground on the Coaſt near *Calais*; and afterwards the Ports made the Materials and the Machines by which ſhe was burnt.

And I find it repreſented in Favour of the Ports, in a Manuſcript communicated to me by Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, that they had theſe further Charges and Services formerly upon them.

They were greatly charged with Lodging, Victualling and Tranſporting of Soldiers in the Expedition to *Portugal*, under General *Norris*, and Sir *Francis Drake*; and into *France*, under the Command of Lord *Willoughby*, and afterwards under the Earl of *Eſſex*; and alſo at the Siege of *Calais*.

They were charged with great Store of Armour, Shot, Powder, and other Ammunition, in a far greater Proportion than any other Parts of the Realm.

They were alſo charged with keeping of Watches in the Night throughout the Year; and ſometimes in great Numbers; ſometimes no leſs than Twelve in a Night at each Port.

They were alſo much charged in relieving poor Soldiers, and diſtreſſed Sailors, daily reſorting to their Towns, of which many have been Shipwrack'd.

They were charged with Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds towards ſetting forth Seven Ships, to ſuppreſs the Pirates of *Argiers* and *Tunis*.

They annually met at *Romney*, and choſe Two Bailiffs, whom they ſent to *Yarmouth*, with other Officers and Attendants, who remain there during the Free-Fair, to ſee that the Fiſhermen of the *Weſt* and *North* be well uſed; and that all the King's Subjects may freely buy *Herrings* for their Uſe or Merchandiſe; and without this Care the Herring Trade would be engroſſed by *Yarmouth*.

After this the Manuſcript goes on and repreſents the Damages the Ports have ſuſtained from Time to Time, by the *Danes*, *French*, and other Foreign Enemies, and by the Inundations of the Sea. But of this more when I come to ſpeak of the Reaſons of their Decay. For I muſt now,

3. Mention the Privileges and Immunities which they did, upon the Account of theſe Services, poſſeſs and enjoy. And this I think can't be better done, than by giving you an Abſtract of their Charters, and making ſome Remarks upon them. Some Privileges were certainly conferred upon the *Ports* by King *Edward the Confeſſor*, as hath been before hinted by King *William* the IId, King *Henry* the IId, King *Richard* the Iſt, and King *Henry* the IIId; as appears by the Book of *Entries*, *Fol.* 72. *b.* but I think there is now Extant, no *Written Charter* by Patent before this which follows of King *Edward* the Iſt.

Extract

Extract of King Charles *the* IId's *Charter to the* Cinque-Ports *in the* 23d *Year of his Reign.*

1. IT recites the Letters Patents of Queen *Elizabeth*, Queen *Mary*, (and who by the by is in thoſe Charters ſtiled *Supremum Caput Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*) King *Edward* the VIth, King *Henry* the VIIIth, King *Henry* the VIIth, King *Edward* the Vth, King *Richard* the IId, King *Edward* the IIId, King *Edward* the IId, and King *Edward* the Iſt. In the laſt of which is expreſſed, That for the faithful Service of the *Cinque-Ports* done to his Predeceſſors, and in particular to him, when his Army went into *Wales*; he grants to the Ports all their Liberties and Privileges, and that they ſhall be free from all *Theolonium & de omni Conſuetudine*, viz.

Ab omni Laſtagio, *Tallagio, Paſſagio, Carriagio, Rivagio, Aponſagio*, & omni *wrec. & de totâ venditione, Achato & Recheto* ſuo, per totam Terram, & poteſtatem noſtrum cum *Sacâ & Socâ, Thol & Them*; & quod habeant *Infantheff*, & quod ſint *wrec. Free, Laſtage Free, & Lovecope Free*; & quod habeant *Penn & Strond apud Magnum Yernemouth.*

Et quod Quieti ſint de Shieres & Hundredis ita quod Siquis Verſus Illos placitare voluerit. Ipſi non reſpondeant neque Placitent aliter quam placitare ſolebant tempore Domini Henrici Regis Proavi noſtri.

Et quod habeant *Inventiones* Suas in Mari & *Terrâ, & quod quieti ſint de omnibus Rebus ſuis & toto Mercatu ſuo ſicut noſtri Liberi Homines. Et quod habeant Honores* Suos *in noſtrâ Curiâ & Libertates ſuos per totam terram noſtram quocunque venerunt.*

Then it goes on and ſaith, They ſhall have quiet Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of all that they held in the 44th Year of King *Henry* the IIId, and ſhall be exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Juſtices *Itinerant*. Nor ſhall they be obliged to plead in any Court, but their own uſual one of *Shipway*.

N. B. This Privilege held till King *James* the Iſt's, or King *Charles* the Iſt's Reign.

And that they ſhall enjoy all the Privileges any of their Predeceſſors had in the Reigns of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and King *William* the Iſt and IId; of King *Henry* the Iſt, King *Richard* the Iſt, King *John*, and of King *Henry* the IIId, according to the Charters granted to them by thoſe Princes.

N. B. I believe no Charter before this extant in Writing.

And Perſons are prohibited to diſturb or moleſt them, or their Trade or Merchandize, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds.

But if there be any Defeat among their own Barons, as to the Exaction of Juſtice, then the Lord *Warden* may interpoſe, and ſet Things to Rights.

For theſe Privileges, they were to ſerve the King with Fifty Seven Ships for Fifteen Days, whenever he or his Succeſſors ſhould give them Notice that he wanted their Help; and this they were to do as their Annual and Plenary Service.

To them alſo is granted the Privilege of *Ut fang theef*, throughout all the Lands within their Liberties, as fully as ever it was granted to any Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* in this County of *Kent*, not to be forced to attend the Aſſizes, Juries or Recognizances in the Foreign

Not to pay the uſual Cuſtom, or *Certa Priſa*, to the King, of one Hogſhead of Wine before, and another behind the Maſt, of Wines of their own.

To be free from Wardſhip, and *Maritagium*, or the Marriage of their Heirs, on account of the Tenure of their Lands, *&c.*

The Witneſſes to this Charter were.

Robert Portuenſis, Biſhop and Cardinal.
William de South, Prior Provincial of the Friers Preachers in *England*.
William de Valence, our Uncle.
Roger Mortimer.
Roger Clifford.
Walter Staniel, Dean of *Sarum*.
Robert de Scardeburgh, Archdeacon of *East-Riding*.
Robert de Sexton, Barthol. de Southley.
Thomas de Wayland, Walter de Hepton.
Thomas de Normannel, Stephen de Pencheſter.
Francis de Bonena, John de Lovetote.
John de Metingham, and others.

Given at *Weſtminſter*, in the 6th Year of our Reign.

But here is a *Salvo* of the Pleas of the Crown, relating to Life and Limb. *Vid. Tower Records*, 6. E. 1. *M.* 3.

Then another Charter of the ſame Prince is recited, in which, in Conſideration of the good Services of the *Cinque-Ports*, they are acquitted,

De omnibus Tallagijs & Auxilijs de Corporibus Propriorum Navium ſuarum & earum auxilio preſtandum.

Et quod de legalibus Rebus & Mercimonijs quæ Ipſos infra Terram veſtram Hiberniæ debito modo emere contigerit, nullus ſit eorum particeps, againſt their Conſents.

And that all born within the Five Ports, though they have Lands and Tenements without them, ſhall be free from Wardſhip, and the *Maritagium*.

Dated at St. *Albans*, in the 26th Year of his Reign. *Patent* 26.

Then another Charter of the ſame Prince is recited:

Expreſſing that the Navy of the Ports being raiſed and maintained at a great Charge and Expence; for the future it appoints, that all Places and Perſons claiming the Privilege of the Ports, ſhall contribute towards it, according to their Ability.

This alſo is Dated from St. *Albans*, the ſame Year.

After this 'tis expreſſed, that their neglecting to uſe their Privileges at any Time *paſt*, ſhall not hinder or vacate their Right and Benefit of enjoying them for the *Future*; nor the Neglect of the Anceſtor, hinder or injure the Succeſſor.

Alſo Perſons living without the Ports, if they claim the Privilege, *&c.* ſhall contribute to the Charge of the Navy, and may be taxed thereto by the Ports, even for their Lands lying without. And becauſe ſome Words in ſome of the old Charters were ambiguous, all the cuſtomary Privileges that they ever did enjoy, are

again

again confirmed to them, in as full Freedom as they ever were enjoy'd in *Edward the Confeſſor*, or King *William* the Iſt's Reign.

Nay, though abuſed by ſome Perſons, yet ſhall not be loſt to their Succeſſors.

And they may be *amended* by ſubſequent Mayors, Jurats, *&c.* whoſe new Ordinances ſhall oblige Poſterity.

Five Ports Charters.

See an Exemplification of all their Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, &c. in the Tower-Records. *Pat.* 33. *E.* 3. p. 3.

THEN in the Firſt Year of King *Edward* the IVth, was a new Charter granted to the Ports of ſeveral Privileges.

As that the Ports, and all their Members or Places annexed or united to them, and bearing any Contribution towards the Charge of the Navy, ſhall be free from all *Panage*, *Pontage*, *Murage*, *Paſſage*, *Laſtage*, *Stallage*, *Tallage*, *Carriage*, *Priſage*, *Picage*, *Landage*, *Scot*, and *Gylde*, *Hidage*, and *Scutage*, and Suit of Courts, and Hundred, and of Leyths of Hundred, Views of Frank-Pledge, and of all Rent to the Crown; and of Fines for Murder, and of common Amerciaments, whenever they ſhall happen; and before or by whatſoever Officers or Miniſters they ſhall be laid or taxed.

And to have all Waif, and Stray, and all *Treaſure Trove*, and Goods and Chatels called *Maynor*, or *Man Opera*.

Alſo all Goods of Felons, and all Fines thereon; and the Goods and Chatels of *Exigents* for Treaſon, or Felony, and of all *Out-Laws*, and Confiſcations.

And all *Wreck of the Sea* near their Ports.

And Power given them to ſeize *Weiffs*, and *Strays*, Goods of Manors, Felons, Exigents, or Outlaws, *&c.*

And to have all manner of *Fines* for Treſpaſſes, Offences, Concealments, Miſpriſions, Oppreſſions, Extortions, Negligence, Ignorance, Conſpirations, Regrators, Foreſtallers, Mayntenures, Ambidexters, Champtors, Faleit, Defect, Contempt, *&c.*

As alſo Fines for Licence to Accord.

And all Amerciaments, Redemptions, Iſſues, and Payments forfeited, and to be forfeited: And the *Year and Day*, *Waſt and Strep*.

To have alſo *Thew*, *Stocks*, *Pillory*, and *Tumbrell*, for the Puniſhment of Evil Doers.

To have alſo *Leyzthe*, and *Leets*, *Lawdays*, and all Profits thereunto belonging.

To have alſo all loſt *Things found* within their Liberties.

May ſet up *Gallows*, and execute Felons, and have *Infangtheff*, and *Outfangtheff*, according to the Cuſtom of the Ports.

Without Let or Impediment from the Lord Warden, or Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle.

May hold all manner of Pleas, Actions, Real, Perſonal and Mixt; and to Attach and Impriſon, *For Offences both on Sea and Land.*

The Conſtable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Ports*, the Admiral, or any Lieutenants, or Deputies of any of them, not to intermeddle, unleſs in Default of Juſtice in the Mayor, Bailiff, or other proper Officers of any Port.

And the *Warden* only, may enter the Port, to do Juſtice on a Complaint or Petition.

The Ports to have all Pleas of the Crown, except *Treaſon*.

And in thoſe Caſes, the *Warden* ſhall call to him the Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* of the ſame Port, according to the *Cuſtom* of the ſaid Port uſed at *Shipway*, and there hear and determine the Matter.

None of their Barons, or Inhabitants, to be compelled to ſerve the King any where elſe, but in the Service of the *Ports-Navy*.

All Perſons in the Ports, or within their Liberties, contributing to the Charge of the Navy, to be free from all *Aids*, *Subſidies*, *Tallages* and *Scots*, payable to the Crown.

And from any *Tenth*, or *Fifteenth*, or ſuch like Tax, laid on Goods and Moveables, *&c.* And this (I think) held as long as the 3d of King *Charles* the Iſt; but how much longer I am not certain.

Not to ſerve on Juries, Attaints, Aſſiſes, or other Inquiſitions, without their Liberties.

Nor to be Taxors, or Aſſeſſors for the Fifteenth, or any ſuch Taxes, nor to ſerve any Office in the Foreign, as *Conſtable*, &c.

Nor ſhall they be compelled to go out of their Port.

In the 6th of King *Henry* the 7th, the Ports at a *Getling*, or *Brothergield* (as 'tis there called) now a *Brotherhood*, appointed Two Attorneys to give Security to the Crown, of One Thouſand Pounds, that they would never demand or claim above Five Hundred Pounds, as a Deduction from the Crown, towards their being charged for a whole Fifteenth, or Tenth, from which they had been formerly exempted by Charters.

This Bond was given, and the Crown agreed to it.

And Queen *Elizabeth* confirms it, in Conſideration of the great Charge the Ports were at, and the good Services they did againſt the *Spaniards* with their Navy, in the Years 1588, and 1596.

Then a Charter of the 1ſt and 2d of King *James* the Iſt, and of the 10th of King *Charles* the Iſt is mentioned: And then the Five Ports are ſaid, and named, to be *theſe*, and in *this Order*; *Haſting*, *Rumney*, alias *Romene*, *Hythe*, *Dover*, and *Sandwich*; and to have ever been theſe, Time out of Mind.

Rye and *Winchelſey* are ſaid to be the Two Ancient Towns.

Members of *Haſting*, here mentioned, are,
- The *Lowy* of *Pemſey*.
- Town of *Seaford*.
- The Towns or Places called *Bulverhithe*, *Petit*, *Iham*, and *Hidney*, or *Hidding*, in *Suſſex*.
- *Bekesbourn*, and *Grange*, or *Grench*, in *Kent*.

Romney's Members are,
- *Bromehill* in *Suſſex*, and in *Kent*.
- *Lidde*.
- *Old Romney*.
- *Dengemerſh*.
- *Oſwarſtone*, or *Oſweſtone*, or *Orwellſtone*.

The Members of *Hythe* is only,
- *Weſthythe*.

Members of *Dover* are,
- *Folkſtone*.
- *Feverſham*.
- *Margate*, *St. Johns*. (All in *Thanet*.)
- *Goreſend*. (All in *Thanet*.)
- *Birchington*. (All in *Thanet*.)
- *Wood*, alias *Wood-Church*. (All in *Thanet*.)
- St. *Peters*.
- *Kingſdowne*.
- *Ringwolde*.

Sand-

Sandwich hath,
- *Fordwich.*
- *Deal.*
- *Walmer.*
- *Ramſgate,* } in *Thanet.*
- *Stonar,* } in *Thanet.*
- *Sarre,* } in *Thanet.*
- *Brightlingſey,* in *Eſſex.*

Rye hath, The Town and Hundred of *Tenterden* in *Kent.*

In Conſideration of their old Services, and that their Navy may not be loſt, and run to Ruin; and in Conſideration of their Service at the Coronation, (where they bear the Canopy, *&c.*

King *Charles* the IId grants to them all Liberties, Privileges, Franchiſes, Cuſtoms, Immunities, Acquittances, Exemptions, Juriſdictions, Fairs, Markets, *Tolvet*, *Thcolend*, *Stallage*, *Piccage*, *Eaſements*, *Fines*, *Amercements*, and other Profits and Hereditaments whatſoever, and how or whenſoever granted by any former Charters; together with the Privileges of holding Courts of Record; and to try all Actions, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd; to hold Pleas, of *Querel de Aſſis*; *Novel Diſeizine*, *Mort de Anceſtor*, *Rediſeizine*, &c.

And *to have*, *Power to Levy*, and recover all Fines and Amerciaments, *&c.* thence ariſing, and all Forfeitures, *&c.*

Mayors and *Jurats* to be Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* Two in each Place, of whom the Mayor, or Bayliff, to be one.

Theſe have Power on Oath, to enquire into all Felonies, Murders, Manſlaughters, Poyſonings, Incantations, Magical Arts, Tranſgreſſions, Foreſtallings, Regratings, Engroſſings, and Extortions, *&c.*

Alſo into falſe Weights, and Meaſures.

To be Juſtices of Aſſize, and Goal Delivery.

To take the uſual Oaths firſt.

And Power to give them one to another.

A Mayor, or Bailiff, in Caſe of Sickneſs, impowered to Conſtitute a Deputy, which muſt be one of the Jurats of the Place.

Mayors, Jurats, Bailiffs, *&c.* Power to Adminiſter Oaths.

And may raiſe *Shot*, *Scot*, and *Lot*, *Tallage*, common Fines, and reaſonable Taxes within their Liberties.

Then follows a large Confirmation of all their Privileges, *&c.*

Except the Grant of King *Henry* the VIth, under the Great-Seal, in the 25th Year of his Reign, to the Town of *Feverſham*, or of any Privilege therein-mentioned: For that Charter recites, that the Lord *Warden* had unduly exacted under the Name of *Exemina*, (*New-Years-Gifts*) divers Sums, ſome Years more, ſome leſs; ſometimes Two Thouſand *Ales*, (I ſuppoſe 'tis meant for *Haleces*) Herrings; ſometimes One Hundred Salt-Fiſh, called *Greylings*; ſometimes Ten Marks, at others Twelve; from all which that Town was exempted for the future by that King, and diſcharged. And at this Day they pay Forty Shillings *per Annum* for Contribution Money (as they call it, tho' for what, they know not) to *Dover*: Which as I gueſs, is in Lieu of theſe old Payments, or Perquiſites, to the Lord Warden.

Every Mayor, Bailiff, Recorder, Coroner, Common Clerk, Conſtable, and all Officers and Miniſters any where in the Liberties of the Ports, and all Juſtices of the Peace, muſt take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Dated the 23d of *December*, in the 20th of King *Charles* the IId.

The Fine Twenty Pounds.

Privileges of the Ports.

THEY have, Time out of Mind, held a *Court of Admiralty*, and a *Court of Chancery*, in the Church of St. *James*'s in *Dover*.

The *Former* of theſe being held for Matters of Juriſdiction, and for Maritime Cauſes done upon the Sea.

The latter for Cauſes of Equity, and Reformation of Erroneous Proceedings, and Default of Juſtice.

Theſe are either held by the Lord Warden in Perſon, by his *Lieutenant*, or by his *Steward*.

It appears by *ſome Articles of Agreement* between the Lord Warden and the Ports, in the 15th of Queen *Elizabeth*, That the Barons of the Ports had complained of, and oppoſed theſe Courts at *Dover*, as Illegal and Oppreſſive, and contrary to their Charters, Liberties and Cuſtoms, or at leaſt have been increaſed by *Uſurpation*, &c.

But then, by the Advice of Council on both Sides, for the Lord Warden, and for the Ports, they came to ſuch *Articles of Agreement* as are above-mentioned; whereby it was agreed,

1. That on every Third *Thurſday*, the ſaid Court of *Chancery*, and *Admiralty*, ſhall be held in St. *James*'s Church in *Dover*, or where elſe the Lord Warden ſhall appoint; by either himſelf, or his Steward, or his Deputy; and that at each of theſe Courts every Year, the ſaid *Learned Steward* ſhall be in Perſon; and that theſe Courts be never kept by any Clerk, or Deputy, unleſs the Lord Warden appoint him.

Three Attornies, and *no more*, ſhall attend there, to be from Time to Time nominated by the Lord Warden only; ſworn to do right Things, and ſhall live within the Ports, or within Fourteen Miles of *Dover*.

2. That if any Suits, Actions, *&c.* ſhall be depending within any of the Five Ports, or their Members, by Plaint in any of their ordinary Courts; or Indictments, or Suits in Hundreds, or in any of their ſpecial Courts of *Piepouldres*, or by Letters of Proceſs for *Withernam*; to the Intent that the ordinary Proceſs of *Certiorari*, *Corpus cum Cauſâ*, *Injunction*, &c. ſhall not be removed or ſtaid upon any untrue Surmiſe, light or frivolous Cauſe, into the *Chancery* and *Admiralty* Courts aforeſaid, It is agreed,

(1.) That the Bill of Complaint of the Party grieved, ſhall be engroſſed in Parchment; containing ſuch ſufficient Matter, as by the Lord Warden, his Deputy, Steward, *&c.* ſhall be allowed; and alſo Endorſed, as ſufficient to give the Court Juriſdiction in that Cauſe; and expreſſing ſuch material Points as are contained in the ſaid Bill to be proved; whereupon ſuch Writs, and Proceſs of *Certiorari*, *Corpus cum cauſa*, *Injunction*, or other Proceſs, directed for removing of any ſuch Suit, by the ſaid Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, or Learned Steward, or his Deputy, ſhall be Indorſed with their, or one of their Hands and Name, before the ſame Proceſs ſhall be Sealed; and the Party that exhibited the ſaid Bill of Complaint, ſhall alſo put in ſufficient Bonds, or Sureties, in the Office of the ſaid Court, to the Uſe of the Party againſt whom ſuch Proceſs ſhall be directed in the ſame; of the Value that is in Suit to be forfeited, if the ſaid Material by the ſaid Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, or Learned Steward, or Deputy, or by one of them appointed to be proved, ſhall not be only proved

in the Office of the ſaid Court within Fifteen Days next after the Teſt of ſuch Writ or Proceſs deliver'd; with which Writ, a Copy of the Bill of Complaint is to be ſent to the Head Officers in the ſaid Ports; for Default of which Obſervances, the ſame Suit to be diſmiſſed out of the ſaid Court clearly with a *Procedendo*, and that Suit to be no more removed or ſtayed.

And ſuch Writ, or Proceſs too, ſhall be made Returnable at the next Court after the *Teſt* of the ſame, for Stay of the ſaid Suit; and if the ſaid Points and Circumſtances in theſe Articles ſhall be obſerved, then the ſaid Suit in the Port or Member to ſtay, and the Record to be Certified, and the Writ and Proceſs to be obeyed, according to the Tenor of the ſaid Writ, or Proceſs, upon pain of Contempt; but if any of the ſaid Points or Circumſtances ſhall not duly be obſerved, then a *Procedendo* to be awarded, to proceed in the Court of the Port or Member, in and to which ſuch Proceſs ſhall be made, without any further Stay.

Item, It is agreed, That the like Order and Circumſtances be obſerved in any Proceſs to be granted for removing any Perſon committed to Ward within any of the Five Ports, or their Members; and for any particular Action, or Suit of any Perſon there, but for a Miſdemeanor, or Contempt of any Perſon done within the ſaid Ports, or Members, againſt any of the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Ports, or Member, or againſt any Commiſſioner of the ſame; which Perſon ſo committed, by his Bill of Complaint, if he affirmeth himſelf to be injuriouſly handled, then upon his Bill of Complaint Ingroſſed, Subſcribed, and the material Points Indorſed, as before is limited, before any Proceſs to remove the Body of any ſuch Perſon, there ſhall be ſent a Copy of the ſame Complaint, and of the Indorſement of the ſame, and delivered to the Head Officer of the Port, or Member, where the Impriſoned Perſon ſhall remain, incloſed in a Letter Sealed from the ſaid Lord Warden, his Lieutenant or Deputy; or his Learned Steward, or his Deputy; and if within Eight Days next after the Delivery of the ſaid Letter, or Copy, being verified by *Affidavit* in the ſaid Office, ſuch an Anſwer be not ſent and deliveted to the Lord Warden, Lieutenant, Deputy, or Learned Steward, or his Deputy, whereby he or they ſhall be ſatisfied, and underſtand that the Cauſe and Circumſtance of the Impriſonment is lawful and requiſite; that then, if Proceſs ſhall be after ſent, and by the ſaid Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, Deputy, or the Learned Steward or his Deputy, or by one of them Indorſed, and with ſufficient Bond or Sureties put in, and all other due Circumſtances aforeſaid obſerved, the ſame is to be obeyed upon pain of Contempt, and Default of Juſtice; but until ſuch Copies and Letters be ſent and delivered, and the right Day after expired, upon Affidavit made, as aforeſaid; no incurring of any Contempt, or Default of Juſtice ſhall be, for detaining any ſuch Perſon in Ward.

Item, It is agreed, that if any Suit in the ſaid Court of *Chancery*, for Matter of Equity, ſhall be commenced, before any Plaint or Suit of that Cauſe ſhall be depending in the Port or Member, that in ſuch Cauſes ſufficient Bond ſhall be put in by the Party in the ſaid Office, in the Behalf of the Complainant, to yield ſuch Damages and Coſts, as by the ſaid Court of *Chancery* ſhall be anſwered, upon the hearing and demiſing of the ſame Cauſe, if it ſo ſhall be.

Item, It is agreed, if that Letters of Attendance ſhall come from the Court, or Office of the Caſtle of *Dover*, by way of Mandat, for executing or ſerving of any Proceſs out of any of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, or *Admiralty* at *London*, or out of any other Foreign Courts, unleſs it be for the Sovereign, King or Queen, their own Cauſe, as a Party; or elſe upon Judgment of Outlawry, or elſe upon a Bond by Statute, or Recogniſance, Knowledge by the Party, or elſe upon Judgment of one of the Courts of *Record* of *Weſtminſter*, after the Party has anſwered in Perſon, or by Attournage in the Cauſe, or elſe ſuch other Writs, as by the Laws of this Realm are to be executed within the Ports; if any ſuch Cauſes be in the ſaid Proceſs, or Letter of Attendance, then the ſame is to be allowed and executed, or elſe to incur Pain and Contempt for default of Juſtice, and otherwiſe not.

Item, It is agreed, for any Offence done upon the Lands, or within any Haven, or Place within the Liberties of any of the ſaid Ports; that is not any Cauſe of *Admiralty*; but for ſuch Offences as be done in the main Sea, or out of the Havens or Peeres of any Liberties of the ſaid Ports, and after the Perſons came within the Liberties of the ſaid Ports, theſe are Marine Cauſes, and Cauſes of *Admiralty*.

Item, It is agreed, that in ſuch Cauſes of *Admiralty*, (*virtute officij*) if any Jury ſhall be Charged to enquire, it ſhall be within the Precinct of the Port, or Members Corporate, where the Thing was found or done, and not elſewhere; and by the Inhabitants of the ſame Port or Member Corporate, ſworn in Preſence of the Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, or the Learned Steward, his Deputy, or one of them, and of the Mayor, or Head Officer of the ſame Port, or Member Corporate, ſitting in the ſame Court.

Item, It is agreed, that if in any *Admiralty* Cauſe, any private Party ſhall preſent any Proceſs or Action from the ſaid Office of the Caſtle of *Dover*, firſt depending by Action in any of the Five Ports, or their Members corporate, that the like Bill of Complaint Subſcribed, and the ſame Bill, and the Proceſs alſo, ſhall be Indorſed, and Bond or Sureties ſhall be put in, in the Offices there, as in the Cauſe of Suits removing before is Articled; and that Order being obſerved, the ſame then to be appeared unto, and anſwered, as appertaineth: Under Contempt to be incurred, or elſe not.

Item, It is agreed, that in ſuch Cauſes of *Admiralty* of private Suits, the Defendant upon his Appearance, ſhall put in ſufficient Bond or Surety to the Uſe of the Party; Plaintiff, to ſatisfy the Demand of the Complaint, if it be adjudged againſt him.

Item, It is agreed, that if any Contempt or Default of Juſtice, according to the Tenor of theſe Articles, ſhall be found in any of the Head Officers of the ſame Ports or Members; that then upon Copies of *Subpœna* or *Injunction*, directed to the Officer, delivered to the known Meſſengers, appointed from the Caſtle of *Dover*, if the ſaid Officer ſhall not at the next Court holden at St. *James's* Church, perſonally appear, and refuſe to be bound to abide the Order of the ſaid Port: That then ſuch Fine ſhall be ſet upon the ſaid Head Officer, as by the ſaid Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, or his Learned Steward

or

or his Deputy ſhall be thought meet. But any Mayor, Bailiff, or Jurat, or other Head Officers, not to be committed to the Marſhal's Ward to be kept in Priſon, unleſs it be for ſome Contempt or Miſdemeanor done in the preſence of the ſaid Court, at St. *James*'s Church, or Admiralty Court, or for not performing ſome Decree or Judgment made againſt him, in the Preſence of the Lord Warden, or his Lieutenant, or Learned Steward, or his Deputy.

Item, It is agreed concerning any of the ſaid Suits, which ſhall happen in any of the ſaid Courts of *Chancery*, or *Admiralty*; if any Suit for the ſame Cauſe ſhall be attempted for, or depending in the *Chancery* Court of *Weſtminſter* for Depredations in ſuch wiſe that the Defendant at St. *James*'s Church, ſhall be compelled to appear and anſwer in any of the ſaid Courts at *Weſtminſter* or *London*, and ſhall not upon his Appearance in the ſame Suit be there diſcharged by means of the ſaid Lord Warden, his Lieutenant, or Learned Steward, or his Deputy; or of his own Counſel for them, from and after ſuch foreign Appearance to compel, or try the Defendant in the ſaid Cauſe and Suit in the ſaid Courts, or either of them, he ſhall be (*ipſo facto*) properly diſmiſſed and diſcharged, ſo that for one Counſel there ſhall not be double Depredation in Two Courts.

Item, As concerning Wrecks of the Sea, happening within the Liberties of the ſaid Ports, and finding Goods in the Sea, brought within the Liberties of the ſaid Ports, in Right belonging to the ſaid Barons of the ſaid Five Ports, it is by Conſent ordered, That ſo much as is of the Goods of any Inhabitants in the ſaid Ports wrecked or found, ſhall remain wholly in themſelves: But if the ſame be the Goods of any other, then, by like Conſent, the Lord Warden to have the one Moiety, and the Finders or Savers of the ſaid Wreck or *Findall*, to have the other Moiety. The ſame to be enquired and ſearched for, by one Officer appointed by the Lord Warden, and another appointed by the Mayor or Head Officer of the Port or Member corporate, where the ſaid Goods ſhall be brought; and if upon Search or Examination it ſhall be found, that any Thing is concealed, that the Party ſo concealing, ſhall loſe ſuch Part or Share, as to him ſhall belong; and alſo ſhall forfeit and pay the Value of the Things ſo concealed.

And that the Goods ſo wrecked and found, and to be divided, ſhall not be carried out of the Port, or Member Corporate, where the ſame is brought, but there to be divided in the Preſence of the ſaid Officers, appointed by the ſaid Lord Warden, and of the Head Officer of the ſaid Port or Member Corporate.

And that no Perſon inhabiting within the ſaid Port, ſhall be impriſoned for and concerning any ſuch Wreck or *Findall* Goods, till for his Miſdemeanor in that behalf, he ſhall be judged by Inquiſition; or elſe that the Miſdemeanor ſhall be adjudged worthy of Impriſonment, by the Declaration and Order of the ſaid Lord Warden, or his appointed Officer, and of the ſaid Head Officer of the ſaid Port or Member Corporate; or till upon Action or Suit againſt ſuch Party, there ſhall be a Sentence or Judgment given, or had againſt the ſaid Party.

Item, Concerning ſuch Shipwrecks and other Goods, which by Tempeſt or other Misfortune of the Sea, ſhall be brought to ſpoil, but ſome Perſons ſaved, ſo that it is no lawful Wreck, then if the ſame Misfortune happen without the Haven or Peer of any of the ſaid Ports or Members, and be not the Goods of any Inhabitants of the ſaid Port or their Members, the ſafe keeping and order for the Reſtitution of the ſame to the Owners, ſhall be to the Lord Warden, or his known Officers appointed; ſaving to the Finders there, reaſonable Shares, or other Satisfaction, ſo as the Towns of every of the ſaid Ports, and Members and every Perſon of the ſame not meddling therewith, be diſcharged by the ſaid Lord Warden.

Item, That the Fees of every Writ of Proceſs of *Certiorari*, or *Corpus cum Cauſa*, or *Subpœna*, or the Fee of the Attorney, before theſe joins, be Three Shillings and Two-Pence; and that at every Court beſides, that the ſame Cauſe ſhall here depend on Injunction, to the Clerk there ſhall be Two Shillings and Six-Pence, and no more; and the Clerk for the Copy Twelve-Pence, and no more; to have Four-Pence for every Sheet, and the Town Clerks for Copies of Record, removed upon Proceſs of *Certiorari*, Four-Pence a Sheet, beſides the Fee of Five Shillings for allowing the ſame written Proceſs. And all other Fees touching the ſaid Courts or Officers there to be as are and have been uſed; that is to ſay, to the Marſhal for Five of his Irons, Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence; and for the Party's Diet for every Week, if he be of Countenance or Hability, Ten Shillings; and to the Clerk of the Caſtle, Two Shillings and Five-Pence; and to the Porter, at the Entry of ſuch Perſons committed, Two Shillings and Six-Pence.

Item, It is further agreed, That after Judgment ſhall be had in any Actions or Suits, in any of the Five ſaid Ports, or their Members, that the ſame Record, not to removed by any Proceſs, nor any Perſon in Execution, to be removed out of Execution.

Item, As concerning Returns of *Exchequer* Proceſs, which being wholly directed to the Lord Warden, and at the Caſtle of *Dover* delivered, and from the ſaid Caſtle ſent down to the ſeveral Ports, where they are to be ſerved, and from the ſame ſeveral Ports being removed up to the Caſtle, according to the Quality of the Cauſe, the ſame Proceſs be from the ſaid Caſtle of *Dover* returned up to the *Exchequer*: And thereupon many Fines are oftentimes ſet in the *Exchequer*, or upon the Lord Warden; Sometimes for Inſufficiency of Returns, ſometimes for Untruth, and for not performing of the ſaid Returns; the Defaults whereof are by the ſaid Barons of the Ports imputed to the Clerk of the Office of the Caſtle of *Dover*, appointed by the ſaid Lord Warden, and his appointed Clerks, the Default thereof is imputed to the Barons of the Five Ports, for the Returns of the Execution of the ſame Perſons: For Remedy whereof it is agreed, that upon Returns of the ſame Writs to the Caſtle of *Dover*, the Copies of the ſame Returns ſhall be alſo in Paper ſent to the Caſtle of *Dover*, and upon the ſame Copies examined, the ſaid Clerk of the Caſtle to ſubſcribe his Name, and deliver it to remain with the Ports or Members from whence the Returns come: And if an Amercement ſhall after be ſent in the *Exchequer*, for any ſuch Returns, which upon Examination ſhall appear to be truly made in Subſtance, according as it came from the Port, the Port then to bear the Amercement, if any ſuch Cauſe ſhall be ſet; but if any Variance be in Subſtance, from the Returns made by the Ports, or Member, then the ſaid Lord Warden, or his appointed Clerk, to bear the ſame Amercement.

Item, It is agreed, that all such Decrees and Ordinances as have been made at the Assembly, or *Brothergilde* House of *Romney*, within Four Years last past, touching or concerning any Office or Jurisdiction of the Lord Warden, or any Persons, or Appearance concerning the same Court at St. *James's* in *Dover*, or *Dover* Castle, or Servants of the said Lord Warden, in respect next *Brothergilde* to be holden at *Romney* aforesaid.

Item, It is finally agreed, That if any further or other Question or Controversy hereafter shall be moved, between the said Lord Warden, concerning his Office or Jurisdiction, and the Barons of the Ports for the Time being, concerning their Charters, Customs, and Abilities; or if any Doubt or Question shall arise or grow for any Articles or Things in these Ports beforementioned, or touching or concerning the same; or that any Thing shall be thought meet to be increased or withdrawn, as Experience by Proof shall give Occasion, that then the same to be ordered by the Lord Warden, and Two of every of the Seven Towns of the Ports to attend on his Lordship, or the most Part of the same Fourteen Persons.

Provided always, That after the Death of the now Lord Warden, or during the Time that he shall not remain Lord Warden, all and every the said Articles and Agreements to be void.

Provided also, That nothing herein contain'd to be any President, or to make any Conclusion to any the said Barons, or their Successors, for them to be bound to allow or to give a Pretence to any Jurisdiction of the Courts of *Chancerie* or *Admiralty*, more then hath been used or of Right ought to be, and more than is by his Absence, during the Lord Warden's Life that now is, now allowed, accorded, or agreed on.

Provided also, That Pirates Goods shall remain to the said Lord Warden, until by Law the same be found to belong to the said Barons; and that then, and afterwards, the one Moiety to the said Barons.

Provided also, That for Injustice done by the Lieutenant, or the Learned Steward, or the Deputy aforesaid, in the said Court, or either of them, remedied and redressed, may be followed by Suit to the Lord Warden or otherwise, as by Learned Counsel shall be thought good.

In Witness whereof, and for the full Corroboration of all and singular the Articles, Orders, and Resolutions and Agreements indented, contain'd, and here specified, as well the said Lord Warden, to either part indented hereof has caused his Seal of Arms to be affixed; as also the said Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, and other the Barons of the said Five Ports, Two ancient Towns and their Members, to either Part; likewise hereof the common Seal of every the said Five Ports, and Two Ancient Towns, have procured to be set the Day and Year first above written.

From an Old Manuscript Charge given by the Steward of the Court of Shipway, *and communicated to me by Sir* Basil Dixwell, *I find these Heads of Enquiry and Punishments for Offences within the Ports.*

1. IF any one within the Liberty of the Ports, on the Sea or Sea-Bank, hath robb'd, slain, or taken any Liege Man of the King, or any other with whom he hath taken Liege or Truce, or granted safe Conduct or Protection; he shall be fined at the King's Pleasure, or suffer Death after the Discretion of the Lord Admiral of the Ports, according as the Offence requires.

2. If any one rob or steal Ship, Boat, Net, Rope, Cord, Anchor, Buoy, or any other Goods, to the Value of 20 *d.* he shall be hang'd.

3. If any one hath succoured any Enemy of the King with Arms, Victuals, *&c.* he shall be hang'd.

4. If any Jurat sworn to enquire into the Admiralty Quest, have disclosed the King's Council, his Fellows, and his own, he shall be had to the next Port, where his Offence is to be proclaimed; and next unto the Sea there, where it Ebbs and Flows; and there to be bound Hand and Foot to a Post or Stake, his Throat to be cut, and his Tongue drawn thro' that Hole out of his Head.

5. If any one hath found any *Flotson* or *Jetson* Goods, or any Goods which are found sunk down to the Bottom of the Sea, which are called *Bagayn*, of which the proper Owner cannot be found; and the Lord Admiral is not satisfied of the Moiety, he shall lose his own Part in the Goods, and be fined for the Value of the other Moiety, at the Discretion of the Admiral.

6. If any one hath found the Body of a dead Man on the Sea or *Shore*, and hath not delivered whatsoever Jewels, Money, or Goods were found about him, unto the Lord Admiral; which hath the *Priminers* in Disposition of the said Goods, for the Soul of the dead Body; he shall be fined to the Value of the Goods, and also punished in Prison for the same.

7. If any one be arrested to do the King's Service, and he disobey or break the *Rest*, he shall be committed to Prison, and there kept in Irons, till he pay a Fine set him at the Pleasure of the Admiral.

8. If any Man carry Merchandize of the Staple to any Place beyond the Sea, not customed, or any to the Staple, without the King's special License, he shall be fined to the Value of the Goods.

9. If any Man resist the Authority of the Lord Warden or Admiral, in the Execution of Justice, he shall be punished as for Rebellion.

10. If any Man hath carried any Wool, Woolfels, Lead, Tin, Copper, or any other Merchandize of the Staple, to any Place beyond the Sea, though it be customed then only to the Staple, without the King's special License, he shall be fined to the Value of the Goods.

11. If any Man foresta or regrate any *Victuals, Corn*, &c. coming to any Port to make sale, he shall be imprisoned for half a Year, and fined to the Value of the Victuals, Corn, *&c.* so brought.

12. If any one implead another, any where but only in the Court of the Lord Warden or Admiral, in Causes and Matters belonging to this Court; he shall withdraw the Suit at his own Cost, satisfy the Party aggrieved, and have a great Fine set on him besides.

13. If any one receive knowingly, any Felons or Outlaws on Board his Ship, or any Goods

Goods belonging to them, with a Deſign to carry them beyond Sea, he ſhall forfeit his Ship to the Lord Warden, and pay a Fine to the Value of the Goods.

14. If any one cut off the Buoy of any Anchor, and the Ship or Boat thereby be ſunk, wrecked or loſt, he ſhall be hanged.

15. If any Man hire a Foreign Ship, when he might have an *Engliſh* one, he ſhall be fined at the Pleaſure of the Lord Warden and Admiral.

16. If any Shipwright exact more than the lawful and uſual Wages, he ſhall be fined at the Pleaſure of the Lord Warden.

17. If a Ship be loſt by the Fault of any Boatman, he ſhall make Satisfaction to the Party injured, and then have his Head ſtruck off on Board a Ship.

18. If any Man raiſe a Fray, ſo that Blood-ſhed be there committed, he ſhall forfeit 15 Shillings, which ſhall be levied on his Goods.

19. If any Man uſe unlawful or falſe Weights or Meaſures, he ſhall be grievouſly amerc'd; and thoſe Weights and Meaſures burnt.

20. If a Man find any Ship or Boat driving on the Sea, without any living Creature in it, and don't in a Day and a half's time deliver it to the Lord Warden, ſo that he may have his Share, which is the moſt Part, he ſhall pay the whole Value of the Thing found, and be fined beſides at the Diſcretion of the Lord Warden.

21. If any Man receive, keep, or conceal any Goods belonging to the Lord Warden and Admiral, he forfeits the Value of them, and ſhall be fined beſides, at the Diſcretion of the Lord Warden.

22. If any Man ſteal any Thing under the Value of 21 *d.* for the firſt Time, he is to be impriſoned 40 Days; for the ſecond, 6 Months; and for the third, to be hanged.

23. If any Man in a Fray hath hurt or maimed another, he ſhall make the injured Perſon Recompence, and pay a Fine of 5 *l.* to the Lord Warden; or elſe ſuffer ſuch other Puniſhment as he ſhall appoint.

24. If any Man take more than he ought for anchorage of any Ship, he ſhall pay a grievous Fine, at the Pleaſure of the Lord Warden.

25. If any Officer or Ruler within the Ports, do proclaim any Ordinance, not beneficial to the ſaid Ports, he ſhall be impriſoned for Six Months.

26. If any Man throw Ballaſt, *&c.* out of his Boat or Ship, to the Damage of any Haven or Channel in the Ports, he ſhall be fined at the Will of the Lord Warden.

27. If any Man lay Claim to any Goods wreck'd on the Sea, and can't make out his Title by the King's Charter or Preſcription, he ſhall be fined to the double of the Goods.

28. If any one ſet up a Mill on any Stream or flat Water, to the Prejudice of any Haven, Road, *&c.* he ſhall pull the Mill down, and be fined at the Will of the Lord Warden.

29. If any Man take Oyſters or Muſcles between *May* 1. and *September* 14. or if he take young Fry of Fiſh with Nets, which have their Holes or Mokes too ſtrait or narrow, he ſhall pay a grievous Fine at the Will of the Lord Warden.

30. If any one fiſh for Plaice or Soals with Nets, whoſe Maſhes or Mokes are leſs than five Inches, all ſuch Nets ſhall be forfeited, and be fined at the Diſcretion of the Lord Warden.

31. If any one hath drawn or fiſhed for Soals or Plaice, before *March* 15. or after *November* 1. he ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* for every Offence.

32. Or if he fiſh after Sun-ſetting, or before Sun-riſing, and won't ſuffer the Fiſh quietly to enjoy their Night's Feed.

33. If any Man fiſh in the Sea with any *Tuck-Nets*, *Marvel-Nets*, or *Shot-Nets*, whoſe Maſhes or Mokes are leſs than Three lawful Inches.

34. If any Man take any Royal large Fiſhes, as Whales, Thourls, Pole, Porpeſs, *&c.* and don't give half to the Lord Warden, he ſhall forfeit the Value of the whole, and be fined beſides at the Diſcretion of the Lord Warden.

From the Manuſcripts above-mentioned, communicated to me by Sir Baſil Dixwell, *It appears alſo,*

BY a Letter from the Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Warden of the Five Ports, dated *July* 18. 1601. and directed to *John Packnam*, Clerk of *Dover* Caſtle, in order to be ſent to the *Gueſtling* at *Romney*, That *ſome Members of the Ports* had ſued *others* in the Courts above at *Weſtminſter*; which he ſaith is a calling in Queſtion the Validity of their Charter and Privileges; whereby they are and have been, Time out of Mind, *exempted* from appearing in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* (againſt their Wills) except when eſpecially called out by the Lord Warden's Warrant. He orders his Officers to impriſon all Perſons Inhabitants of the Ports and commencing ſuch Suits, in the Caſtle of *Dover*, till they ſhall pay 10 *l.* for every ſuch Offence, or be particularly diſcharged by Warrant from the Lord Warden.

Which Forfeiture of 10 *l.* had been appointed by a *Gueſtling* held at *Romney July* 22d and 42. of Queen *Elizabeth*. And one half of it was to go to the Uſe of the Five Ports; the other to the Party aggrieved.

It was ordered alſo, That if any *ſuch Perſon* proceed on in the Suit, he ſhall forfeit another 10 *l.* And any Mayor or Bailiff that ſhall refuſe or neglect to levy the ſaid Fines or Forfeitures, ſhall pay 20 *l.* to be levied on him by Proceſs of *Withernam*, as ſuch like Penalties have been uſually levied.

SUCH as living out of the Ports had yet the Privilege of Freemen there, and who contributed to all Charges of the Ports, formerly were called *Advocants*; but the Ports complained a good while ago, that theſe were continually diminiſhing.

The *Ports* uſed, till hindred and oppoſed by the Merchants of *London*, to trade into all Parts beyond the Seas; ſo that the Cuſtoms of *Sandwich* alone have amounted to 16000 or 17000 *l. per Ann.* And 'tis likely that great Cuſtoms were then

then paid at *Dover*: For in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time the Cuſtoms of *Dover* uſually amounted to between 2 and 3000 *l. per Ann.*

In King *Edward* the IVth's Reign, there were 1500 Mariners living in *Sandwich*.

In the 1ſt Year of King *James* the Iſt, *Sandwich* paid 2926 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

In the *Militia* Act of King *Charles* the IId there is a Proviſion made, that the Inhabitants of the Five Ports, *&c.* ſhall be charged to find Arms *there*, for the whole Eſtate they have in any other Part of the County; which no doubt was deſigned as an Encouragement for Men to live in the Ports, and alſo to ſtrengthen the *Militia* upon the Sea Coaſts.

In the laſt of the Three Acts of Parliament in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, which provided for the Rebuilding of Houſes fallen down or gone to decay in Ancient Towns and Cities, the Five Ports and their Members were inſerted: And in this Act, which was in the 33d Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, it was enacted, That if the Owner of the Ground did not rebuild in ſuch a ſet Time, the Lord of the Manor might enter, poſſeſs, and build on it as his own: And in caſe of his Neglect, after a Time allotted, the Corporation might rebuild the Houſes, and enjoy them and the Land for ever: But then the Land allotted to each Houſe, was not to exceed one Acre. And if the Corporation drop the Time allowed them, then the Owner and his Heirs might re-enter and poſſeſs, as before any ſuch Forfeitures.

An Explication of ſuch of the Old Terms as have any Difficulty in them, which occur in the Charters of the Cinque Ports, *in the Order as they are mentioned there.*

1. *Thelonium* is the *Toll* paid in any Market for Goods Bought or Sold; from which Duty in any City or Market, the Ports were acquitted: And if Toll were claimed of them, a Writ lies, called *Breve eſſendi quieti de Thelonio.*

2. *Conſuetudo:* They were free from all *Conſuetudines, viz.* Laſtage, Tallage, *&c.* This Word therefore here ſignifies *Cuſtom, Import*, or *Duty*, in general.

3. *Laſtagium:* This ſome will have to be a Cuſtom paid for Wares ſold by the *Laſt*; which is a Burden or Bundle, but very various in Weight and Meaſure, as a Laſt of Hides or Skins is Twelve Dozen; of Herrings Twenty *Cades*, or Ten Thouſand.

But Laſtage alſo is a Cuſtom in ſome Fairs and Markets, paid to carry Things where one will; and in which Senſe I rather underſtand it here; elſewhere in the Charter the Ports are made *Laſtage-free.*

4. *Tallagium:* This ſignifies any kind of *Tax*, which the *Saxons* called *Tallys:* And thence the barbarous *Latin* Word *Talliare*, to Tax. *Talligier* in our *Chaucer*, is a Tax-gatherer, or Collector of Toll.

5. *Paſſagium*, was a Tribute or Toll paid by Paſſengers for the Repair of ſome Road or Paſſage, like our *Turnpike-Money.*

6. *Carriagium:* This I take to have been a Tribute or Toll to be paid (in particular) for Carts and Carriages, as *Paſſage* in general was for Men, and Horſes.

7. *Rivagium* was a Toll or Duty paid on Rivers for the Paſſage of Boats or Veſſels.

8. *Apontagium:* This Word I gueſs to be wrong written; and that in the Charter it was deſigned, that they ſhould be *quieti à Pontagio*; that is, free from *Pontage. Pontagium* being a Toll or Duty paid by Paſſengers going over a Bridge. Some call this Freedom *à Pontagio Pontem Liberum.*

9. *Wrec:* The Words are *ab Omni Wrec*; and afterwards they are made *Wrec-free.* That is, they are exempt from the Forfeiture of Shipwracked Goods and Veſſels to the King.

10. *Et de tota Venditione Achato & Rechato.* I put theſe together, becauſe I fancy they will ſerve to explain one another, and ſignify in general, all manner of Buying and Selling. *Achat* in the *French* Language, is any manner of Emption, or Bargain bought; and therefore *Rechat* may well enough be ſuppoſed to mean a Sale of ſuch a Bargain bought, to another. And then the Meaning of the whole will be, that they were made perfectly free Buyers and Sellers of any Goods and Merchandiſes any where within the King's Dominions.

11. *Sacca. Sac*, is a Privilege to take Cogniſance of Cauſes either Criminal or Civil within their own Courts, or within the *Soca*, or Juriſdiction; and to ſet Mulcts, receive Forfeitures, *&c.*

12. *Sococ, Soc, Soke*, is a Power to compel Men living within their *Soke*, or Liberty, to plead in their Courts. And therefore Men ſo living within a certain Liberty or Juriſdiction, were called the *Socmanna* of that Liberty.

13. *Toll*, or *Tholl*; this now differs from the *Thelonium* above-mentioned; for by that Expreſſion they were acquitted from *paying* Toll in *other* Markets, but hereby they are empowered to *demand* it in *their own.*

14. *Them, Tem, Theam*, and *Teme:* The Privilege, or Royalty of having, reſtraining and judging Bondmen, Neifs, Villains, *&c.* with their Children, Goods and Chatels; and alſo the having both a Civil and Coercive Power over all ſuch as are within their Liberty.

15. *Infangthef:* The Privilege to judge any Thief taken within their Liberty; as,

Outfangthef, was the Privilege of trying any one dwelling within the Liberty, for Theft committed without the Bounds of it.

16. *Leve-Copefree:* So 'tis written, but I think it ſhould be rather *Lot-Copefree.*

Cope, as Mr. *Manlove*, in his Treatiſe of the Laws and Liberties of Mints, (ſignifies a Hill, hence our Word *Coped*) was a Cuſtom or Duty paid to the King in ſome Parts of *Devonſhire*, out of the Lead Mines; his Words are theſe,

Egreſs and Regreſs to the King's Highway,
The Miners have, and Lot *and* Cope *they pay.*

But the Ports were made *Lot-Copefree*; and therefore if ſuch a Mine had been diſcovered within their Liberty, would have paid no *Cope-Money.*

17. *Penn*

17. *Penn and Strond* at *Great-Yarmouth*. Theſe Words I take to imply a Liberty of going into the *Penn* or Harbour of *Yarmouth* with their Veſſels, and lying quietly there on the Strand, when the Tide was out. For when Water is kept or pent up in a Mill-pond, or Fiſh-pond, by a Dam, or Bank; that part of the Sluice uſually made there to *ſue* it, or let it out, is called the *Pen-Stock*.

All theſe Words are in their firſt Charter of the 6th of King *Edward* the Iſt. Twenty Years after they had another reciting the ſame; but adding the Word,

18. *Maritagium*, by which they were freed from *à Maritagio*, or from the King's diſpoſing of their Heireſſes in Marriage; and ſometimes 'tis expreſſed by *habere Maritagium*; that is, to have the Privilege of marrying their Heireſſes, without asking the King's Conſent.

In the 1ſt of King *Edward* the IVth, a new Charter was granted, with ſome new Terms in it: As,

19. *Pannage*, ſome write it *Pawnage*, and *Paſnage*, *Patnage*, *Pathnage*, and *Pennage*; it ſignifies the Maſt which Swine feed on in the Woods; and here no doubt, was the being free from any Duty to be paid to the King for Pennage, or feeding their Swine in his Royal Wood the *Weald*, or *Wild*.

20. *Murage*; here a Freedom from being taxed towards the Repair of any Publick Walls. But it alſo ſometimes ſignifies a Liberty granted to a Town, to collect Money to build or repair its own Walls.

21. *Stallage*, a Duty paid for pitching of Stalls in any Fair or Market; as,

22. *Piccage* is Money paid for breaking up the Ground to faſten the Poles of the Booth, or Stall.

23. *Priſage*, is the Cuſtom due to the King out of Prizes taken at Sea.

24. *Landage*, I take to be a Duty paid for Landing or Unlanding of Goods upon a Key, or ſome ſuch proper Place.

25. *Scott* in general, ſignifies each Perſons proper Part or Portion of any Cuſtomary Payment. But I believe here it ſignifies that certain Cuſtom or Tallage which was paid to the Sheriff, or his Bailiffs, from which the Ports Men were freed.

26. *Gylde*, *Gild*, or *Geld*, from the *Saxon Geld*, here ſignifies a Tribute or Tax; and probably was that kind of *Preſtation*, which *Crompton* in his Juriſdictions, *Fol.* 191, ſhews anciently to have been within the Foreſts; which was wont to be made for gathering of Sheaves of Corn, of Lamb and of Wool, to the Uſe of the Foreſters.

The Ports had alſo the Privilege of being a *Gild*, or as it was afterwards written, a *Guild*; that is, a Fraternity, Society, or Community of Men, who *gelded* or paid all common Charges out of a common Stock; and had beſides, all the Franchiſes of a Court-Leet, and Court-Baron. The Members of ſuch a *Gild*, or Company, are often in our old Books called *Gildones*, and *Congildones*; and they uſed to hold their *Gilden*, or publick Feaſt, in ſome great Room or Hall, which hence was called the *Guild-Hall*; or as the Citizens of *London* now pronounce it, by an uſual Change of the *Saxon* g into ȳ, the *Yeild-Hall*.

27. *Hidage*, was a Tax of ſo much Money on every Hide of Land, on an extraordinary Occaſion.

28. *Scutage*, was a Tax of the like Nature, and on ſuch Occaſions impoſed on every *Scutum Militare*, or *Knights Fee*; whence the Name *Scutage*.

29. *Waifs*, *Weyſes*, *Wavia*, are Goods which a Thief drops, or throws away in his Flight, upon a Purſuit.

30. *Strays*, I ſuppoſe are Cattel, which having ſtraid away from their proper Place, have been Impounded their proper Time, and not claimed by any Right Owner; theſe and the *Waifs* above-mentioned, their Charter gives to the Ports.

31. *Treaſure-Trove*, is *Treaſure found* hidden in the Earth; which according to the Law of *England*, belongs to the King, and is here granted to the Ports, if found within their Liberties.

32. *Maynors*, or *Manopera*; Goods taken upon a Thief when he is apprehended; which likewiſe by their Charter the Ports had, if the Thieves were taken within their Liberties.

And among the ſeveral Fines *which were granted to them, and allowed them to take for* Offences, Treſpaſſes, &c. *theſe Words occur, of leſs known Signification.*

33. *Regrators*; Theſe are Ranked with *Foreſtallers* of Markets in the Charter; and anciently were ſuch as buy Wares, eſpecially *Victuals*, with a Deſign to enhaunce the Price. But now they are thoſe who buy Wares, and ſell them again in the ſame Market, or Fair, or within Five Miles thereof; in the 5th of *Edward* the Iſt, *Cap.* 14. and 5th of *Elizabeth* the 12th, and 13th of *Elizabeth* the 25th. The Fines which were paid for ſuch Offences, were given to the Ports by their Charter.

34. *Ambidextors:* They had alſo the Fines which were paid by ſuch Jurors, or Embraſors, as took Money of both Parties for the giving of their Verdicts: The Forfeiture was *Decies Tantum*; Ten times as much as they took.

35. *Champtors*, or rather *Champertors*: *i. e.* Such as are guilty of *Champerty*; or of maintaining any Suit for the Reward or Benefit of having a Part in what is recovered. The Fine for which Offence they had alſo.

Next to this follows the Word,

36. *Faleit*; which is followed by *Defect*, *Contempt*, &c. what the particular Meaning of it is, I can't determine; but it ſeems to ſignify ſome Cheat, or falſe Dealing, which was Puniſhable and Fineable.

They had granted them alſo,

37. *Year* and *Day*, *Waſt* and *Strep*; which is the Profits of their Lands for a *Year and a Day*, who have been attainted of Petty Treaſon, or Felony;

Felony; the Two laſt Words are added, to ſhew that in the end the King, or to whomſoever he ſhall grant this Privilege, may *waſt* the Tenements, deſtroy the Houſes, *ſtrip* the Woods of their Timber Trees, root up the Under-woods, ſpoil the Gardens, plow up the Meadows, *&c.* See *Stamford's Prorogat. Cap.* 16. *Fol.* 44.

They were allowed alſo to ſet up theſe Inſtruments of Puniſhment.

38. *Thewe*, which is a *Cucking-Stool* for Scolds. And it ſeems as if,

39. *Tumbrell* were a Puniſhment of the like Nature as the *Cucking-Stool*, only perhaps it was more ſevere; and it was uſed for cheating Brewers and Bakers, who were in ſuch a Stool let down into a Jakes, or ſome naſty ſtinking Water, and there daubed over Head and Ears.

40. *Leyzthe*: This I gueſs to ſignify *Law-Days*, by the Company 'tis in.

41. *Mundriche*, was a Privilege granted them to raiſe Banks and *Mounds* upon any Perſons Lands whatſoever, in order to Fence againſt the Inundations of the Sea.

42. They had alſo a Grant of *Flotſom*, *Jetſom*, and *Witſom*.

Flotſom, or rather *Flotſon*, is Shipwrack'd Goods found actually floating on the Sea.

Jetſon, are Goods caſt out of a Ship when ſhe is in danger of being wrecked; and being carried to Shore by the Waves, are actually found lying there.

Witſom, *Philpot* ſaith, are Goods driven on Shore, though there had been no viſible Wreck in a good while before; whence they were ſtiled *Goods of God's Mercy*; and they are now called *God's Goods*.

But I doubt he is wrong in his Etimology, to derive it from *Wite*; I'm ſure he is in the Signification of that Word, which in the *Saxon* is Puniſhment, and not Mercy. And indeed it was another Privilege of the Ports to be,

Witefree; that is, free from Fines and Amercements.

Before I proceed to the Reaſons of the Decay of the Trade, and Riches of the Ports, it will be proper for me to ſay a Word or Two here, about their Court of *Shipway*, though I have already mentioned it before under that Word; and of an Article or Two more relating to the Privileges of the *Cinque-Ports*.

The *Portmote*, or Parliament of the Ports, was anciently held at *Shipway*, where they puniſhed the Infringers of their Liberties; and amerced ſuch Inhabitants of the Ports, or of their Members, who commenced Suits in other Courts. Here alſo they had Authority by Royal Conceſſion, to make *By-Laws* and Ordinances, for the common Good and Benefit of the Ports, and for the better regulating the Herring Fiſhery at *Yarmouth*. And to this *Court of Shipway*, Appeals lay from all the ſubordinate Courts within the Liberties of the *Cinque Ports*.

Here alſo, anciently, the Lord Warden took his Oath. And *Lambard* ſaith, that there were Five Principal Points, concerning the Ports, which were determinable at *Shipway only*; viz. Treaſon againſt the King, falſifying the Coin, Services withdrawn, falſe Judgment given, and *Treaſure Trove*. But after Cauſes began to be withdrawn from hence to *Dover*, this Place ſoon fell into Decay and Obſcurity.

The Ports did anciently ſend Seven of of their Barons (or Inhabitants) as *Bailiffs* to *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*. But in ſome time the Number was reduced to Four; Two of which were ſent to ſee Juſtice and Right done among the Portſmen in their Fiſhery upon the Coaſts; then they ſometimes ſtaid there Forty Days. But at laſt the Number was but Two Bailiffs, and their Time of Stay but Twenty Days.

On the Vigil of St. *Michael*, the Bailiffs of the Barons of the Ports, with their general Banner, or Enſign diſplayed before them, ride on Horſeback into *Yarmouth*, to the Houſe provided for them, where they are received by the Magiſtrate of the Place; and they have attending upon them theſe Officers, a Regiſter, and Three Serjeants; one of the *Banner*, another of the *Horn*, and the Third of the *Mace*. The Second is called *Serjeant of the Horn*, becauſe very anciently their Moots and Publick Aſſemblies were ſummoned by Sound of a Horn; on which Account ſome have ſaid their Tenure was by *Cornage*.

The Barons, or Inhabitants of the Ports, claim alſo by Cuſtom and Preſcription, *Vid.* Old Book of Entries, *Fol.* 72. *b.* to ſupport the Four Staves of the Canopy, which at a Coronation is carried over the Sovereign's Head, and after that to Dine at the uppermoſt Table in the Hall, at the King's Right Hand. When the Coronation Day is fixed, Thirty Two Barons of the Ports are ſummon'd by *Writ*, at Twenty Days Warning, to provide themſelves Scarlet Robes, or of Purple in Grain at their own Coſt. But the Charge of their Journey to *London*, and of their Subſiſtence there is born by the Ports. And the Canopy, its Staves, Bells, *&c.* is their Fee.

At King *James* the Iſt's Coronation, the Thirty Two Barons were Summoned, but the King found the Scarlet for their Robes, which I ſuppoſe hath been done ever ſince. And they now uſually depute their Members of Parliament, or ſome Perſons of Eminence in the Ports for this honourable Service, who gladly take off all Charges from the Ports for their own Attendance in *London*.

The ſeveral Ports, Two Ancient Towns, *&c.* have ſeveral different Cuſtumals of their own; though it hath been ſaid that there is a *General* one for all of them, but I could never meet with any ſuch Thing. And I have been informed, that by the Advice of the Judges, and Learned in the Law, ſeveral Meetings were held about reducing all their Cuſtumals into one *reformed* and *uniform*. But that at a Brotherhood, every Port refuſed it; each liking its own Cuſtumal beſt, and ſo the Deſign came to nothing.

This *Brotherhood*, or *Gueſtling*, as they call it from the *Saxon Geſt*, is held Annually and uſually at *Romney*, on the *Tueſday* after St. *Margaret's-Day*, and to it come authorized under the Common Seal, Five or Six Men from each Town of the Ports, to conſult about ſuch Matters as tend to the common Good of the Ports.

A Manuſcript I met with at *Sandwich*, dates their making Rules or By-Laws in theſe *Brotherhoods*, for the Benefit of all the Ports, to have no earlier a Date than King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign: And ſaith, That before that Time their Gueſtlings only were held to ſettle the

the Affair of the *Yarmouth Fiſhery*; and perhaps ſome Matters touching their General Charter. The Charge of renewing which, is to be born, one Part by *Haſtings* and *Rye*, and *Winchelſea*; another by *Dover* and *Romney*; and the Third by *Sandwich* and *Hithe*.

At a Gueſtling held *July* the 22d, in the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*, at *Romney*, it was ordered, That none ſhould be choſen Member of Parliament for any of the Ports, unleſs he were a Freeman, Reſident, and an Inhabitant of ſome one of the Ports.

And at another held *July* the 8th, in the 1ſt of King *James* the Iſt, the ſame was decreed, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, to be paid by the offending Town. And after this, at another *Brotherhood*, the Penalty was made Forty Pounds, and Ten Pounds Penalty on him that either gives or makes a Vote for any Perſon not ſo qualified as above.

4. As to the Cauſes of the Decay of the Trade, and Riches of the Ports, they have been very various. Their near Neighbour the Sea, hath been a very miſchievous one to them all manner of ways. Sometimes by overflowing, and drowning their Towns; as was the Caſe of *Old Winchelſea*, *Bromehill*, *Romney*, *Hithe*, and *Folkſtone*; and of *Dover*, by breaking down their Peer, and ſpoiling their Harbour. Sometimes by almoſt *deſerting* them, and by that means incapacitating Ships and Trading Veſſels to come to them: As is the Caſe of *Sandwich*, of the preſent *New Winchelſea*, and of *Rye* Harbour in a great Meaſure.

The Sea hath alſo been paſſively inſtrumental to their Decay, by affording a way to their Enemies to Sack, Plunder, and deſtroy their Towns; of which in the Courſe of this Hiſtory, I have given many Inſtances.

They were doubtleſs much injured alſo by the ſetting up of another Royal Navy, inſtead of thoſe Ships which they were obliged to furniſh the Crown withal upon Occaſion; and which, when kept in Commiſſion, Pay, and good Order, were both a good Defence to them, and a great Inſtrument of their Trade.

But in King *Henry* the VIIIth's, and eſpecially in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, (as I ſhall ſhew below, under the *Hiſtory of the Royal Navy*) the Navy of the Ports came to be entirely neglected, and unemploy'd by the Crown, and by that means every Day leſſened, as did the *Trade* of the *Ports*, which that helped to maintain.

Again in the 15th of King *James* the Iſt, a Charter was granted to the Merchant Adventurers in *London*, which contained a Prohibition to *all Merchants*, and *others*, to Trade into *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries*; which as it was expreſly contradictory to the Charter of the Ports, ſo it deprived them of a mighty Advantage, which their Ships brought them by their Trading to thoſe Parts. And by ſome Manuſcripts which I have ſeen, expreſſing a Complaint of this Matter, it appears that the Ports had before this, a ſettled Uſage between them and the *Low-Countries*, &c. for the Diſcharge of Debts between them and the *Low-Countrymen*, by Letters of *Withernam*, as is between one *Cinque Port*, or its Member, with another. And 'tis aſſerted there, that in Fact ſuch Letters of *Withernam* have been granted to *Cane* in *Normandy*, to *Newport*, *Fluſhing*, *Dunkirk*, *Calais*, *Oſtend*, *Sluice*, *Dorthinght*, and to *Antwerp*; and in 15th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* to *Hamborough*. And that this Courſe was ratified upon a Reference from the Council Table Four Years after, *viz.* A. D. 1577.

The Diſcovery of the *Compaſs* alſo might help to deſtroy their Coaſting Trade.

Another Grievance complained of as an Injury to the Ports, and a Cauſe of their Poverty and Decay, is, That in the 27th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Citizens of *London* denied them the Freedom they have by their Charters of Buying and Selling in *London*: And they ſeized the Goods of one *Thomas Howell* of *Sandwich*; who thereupon complained to the Council: The Matter was referred to the Queen's Learned Council in the Law; who certified upon Examination of the Records of *London* (and the City Council own it), That the Ports-men had ſuch a Right by their Charter; and they, for a while, continued to enjoy it: But afterwards it was denied them again, and the Keeper of *Blackwel-Hall* ſeized ſome Cloath, which was bought by one *Samuel Wilcocks* a Ports-man; and by Degrees they came to be quite debarr'd of that Privilege of Buying and Selling in *London*.

This Prohibition of their Trade into foreign Parts, and of their Buying and Selling freely in *London*, occaſioned the trading Ships to leave the Ports and to ſettle at *London*; and the Mariners and Sailors to follow them; and that all Merchants and Men of Worth left living in the Ports; expoſing the poor remaining Inhabitants to become ſtill more impoveriſhed by the Charge of keeping up their *Watches*, and finding Ammunition, *&c.*

And theſe are the Misfortunes which have reduced the Ports to their preſent low Condition.

5. As to the Officers by which the Ports have been governed: The Principal hath been the Lord Warden, who is generally alſo ſtiled Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle; which in many Patents is the leading Title, and preceeds that of *Warden*, and thoſe of Chancellor and Admiral of the Ports, which are uſually inſerted in his Patent.

This great Officer was anciently ſworn at *Shipway*: And it appears by *Philpot*, p. 9. of his *Villare Cant.* That the Lord Warden was ſworn at *Shipway* ſo late as in his Time; *viz.* about the Year 1650.

As he was alſo when *Brome* publiſhed *Somner*'s Book of the *Roman* Ports and Forts in *Kent*, which was *A. D.* 1693. Or elſe he would, no doubt, have *corrected*, or made ſome Remarks upon what *Somner* ſaith in *pag.* 103. That the Limenarcha *or Lord Warden took his Oath at* Shipway. For this Editor, who was Chaplain to the Ports, could not have been ignorant of the Change of the Place, had it then been moved to the Hill where the Solemnity is now performed; *viz.* on a high Mountain on the *Weſt* of, and oppoſite to *that*, on which *Dover* Caſtle ſtands: Where, at a Place called *Bredenſtone*, the Lord Wardens have been ſworn ever ſince the Revolution; and here the Ancient Court of *Shipway* is now kept, and moſt of the general Buſineſs of the Ports is tranſacted.

Darell in his Manuſcript Hiſtory of *Dover* Caſtle, calls this Stone, *Cæſaris Ara*: Some Ruins ſtill do indeed remain of an old *Stone Building*, which I judge to have been formerly a *Pharos* or Watch Tower; where Lights were made to direct Ships in the Night: For ſuch another there was built at *Bullen* by the *Romans*: And *John Twine* of *Canterbury* tells us, he ſaw (when he was young) this *Breden-Stone* Building almoſt entire; and he gives it the ſame Uſe that I do, to have been an ancient *Light-Houſe*.

I have now by me a Copy of an Ancient Record, taken *A. D.* 1692. out of *Dover* Caſtle, by the late *Thomas Turner* of *Ileden*, Eſq; who

kindly communicated it to me: The Title of it is, *Nota de Regula quomodo Curia de Shipwtia ordinetur & observetur.* There is no Date to it in the Copy which I have; but from the Invitation which the Lord Warden makes of the Company, to take a Repaſt with him at his Caſtle of *Saltwood*, I think its Age may be carried up at leaſt to the Reign of *Richard* the IId, and probably it is as old as that of King *Henry* the IId.

For then *Henry de Eſſex*, Baron of *Raleigh*, was Warden of the Ports, and in Poſſeſſion of *Saltwood* Caſtle, which he held of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but ſoon after forfeited it to the Crown; as I have mentioned before, when I ſpake of *Saltwood* Caſtle.

This Valuable Record I would have given you here entire, (and perhaps if my Friends deſire it, may do ſo yet in the *Appendix*) but that its great Length makes it improper in this Place. I have before mentioned ſeveral Things out of it in my Account of the Court of *Shipway*; under that word *Shipway*: And now from the ſame good Authority add what follows.

Aſſoon as the King pleaſes, by his Letters-Patents under his Great Seal, to make, ordain, or conſtitute any Lord or Knight, to be Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of his Five Ports: The ſaid Warden, at his Pleaſure, and Time convenient for him, ſhall ſend his Precept under the Seal of his Office from the ſaid Caſtle of *Dover*, unto every Port, Town, and Ville of the ſaid Five Ports, and the Members of every of them, ſuch as be corporate, commanding every Mayor and Bailiff of the ſame to give good Summons and lawful Notice and Warning of 40 Days, unto 6, 5, or 4 Jurats of the beſt and moſt diſcreet of every of the ſaid Towns and Villes; that the ſaid Mayor, and ſuch Number of Jurats, and the ſaid Bailiff and ſuch Number of Jurats, do appear in their proper Perſons before the ſaid Warden, at the Court of *Shipway*, at the Place accuſtomed there, at ſuch Day and Time as may be expreſſed to them, by the ſaid Precepts.

In Purſuance of this Rule, the newly conſtituted Lord Wardens do accordingly ſend their Precepts: An Inſtance of which, and of the Form and Manner of his being Sworn, I ſhall give you in *Henry* Viſcount *Sidney*, the firſt Lord Warden ſince the late happy and glorious Revolution; and I believe the firſt that ever was ſworn on *Bredenſtone-Hill*.

The Precept, or Letter of Attendance.

" HEnry Viſcount *Sidney*, Maſter-General " of their Majeſty's moſt Honourable " Privy-Council, Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, " (*a*) and Lord Warden, Chancellor, and Ad- " miral of the *Cinque-Ports*, Two Ancient " Towns, and their Members, *&c.* To all and " Singular the Mayors, Bayliffs, and Jurats " of the *Cinque-Ports*, Two Ancient Towns, " and their Members, and to every of them, " Greeting.

" For certain good Cauſes and Conſidera- " tions me thereunto eſpecially moving, I " have thought it neceſſary to ſignify unto you " by theſe preſents, that I Purpoſe, and am " reſolved by God's Grace, to be at *Bredenſtone-Hill*, within the Liberty of the Town and " Port of *Dover*, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, upon " the Firſt Day of *June* next, by Eight of the " Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to " make ſolemn Serement and Promiſe to up- " hold and maintain the Liberties and Privi- " leges of the ſaid *Cinque-Ports*, Towns and " Members, to the beſt of my Power, accord- " ing to the Ancient Uſages and Cuſtoms of " the ſaid *Cinque-Ports*, &c. Therefore by Vir- " tue and Authority of my ſaid Office, theſe " are in their Majeſty's Name, ſtraitly to " Charge and Command you, and every of " you, to give good Summons, and lawful " Warning unto Three of your moſt diſcreet " Combarons of every the ſaid Ports, Towns, " and Members Corporal, Perſonally to appear " before me at the Place and Time aforeſaid. " And that alſo you the ſaid Mayors, Bailiffs, " or your reſpective Deputies, be likewiſe then " and there Perſonally preſent, to do as to you " hath been accuſtomed and belongeth. And " that you do then and there certify to me, " under your Hands and Seals of Incorporation, " what you ſhall have done in Accompliſh- " ment of the Premiſes, with the Names of the " Perſons you ſhall have ſo Summoned and " Warned, and returning back to me then and " there this Mandate, whereof you may not " fail. Dated at St. *James's*, under the Seal of " my Office, the Nineteenth Day of *April*, in " the Sixth Year of their now Majeſty's Reign, " *Anno Dom.* 1694.

SYDNEY.

To the Mayors and Jurats of the Towns and Ports of Haſting, New-Romney, Sandwich, Dover, *and* Hythe, *the Ancient Towns of* Rye *and* Winchelſea, *the Towns of* Fordwich, Feverſham, Folkeſtown, *and* Tenterden; *and to the Bailiffs and Jurats of* Seaford, Pevenſea *and* Lyde, *theſe Preſent.*

Received the ſame Day from Mr. *Norwood*, and by that Nights Poſt,

J. S.

Sent the Original under the Caſtle-Seal, to Mr. *Robert Baryrane*, *April* the 19th, 1694, *per* Poſt, with Orders to him to Regiſter it at the Office, and then immediately, by *Saturday* at fartheſt, to deliver it to Mr. *Mayor*, the Speaker of the Ports, to ſend round to all the reſt.

THOMAS TURNER.

This Precept being executed according to its Intent; on *June* 1. 1694, in the Morning Early,

The Lord *Warden*, with ſuch Perſons as were proper to attend him on the Occaſion of his being Sworn, went up from Captain *Jacob's* Houſe, where he lay at *Dover*, into the Caſtle; where the Company was formed into the following Proceſſion, and all on Horſeback.

1. Marched Captain St. *Leger*, Commander of the Out-Guardmen belonging to *Dover* Caſtle, whoſe Company followed him with their Swords drawn, Two-a-Breaſt.

2. The

(*a*) N. B. *I find in the Old Charters, the Office of* Conſtable of Dover, *generally placed before the Warden of the Ports.*

2. The Governors and Deputy-Governors of the ſeveral Forts and Caſtles within the Ports, with their Swords drawn, Two by Two.

3. The Mayors of the *Cinque-Ports*, with their Jurats and returned Men, Two by Two, in their Gowns.

4. The Marſhal of *Dover* Caſtle with his Truncheon.

5. The Serjeant *at Arms* with his Mace, and the Serjeant of the *Admiralty* with his Silver Oar, bareheaded.

6. The Proctors in their Gowns, Two by Two.

7. The Regiſter of the *Ports* in his Gown.

8. The Councel of the Ports in their Gowns.

9. The Judges of the *Chancery* and *Admiralty* Courts in *Dover*, in their Robes, Two a-Breaſt.

10. The Lord *Warden*'s Secretary alone.

11. The Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant of *Dover* Caſtle.

12. The Gentlemen of the Horſe to the Lord *Warden*.

13. The Hautboys, Trumpets, *&c.*

14. The Lord *Warden* alone.

15. The Gentlemen that came to attend the Lord *Warden*, with ſuch of the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* as were there, Two by Two.

16. The Lower Officers, Servants, *&c.* Two by Two.

In this Order they Solemnly marched down from the Caſtle, and up to *Bredenſtone-Hill*, where a Tent being prepared for the Lord *Warden*, he went into it till the Court of *Shipway* was Sitting, the Place cleared, and every Thing in Order. The Manner and Order of the ſeveral Mayors and Bailiffs ſitting there, I have before ſhewn you, from the Record abovementioned, under *Shipway*.

As ſoon as the Lord *Warden* hath taken his Place in the Court, where he muſt be in Perſon, the Record directs this Solemn Proclamation to be made:

All Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats of the Five Ports, and their Members, that be Summoned and Warned to appear here in their proper Perſons before the Lord Warden, *at this the King's Majeſty's Court of* Shipway, *here to be holden this Day, draw ye near and attend to the Court, upon Peril that ſhall fall of it.*

The Precedence then was thus; Firſt, The Bailiff and Jurats of *Haſting* were to be called; to put in the aforeſaid Precept, and the Names of ſuch Jurats as are to be ſummoned of the ſaid Town, to appear, *&c.* Next the Mayors and Jurats of the Ports of *Dover* and *Sandwich*, or which the Court pleaſe to call firſt; for they be both of one Strength. Then the Mayor and Jurats of *Rye* and *Winchelſea*, or likewiſe which the Court will call firſt.

N. B. This ſhews the Date of this Record to be after King *Edward* the Iſt began his Reign, when *Rye* and *Winchelſea* were firſt endowed with the Privileges of the Ports. Then the Jurats of *Hythe* and *Feverſham*, *Fordwich* and *Folkſtone*, or which the Court will call firſt of them; and then the Bailiffs and Jurats of *Lidd*, *Pevenſey*, *Seaford*, and *Tenterden*, and every of them, muſt bring into the ſaid Court his ſaid Precept, and the Names of ſuch Jurats as he warned to appear.

And after that the ſaid Precepts be laid in the ſaid Court, and the ſaid Perſons called have anſwered to appear upon the ſame. That the *Warden* ſhall cauſe his Commiſſion, that is to ſay his ſaid Patent, to be openly read then and there, with a Letter of Attendance under his Seal of Office annexed unto the ſame; and after theſe have been read,

Then one of the Mayors of the Five Principal Towns of the ſaid Five Ports, ſhall give the Charge unto the Lord *Warden*, in Manner and Form here following: That is to ſay,

You ſhall keep and maintain the Franchiſes, Liberties, Cuſtoms and Uſages of the Five Ports, in all that you may do, by the Allegiance that you owe to the King of England, *and by your Knighthood.*

And the ſaid Lord *Warden* ſhall hold up his Right Hand Breaſt-High and no more; and ſhall ſay, *Yea, if God will, I ſhall to my Power:* And then the Record ſaith;

The ſaid Lord *Warden* ſhall not need to be Sworn upon a Book when he ſhall take his Charge, otherwiſe than is aboveſaid: Nor he ſhall not need to ſay the Words aboveexpreſſed, after him that giveth the Charge, but only hold up his Hand and affirm it, and ſay *Yea*, &c.

And when the ſaid Lord *Warden* hath ſo taken his ſaid Charge, in Manner and Form as is ſo foreſaid, then all the ſaid Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, ſhall honourably receive him, and do unto him then and there once Reverence: And after that they have uſed to give unto him a Worſhipful Gift incontinent in the ſame Place.

And after that nothing more ſhall be done in that Court that Day, neither Writ, Return, Complaint, nor other Things; except only that there be any notable *Mandamus* of our Lord the King; which if any be, ſhall be openly Read and Publiſhed there; and ſo Proclamation ſhall be made to Diſſolve the ſaid Court in this wiſe here following: That is to ſay,

All Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and all other that have had to do at this Court of Shipway *before my Lord* Warden *this Day, ye ſhall depart, and take your Eaſe, until a new Warning; and God ſave the King, my Lord* Warden, *and all the Court.*

And then immediately there muſt be made another Solemn *O Yes*; and after the ſaid *O Yes*, the Proclaimant ſhall ſay, *My Lord* Warden *deſireth and prayeth all Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and other, whatſoever they be, now here preſent, to go with him to the Caſtle of* Saltwood, *and there to take ſuch Repaſt as is ordained, and ye ſhall be welcome. Finis hujus Diei.*

When the Lord *Sydney*, above-mentioned was Sworn at *Bredenſtone*, the Chancellor of the Ports made him a Congratulatory Speech, expreſſing the great Satisfaction the Ports had in having him for their Warden, *&c.* opening to him the Rights and Privileges of the ſaid Ports, and concluded with a Recommendation of them to his Lordſhip's Care and Protection. The Ports Council alſo made a Speech much to the ſame Effect, only they added an Account of

ſome Grievances of the Ports; which were alſo delivered to the Lord *Warden* in Writing, engroſſed in Parchment. Then the Court being adjourned, the Lord *Warden* invited the Company to Dine with him at *Dover*; and ſo they marched back again into the Town in the ſame Solemn Manner that they came from the Caſtle.

A Catalogue of the Lord Wardens *of the* Cinque-Ports.

1. *Godwine*, Earl of *Kent*, in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, he is mentioned by *Thynne*, and in the Catalogue at the End of *Somner*'s Roads, Ports, *&c.* but omitted by *Lambard* and *Philpot*; as is alſo his Son,

2. *Harold*.

3. *Bertram Aſhburnham* is mentioned alſo by *Thynne* and *Somner*, but by neither *Lambard* nor *Philpot*: And in the ſame State is,

4. *Odo* Earl of *Kent*: But I rather account theſe as Conſtables, or Governors of *Dover* Caſtle, than Wardens of the *Ports*.

5. *John de Fiennes*, Kinſman to the *Conqueror*, was made Warden of the Ports by King *William* the Iſt, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle by Inheritance, as I have already told you, when I treated of that Place. Arms, *Azure, Three Lions Rampant, Or.*

6. *James Fiennes*, his Son, he died at *Folkſtone*.

7. *John de Fiennes*, Son of *James*; ſome make him his Brother, but he was removed by King *Stephen*, for taking Part with *Maud* the Empreſs.

8. *Walkeline de Magninot*, (ſome write him *Mamignot*) not mentioned by *Lambard* in his Catalogue, and yet he ſaith that he delivered up *Dover* Caſtle to King *Stephen*, *Page* 159. *Camden* ſaith he held it out againſt him; which may be both true, for he might hold it out for a Time, and at laſt give it up. But the latter is moſt probable; though ſome ſay on King *Stephen*'s Death he left this Poſt, and fled into *Normandy*.

He left an only Daughter, who carried a large Eſtate, called the *Honour of Magminot*, into the Family of the *Sayes*; part of which was *Say*'s *Court* in *Deptford*.

9. *Richard* Earl of *Ewe* in *Normandy*, had the whole Rape and Honour of *Haſtings* given to his Father by King *William* the Iſt, and who was probably put in by King *Stephen*, when he drove *Magninot* out: He is neither mentioned by *Lambard* nor *Philpot*, but by *Thynne* and *Somner*: King *Stephen* gave him alſo the Town of *Tickhill*, near *Doncaſter* in *Yorkſhire*.

10. *Euſtace* Earl of *Boloign*, only Son to King *Stephen*, is mentioned by *Thynne* and *Somner*, as Lord Warden, and Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle; he was buried at *Feverſham* in *Kent*.

11. *Allen de Fiennes*, in this Gentleman all the Catalogues agree; and that he was made Warden by King *Henry* the IId. *Lambard* ſaith he was *reſtor'd*; by which, I ſuppoſe, he means that the Office was now come again into his Family; for he doth not mention him as Warden before.

12. *James de Fiennes*, his eldeſt Son.

13. *Henry* (in ſome Catalogues *Hugh*) *de Eſſex*, was Baron of *Raleigh* in that County; He was alſo the King's Standard Bearer, and at a ſlight Skirmiſh againſt the *Welſh*, run away, left his Standard, and the King's Perſon expoſed to Danger; for which he was ſome Years after accuſed of Treaſon by *Robert de Monford*, vanquiſh'd in Combat on that Account, and left for Dead on the Spot. But the Monks of *Reading* took him up, and recovered him to an Ignominious Life, which the King gave him, but deprived him of this Office, and of all his Honours and Eſtate.

14. *Matthew de Clere* is placed next among the Wardens, and 'tis very likely that he was ſo; but Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle he certainly was, and did there Impriſon *Godfrey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Brother to King *Richard* the Iſt, at the wicked Inſtigation of *William Longchamp*, Biſhop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, whoſe Siſter he had Married: And the Pious Ground was, that *Ely* having ſeized upon the Revenues of the See of *York*, and appropriated them to his own Uſe, was afraid *Godfrey* would call him to an Account.

15. *William Longeſpee*, Baſe Son to King *Henry* the IId, by the famous Beauty, *Roſamond Clifford*, was Warden of the *Ports* in the Beginning of King *John*'s Reign; and much perſuaded him againſt that ſcandalous Surrender of his Crown to *Pandulphus*, the Pope's *Nuntio*; for which 'tis probable he was diſplaced. He married *Ela de Evereux*, Daughter and Heir of *William de Evereux*, Earl of *Sarum*, and in her Right had that Earldom. Though his Name is in neither *Lambard*'s, *Philpot*'s, nor *Somner*'s Catalogues.

16. *William de Wrotteham*, in all the Catalogues, is mentioned as Warden in King *John*'s Time; but the exact Time is not certain.

17. *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, under which Title I have before given you a large Account of him. Arms *Az. Three Flowers-de-Lis Argent*; but when he was Earl of *Kent*, he bore the Arms of Earl *Godwine*. He began the Palace of *White-Hall* in *Scotland-Yard*. His Son, *John de Burgh*, left the Manor of *Elmore* to *Anſelm Gyſe*, of *Glouceſterſhire*, whence the Family of the *Gyſe* came to bear thoſe Arms.

Dr. *Plott*, in his Manuſcript Treatiſe of the *Roman* Ways in *Kent*, ſaith he was buried in *Dover* Caſtle, in the *Chancel* of the Church.

18. *Peter de Rivallis*, omitted by *Lambard* and *Philpot*, but in the Catalogue of *Thynne* and *Broom*, at the End of *Somner*'s *R. Forts*, &c.

19. *Richard le Greie*, mentioned by *Thynne*, *Lambard*, and *Somner*. He was appointed by the Barons, and was afterwards deprived by *Hugh Bigot*, becauſe he let in the *Pope*'s Legate, againſt the Will of the Barons, though with the King's Licenſe.

20. After this *Hugo de Bigot* executed the Office himſelf for a while, as he did that alſo of Juſticiary.

21. *Richard de Lucy*: This Gentleman *Spelman* in *Voce Admirallus*, ſaith had put under his Charge, *Maritimam Angliæ*, in the 8th of *Henry* the IIId, and therefore ſeems to have been Warden of the Ports.

22. *Bertram de Criol*: Some make this Gentleman to have ſucceeded *Greie*, others bring him in on the diſplacing of *Hubert de Burgh*; but I judge he ought rather to come in here.

23. *Henry de Braybrook* had Lands at *Eaſt-Sutton*. His Grandſon, *Reginald de Braybrook*, by marrying *Joanna*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Cobham*, brought that Title and Eſtate into this Family.

24. *Edward* then Prince of *Wales*, afterwards King *Edward* the Iſt, he made *Henry de Cobham*, his Deputy, and his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Cobham*, was the Founder of *Cobham* College, in the 36th of King *Edward* the IIId, ſaith *Lambard*. This Prince ſent *Cobham*, his Deputy, to demoliſh

demoliſh the Caſtle of *Leeds*, becauſe one of the *Crevequers* then in Poſſeſſion of it, was among thoſe Noblemen who ſided with the Barons.

25. *Henry de Montemort*, omitted by *Thynne*, but mentioned by *Lambard* and *Somner*.

26. *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, was, ſaith *Philpot*, Lord *Warden* of the Ports, when he was Sheriff of *Kent*; *viz.* in the 26th of King *Henry* the IIId, but no one elſe mentions him.

27. *Roger de Leybourn*, according to *Lambard*, was Lord *Warden* in King *Henry* the IIId's Reign; *Somner* places him in King *Edward* the Iſt's Time. *Dugdale* expreſly in the 48th of King *Henry* the IIId, which I judge to be right. He was a Gentleman of great Note in thoſe Times. In the 17th of King *John* he adhered to the Barons Cauſe, and was taken Priſoner in *Rocheſter* Caſtle. In the 36th of King *Henry* the IIId, at a Tournament at *Walden* in *Eſſex*, he ran his *Lance* into the Throat of a Valiant Knight, one *Ernauld de Monteney*, ſo that he died immediately. The Year after he attended King *Henry* in his Expedition into *Gaſcoigny*; and was made Governor of *Briſtol* Caſtle: But Two Years after this, ſiding with the Barons, he was Excommunicated by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. However by Money, and other Rewards, the King got him away from the Barons, and truſted him ſo far, as to make him Lord *Warden* about Ten Years after. In the 49th of that Prince he was dangerouſly wounded, at an Aſſault made by the Barons againſt *Rocheſter* Caſtle; But got well enough again to be with the King at the Battel of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*: Where the King loſing the Day, he fled into the *Marſhes* of *Wales*, and there oppoſed Prince *Llhuellyn*, a Friend to the Barons Cauſe. The next Year, after the King's good Succeſs at *Eveſham*, he was made Warden of all the Foreſts beyond *Trent*, and Sheriff of *Cumberland* and *Kent*; and in the 50th of King *Henry* the IIId, had the Guardianſhip of the Coaſt of *Kent*, againſt the Inhabitants of the *Cinque-Ports*, who then took Part with the Barons againſt the King, and the Sheriffs of *Kent* was ordered to reimburſe him what Money he laid out in that Service. In the 54th of King *Henry* the IIId, he was ſolemnly Signed with the Croſs, in order to go to the *Holy-Land*, but died at Home Two Years after, without accompliſhing his Vow.

28. *Thomas de Moleton*; whether this Gentleman were not Warden of the Ports, or in an Office equivalent thereunto, the following Commiſſion which I have met with, granted to him by King *Henry* the IIId, in his 48th Year, muſt determine.

Rex omnibus Baronibus & Ballivis 5 Portuum, & omnibus aliis de partibus maritimis Salutem. Sciatis quod aſſignavimus Dilectum & fidelem noſtrum Tho. de Moletonum *Capitaneum & Cuſtodem Maris & Portuum Maritimorum, & ad Naves Noſtras vino victualibus & aliis neceſſariis muniendas, contra Hoſtilem adventum aliegenarum in Regnum noſtrum prout magis viderit expedire. Et ideo vobis mandamus, Quod eidem Thomæ tanquam Capitaneo & Cuſtodi intendentes fitis & auxiliantes.*

29. *Stephen de Pencheſter*: There is a Buſt of this Gentleman in White Marble, which they ſhew you in *Penſhurſt*, which hath a Face of Antiquity enough to be Genuine. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, and was the laſt Male of this Name, who had an Eſtate at *Penſhurſt*, and other Parts of *Kent*: For he left only Two Daughters; one of which, *Joan*, married *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, of *Roundale* in *Shorne*; and the other, *Alice*, was the Wife of *John Columbers*. He was a very Learned Man; and ordered all the Muniments, Grants, *&c.* relating to *Dover* Caſtle, to be written in a fair Book, which he called *Caſtelli Feodarium*. This *Darel* ſaw, and compoſed his Hiſtory of *Dover* Caſtle out of it; which is now in the Library belonging to the College of *Arms* in *London*.

30. Sir *Robert Aſhton*; he was buried in the Church within *Dover* Caſtle, under a Marble Stone, with a Braſs Inſcription on it, 1384. He was alſo Admiral from the Mouth of the *Thames Weſtward*, Juſticiary of *Ireland*, and Treaſurer.

31. *Simon de Crey*; he was with King *Edward* the Iſt in his Expedition into *Scotland*, and Knighted there.

32. *Robert de Burgherſt*; *Dugdale* ſaith was Lord *Warden* in the 27th of King *Edward* the Iſt.

33. *Robert de Shurland*, *Philpot* ſaith was Lord *Warden* in King *Edward* the Iſt's Reign, went along with him into *Scotland* and was Knighted at the Siege of *Calaverock* there. And he ſaith alſo that the King granted him, (beſides Charter of Free-Warren, *&c.*) to have Wreck of the Sea on his Lands in the Manor of *Shurland*, in the Iſle of *Sheppey*, extending as far on a Low Ebb, as a Man can ride into the Water, and touch any Thing with the Point of his Launce; which probably occaſioned the idle Story which you will find told of him in *Shurland*, of his riding Two Miles into the Sea, and Swimming his Horſe forward and backward, *&c.*

34. *Henry Cobham*, Sirnamed *Le Uncle*, who married *Stephen de Pencheſter*'s Eldeſt Daughter: He was beſides Juſticiary of *England*, Conſtable of *Dover*, and of *Rocheſter*, and *Tunbridge* Caſtles.

35. *Robert de Kendall*; I find him mentioned as Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, in a Commiſſion of *Sewers*, in the 9th of King *Edward* the IId.

36. *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*; he was Grandſon of *Robert de Burgherſt*, and in the 20th of King *Edward* the IId, was Conſtable and Warden. He had before, by taking Part with thoſe who oppoſed the *Spenſers*, been taken Priſoner at *Leeds* Caſtle, and ſent to the *Tower*; but now he got into the King's Favour, as above; and in the 1ſt of King *Edward* the IIId, had his Commiſſion renewed. He was alſo made Lord *Warden* a Third Time, in the 17th of King *Edward* the IIId, and Six Years after Lord Chamberlain, and after that Conſtable of the *Tower*. He was alſo for ſome Time Admiral of the *Weſt*, and one of the *Cuſtodes Angliæ*. He is often miſtaken for his Son, Sir *Bartholomew*, who was one of the firſt Founders of the Garter.

37. *Edmund de Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*: See an Account of him under the Earls.

38. *Hugh le Spencer*, what Year he was in this Office, is uncertain. *Lambard* places him juſt after *Simon de Crey*.

39. *Simon de Sandwich*, was Lord *Warden* ſometime in King *Henry* the IId's Reign; and was buried in St. *Peter*'s Church in *Sandwich*: According to ſome Manuſcript which I ſaw there, he was a great Benefactor to that Town. The ſame Manuſcript mentions alſo,

40. *Henry de Sandwich*, as both Lord Warden and Conſtable, and who was a great Benefactor to the Hoſpital of St. *Bartholomew*.

41. *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*; he married *Juliana*, only Daughter and Heir of *Roger de Leybourn*, but ſhe had no Iſſue by him, any more than by her former Husband, and ſo the Eſtate Eſcheated to the Crown; and King *Richard* the IId gave a good deal of it to *Simon de Burleigh*.

42. Sir

42. Sir *John de Peché*, was Lord Warden and Conſtable of *Dover*, and called to Sit in Parliament as a Baron, in the 4th of King *Edward* the IIId. His Son bought *Lullingſtone* in *Kent*, of *John de Rokeſley*.

43. *Ralph Baſſet* was Lord Warden and Conſtable in the 19th of King *Edward* the IIId, and had 300 *l. per Annum* allowed him towards his Charges, as appears by the *Tower* Records. *Fines, Membrum* 11.

44. *William Latimer*, of *Corbie*; *Philpot* ſaith was Lord *Warden* in the 20th of King *Edward* the IIId; he had an Eſtate in *Aſh* by *Sandwich*, and got a Market and Fair for that Place.

45. *Reginald de Cobham*; is here placed as being Warden, in the 21ſt of King *Edward* the IIId by all the Liſts. As alſo the next Year,

46. *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſt*, or *Burghwaſh*, who was one of the firſt Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

He lived at the *Mote* by *Maidſtone*, in the 29th of King *Edward* the IIId, and had that Eſtate. His Son left an only Daughter, who married into the Family of *Le Deſpenſer*.

But this was not the Date of his coming into his Office, for he was certainly Lord *Warden* before in the 17th of this King, as appears by the *Tower* Records, when he had a Patent of it, and the Conſtableſhip of *Dover* for Life. And I fear there are many ſuch Miſtakes as to Time, in all our Liſts.

48. *Roger de Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, was, as I find by a Record, Conſtable and Warden in the 30th, and 31ſt of King *Edward* the IIId, and by his Command all the Ports and their Members gave in their ſeveral *Cuſtumals*, to be kept and Recorded in the Caſtle of *Dover*; but there is no ſuch Thing to be found there now. He was alſo at that Time one of the Conſervators of the Peace for the County of *Kent*.

49. Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son of *Guy*, and Brother of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; he was alſo Knight of the Garter: He died *Anno Dom.* 1358, and was buried in St. *Paul's*, *London*, in the Body of the Church. And the wiſe Mob of *London*, for a great while would miſtake his Tomb for that of Duke *Humphrey*, called the *Good* Duke of *Glouceſter*, though this Peer was buried at St. *Albans*. But many idle People uſed to meet at *Beauchamp's* Tomb on St. *Andrew's* Day in the Morning, and there pretend to go without a Dinner, (*i.e. to Dine with Duke* Humphrey) and have Places under the Duke, *&c.* and on *May-Day* they adorned his Tomb with Flowers, *&c.*

50. Sir *Robert Herle* in the 35th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. He was alſo one of the Conſervators of the Peace for this County, and firſt named in the Commiſſion.

51. Sir *Ralph Spigurnell*, in the 44th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. I find him named by the Title of Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle in a Commiſſion of *Sewers* in the 39th Year of King *Edward* the IIId: So that he muſt have had this Office ſooner than *Lambard* makes him to have been Warden.

52. *Richard de Penbrigg*. Of this Gentleman I find nothing but his Name in *Thynne's* and *Somner's* Catalogues.

53. *William* Lord *Latimer* of *Corbie*, in the 48th Year of King *Edward* the IIId.

54. *Thomas Reynes*. This Gentleman was Deputy to *Corbie*, *Dugdale* ſaith, and was Lord Warden himſelf the Year after; and was probably made ſo on *Latimer's* deceaſe. *Hiſtory of Inbanking and Draining*, *p.* 45.

55. *Edmund Plantagenet*.

56. *Edmund* Earl of *Cambridge*, ſome write him *Robert*, and ſome *John*. But in the *Tower* Records 'tis *Ed.* and ſo may be *Edward* or *Edmund*, but can be neither of the other Names. In the firſt Year of King *Richard* the IId.

57. Sir *Robert Aſhton*. He was alſo Lord Chief Juſtice of *Ireland* for ſome Time, Lord Treaſurer, and Executor of the Will of King *Edward* the IIId. *Vid.* 374.

58. *Simon de Burleigh*: Some Catalogues write *Simon de Crey*. To him King *Richard* the IId, in his 9th Year, granted *Overland*, and ſold *Stanton* in *Aſh* by *Sandwich*, and a great Part of the Eſtate of *Juliana de Leybourn*, Counteſs of *Huntingdon*, called the *Infanta* of *Kent*. All her vaſt Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown for want of Heirs. While he was Warden, the *French* landed *A. D.* 1383, with 18 Gallies at *Stenar* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, and utterly deſtroy'd and burnt the Town.

For when he could not get the Riches of *Thomas Becket's* Shrine; and thoſe of the Church of St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*, to be removed as he deſired, to *Dover* Caſtle, that they might be kept there, as he pretended, with the greater Security; he grew very remiſs and negligent in the Defence of the Coaſts. And when the Abbot of St. *Auſtin's* had raiſed Forces to defend *Stenar*, and other Places in *Thanet*, *Burleigh* would not let him go in by *Sandwich*, but forced him to go round about by *Fordwich* and *Sturrey*. However, after he got into the Iſland, he drove the *French* back to their Gallies, and hindred them from getting any Footing in *Thanet*, or doing any further Miſchief than their burning of *Stenar*. And though *Burleigh* got a Mandate under the Great Seal, commanding all Perſons who had Lands thereabouts to repair to him to *Sandwich*; and though he ſent in the King's Name to the Abbot, to come thither with his Forces, he refuſed it; for his Convent having a good Stake in *Thanet*, he ſtaid there, defended their *Terra firma* very bravely.

In the Year 1388 *Burleigh* was accuſed of having deſign'd to deliver up *Dover* Caſtle to the *French*; and though it was not very well proved upon him, yet *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Glouceſter*, ordered him to be beheaded, though the Earl of *Darby* and others did all they could to ſave his Life.

59. *Henry de Cobham* Son of *Reginald*. Some call him *Reginald*.

60. Sir *John le Euroſſe*; in ſome Copies *Le Roſſe*, in others *Devereux*: *Lambard* writes him *Enroſs*, which I take to be falſe printed for *Euroſs*. He was third Husband to *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*; was alſo Knight of the Garter, and Lord Steward of the Houſhold in the 11th Year of King *Richard* the IId. In the 16th Year of that unhappy Prince he had Licenſe to fortify *Penſhurſt*: His Daughter and Heir married *Walter* Lord *Fitzwater*, from whom deſcended the Earls of *Suſſex*: And from his Brother Sir *Walter Devereux*, the Earls of *Eſſex* are derived. How ſoon he had the Office I don't know, but he was in Poſſeſſion of it in the 21ſt Year of King *Richard* the IId, as I find by *Dugdale's* Inbanking, *p.* 86.

61. Sir *Thomas Beaumont*. Some write him *John de Beaumont*.

62. *Edward Edmund*, Duke of *Aumerle* and *York*; removed by *Henry* the IVth, who ſubſtituted in his Room, for a while, Sir *Thomas Erpington*; and after that, Prince *Henry* his Son.

63. Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Warden: He is ſaid to have built the *Black Friers* Church in *Norwich*, and lies buried in *Norwich* Cathedral. Arms, *An*

Eſcocheon

Escocheon within an Orle of Martlets. In Commissions of *Sewers*; mentioned by *Dugdale* in his History of *Inbanking*, p. 87. he is stiled only Constable of *Dover* Castle: Perhaps about this Time, those Titles were always united in one Man; but that of Constable seems to be the most usual and humble one.

64. Prince *Henry*, afterwards King *Henry* the Vth.

65. *John Beaufort.*

66. *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel.*

67. *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter.* Put in by King *Henry* the Vth.

Sir *James Fiennes* Lord *Say*, whom *Jack Cade* Beheaded.

In the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, he had a Grant in Tail Special to his Heirs Males, of *Caſtleward* Service of 200 *l. per Ann.* out of the Customs; all Forfeitures, and Wreck of the Sea, from the *East-End* of the Isle of *Thanet* to *Beaucliffs* in *Sussex*: And the Office of Admiral within the Ports and their Members. *Pat.* 1. *in An.* 25. *H.* 6.

69. *Edmund* Duke of *Somerset.*

70. *Humphrey Stamford* Duke of *Buckingham.*

He had much such a Grant as Lord *Say*'s in Tail Special of this Office, and that of Constable of *Dover* Castle. *Pat.* 2. *in* 29. *H.* 6.

71. *Simon Monfort*, under King *Henry* the VIth.

In the 38th Year of King *Henry* the VIth, a Grant in Tail Special, as above, to his Heirs Male of the Offices of Warden and Constable of *Dover* Castle. *Pat.* 2. 28. K. *H.* 6.

72. *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick.*

Sir *John Scott* was made, during Pleasure, Lieutenant of *Dover* Castle, and Warden of the Ports. *Pat. in* 10. K. E. 4.

73. *William* Earl of *Arundel.*

74. *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, afterwards King *Richard* the IIId.

75. *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham.*

76. Sir *William Scott*, Son of Sir *John Scott*, who was Comptroller of the Houshold to King *Henry* the VIIth, a Privy-Counsellor and Deputy Governor of *Calais.*

77. Sir *James Fiennes* Lord *Say. Lambard* makes him to come after Prince *Henry*; was Lord Warden in the 25th Year of King *Henry* the VIIth, Constable also of *Dover*, and Lord Chamberlain; Beheaded by *Jack Cade. Dugdale* (in his Baronage) saith, that Sir *William Say*, Son of this Gentleman, granted the Constableship of *Dover*, and Wardenship of the Ports to *Humphrey* Duke of *Bucks*, and his Heirs Male.

78. Prince *Henry*, afterwards King *Henry* the VIIIth.

79. *Arthur Plantagenet* Viscount *Liſle*, natural Son of *Edward* the IVth.

80. Sir *Edward Poynings*, was made Lord Warden, in the 1st Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, Knight of the Garter, and Comptroller of the Houshold.

81. *Henry* the Young Earl of *Richmond.*

82. Sir *Edward Guldeford.*

83. Sir *Thomas Bullen*, in the 26th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, was Lord Warden and Constable. Some say it was *George Boleyn* Viscount *Rochfort*; and perhaps they might both have the Office.

84. Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Son of Sir *William*, was Lord Warden in the 31st Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, and Constable in the 1st Year of King *Edward* the VIth. He had the Estate of Sir *Thomas More*, and was of the Privy Council to King *Edward* the VIth. His Son was made *Henry* Lord *Cheyney.*

In the 1st Year of Queen *Mary* he was also Lord Warden a Second Time.

85. Sir *William Brook* Lord *Cobham*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Houshold, was Warden of the Ports at Queen *Mary*'s Death; and again also in the 39th Year of Queen *Elizabeth.*

86. *Henry Brook* Lord *Cobham*, his Son was Lord Warden in the 43d Year of Queen *Elizabeth.* He dipt himself in the Affair of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, and so was attainted of High Treason; and though not executed, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, in the Reign of King *James* the Ist.

87. *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton.* Buried in the Church within *Dover* Castle.

In the Charter of King *James* the Ist, to the Port of *Dover*, he is stiled Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Chancellor and Admiral of the *Cinque-Ports*, other Members, and in other Places Lord Warden. In the Reign of King *James* the Ist.

88. *Edward Zouch*, Lord *Haringworth*, in the Reign of King *James* the Ist.

89. *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of King *James* the Ist.

90. *Theophilus Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Ist.

91. *James* Duke of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the 1st.

The Council of State executed the Office of Lord Warden under the Parliament.

92. *John* Lord *Desbrowe* made Warden by the Protector, and was in the Office in 1658.

93. *James* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* the IId.

94. *Henry* Lord *Sidney*, Lord *Romney* and Viscount *Sheppey.*

95. Prince *George* of *Denmark.*

96. *Lionel Cranfield* Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex.*

97. *James* late Duke of *Ormond.*

98. *Lionel Cranfield* Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex.*

99. [redacted]

THE

BOOK II. PART II.

The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of KENT.

AS I enter on this Subject, it may be proper to premiſe ſomething about the firſt Planting of Chriſtianity in this Kingdom: Becauſe our *County of Kent*, will here, on good Grounds, put in its Claim to be the firſt Part of *Britain* which was converted to the Chriſtian Faith.

About the *Time*, indeed, when this was done there hath been ſome Diſpute; many of our *Later Writers* being of the Opinion, that Chriſtianity came into *Britain* towards the End of *Tiberius*'s Reign. But this the Learned Biſhop *Stillingfleet* hath effectually refuted (*a*), and rectified a Paſſage in *Gildas*, which ſome have wreſted to bear ſuch a Senſe. And highly probable indeed it is, that the Goſpel might be preached in *Britain*, between the Time of *A. Plautius*'s coming hither in the Time of *Claudius*, and the famous Battel between Queen *Boadicea*, and *Suetonius Paulinus*. For after *Claudius*'s Triumph for his Conqueſt of *Britain*, the *Romans* planted Colonies, built Cities of Trade and Commerce, (of which doubtleſs *London* was the Principal, and which, as it is not mentioned by *Julius Cæſar*, I take to have *then* had its firſt Beginning) and to ſet up Magiſtrates and Civil Juriſdictions here. And one wou'd think, as the Biſhop obſerves, that Trade muſt be advanced to a great Height here in *Nero*'s Time, if Mr. *Camden*'s Account from *Dion* be true, of *Seneca*; that he had at One Time in *Britain*, no leſs than Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds *Sterling* lent out at Intereſt.

(*a*) *Antiquity of the* Britiſh *Churches*, Ch. 1.

As to the known Story of *Joſeph* of *Arimathæa*, which the Monks of *Glaſtenbury* ſeem to have invented to gain Credit to their Convent; the Biſhop ſhews that it hath no good Authority to ſupport it; neither *Gildas*, *Nonnius*, nor *Bede*, *Aſſerius*, nor *Marianus Scotus*, nor any of the Ancient *Annals*, mentioning any Thing of the Matter, nor is his Name in any of the Old Charters: And as for the Old *Legend* which was found at *Glaſtenbury* about this Affair, *Leland* ſaw it, and was by no Means convinced of its Authority; and even *Capgrave* himſelf, that ſwallows a Thouſand ridiculous Stories, was aſhamed to Print ſome Parts of it, and ſupplies them by an *&c.* And indeed the great Biſhop *Uſher* (*b*) plainly proves, that it was written by an *Engliſh* Monk: And after all, there is nothing of *Joſeph of Arimathæa*'s Planting the Goſpel in *Britain*, mentioned in it. But perhaps the Charter of St. *Patrick*, Printed in the *Monaſticon*, (*c*) will be thought a full Confirmation of this *Glaſtenbury* Story; for as it ſaith, *Twelve Diſciples of the Apoſtles*, Philip *and* Jacob, *built the Old Church of* Glaſtenbury, *by the Appointment of the Angel* Gabriel, *and that Chriſt himſelf Dedicated it to the Honour of his Mother:* So it will do ſomething towards proving the *Ancient Tradition*, though *Joſeph of Arimathæa* be not here expreſly mentioned. And ſo it would, but that it hath the Misfortune to be apparently Counterfeit and Spurious; for in it is Mention made of the Date of our Lord's Birth, *Anno Dom.* 425; whereas every one knows, that that way of Computation came not into Uſe, till Invented by *Dionyſius exiguus*, *A. D.* 525; who then firſt reduced the Cycle of Years to the Æra of Chriſt's Incarnation: And it was a good while after that, before it came into common Uſe. The Biſhop of *Worceſter* ſhews alſo, that it will not agree with the Time of St. *Patrick*'s going into *Ireland*; and that there are many other plain Inconſiſtencies in it, fairly diſcovering it to be forged and counterfeited by the Monks.

(*b*) Primord. p. 207.

(*c*) Vol. I. p. 11.

But though there be no good Authority to allow theſe *Monkiſh* Traditions; we have ſufficient Grounds to believe that there was a Chriſtian Church planted in *Britain* very early, and even in the Apoſtles Time, and even by St. *Paul* himſelf.

Euſebius in his *Demonſt. Evang. L.* 3. *C.* 7. tells us, that the Apoſtles paſſed over into νησους Βρεττανικας, the *Britiſh* Iſlands. And *Theodoret*, among the Nations converted by the Apoſtles, expreſly mentions the *Britains*; (*a*) and in another Place he ſaith, that St. *Paul brought Salvation to the Iſlands which lie in the Ocean*; and again, *that he went to* Spain, *and thence to other Nations. Jerom* ſaith, that *after having been in* Spain, *St.* Paul *Preached the Goſpel to the* Weſtern *Parts.* (*b*) *Clemens Romanus* ſaith, *he went to the utmoſt Bounds of the* Weſt; by which the *Britiſh* Iſles muſt be underſtood: For *Catullus* calls *Britain*, *Ultimam Occidentis Inſulam.* And the Words of *Venantius Fortunatus* are very expreſs; where ſpeaking of St. *Paul*, he ſaith;

Tranſit & Oceanum, vel quà facit Inſula Portam,
Quaſq; Britannus *habet terras, quaſq; ultima Thule.*

The moſt Learned *Stillingfleet* ſhews, this Fact to be farther Probable from theſe Three Conſiderations: 1. That St. *Paul* had Leiſure and Opportunity to come hither on this Gracious Errand. 2. That he was the moſt likely of all the Apoſtles to come hither: And 3. That the *Britiſh* Circumſtances were then ſuch, as that there was Invitation and Encouragement enough for him to Sail into *Britain*. And indeed that Judicious Writer adds ſo many probable Circumſtances in Confirmation of this Fact, that as they convince me, ſo I doubt not but they will any Careful and Impartial Reader; and notwithſtanding that the Papiſts have the Aſſurance to boaſt ſometimes, *that they gave us our Chriſtianity*; I don't at all doubt, but that we had the *open authoritative* Profeſſion of Chriſtianity in *Britain*, and in *Kent*, before ever there was any ſuch Thing even in *Rome* it ſelf. But I muſt not ſtay to enlarge any further on this Head; only give me Leave to introduce it to my preſent Purpoſe thus.

(*a*) Tom. IV. Serm. 9. Gildas *ſaith alſo, that here was a Chriſtian Church, before the Defeat of the* Britains *under* Boadicea.

(*b*) *In* Amos, C. 5.

Whoever they were that firſt preached the glad Tidings of the Goſpel to this Iſland, whether, as is highly probable the great Apoſtle of the *Gentiles* himſelf, or ſome of his Brethren the Apoſtles, or his Contemporary Diſciples, *Kent was certainly the Place* where they firſt Landed, and where, no doubt, they began that Good and Gracious Work, of converting the *Britons* to the Chriſtian Faith. For there were no other Sea-Ports then uſed by the *Romans* in *Britain*, than ſuch as lay over-againſt *Gaul*; from whence was the uſual Paſſage into this Iſland. And though in Proceſs of Time, *Dover*, and the *Portus Lemanis* came into Uſe for that Purpoſe; yet was it not till a long while after this: And conſequently we may very fairly, and with as much Certainty as can be had in Enquiries of this Nature, conclude, that *Richborough*, or the Ancient *Sandwich-Haven* was the Place where St. *Paul* Landed, when he came to Plant Chriſtianity in theſe Nations. So that though perhaps the Proverb *of Kent, and Chriſtendom*, might have a much later Riſe, and refer to the Times ſoon after *Auſtin* the Monk's coming hither, when the Profeſſion of Chriſtianity was in a good Meaſure confined to *Kent*, eſpecially among the *Saxons*; yet you ſee our Country hath a juſt Claim to a yet greater Honour, on that Account, as having been the firſt Place where the moſt Primitive Preachers of the Goſpel Landed, and where probably they began to Publiſh that moſt excellent Way of Salvation to the *Britiſh* World.

I doubt we have not *Data* enough to determine us where to place King *Lucius*; though that there was ſuch a Prince, Primate *Uſher*, in his *Primordiæ* (*a*) hath made plain; and that he was not a King over all *England*, but only in ſome particular Part, under the *Romans*, as *Cogidunus* and *Praſutagus* were. Biſhop *Stillingfleet* thinks his Kingdom was amongſt thoſe called the *Regni* by *Ptolomy*, which he makes to inhabit *Suſſex* and *Surrey*: And I have already on another Occaſion in this Hiſtory, ſhewed you that *Kent* alſo hath been reckoned among the Territories of the *Regni*: Which perhaps may ſerve ſomething to confirm the Tradition of King *Lucius*'s having built a Church in *Dover* Caſtle; and *another* in St. *Martins* by *Canterbury*. And I don't ſee any Reaſon againſt ſuppoſing that *Kent* might be placed under his Government by the *Romans*, as well as *Suſſex* and *Surrey*; but rather to confirm it; ſince we have *ſeveral Traditions*, and ſome Kinds of *Records*, about him in this County; whereas there are none ſuch in either *Suſſex* or *Surrey*, that I could ever meet with. But as I allow all this to be only Conjectural, ſo I think *Kent* hath as fair a Claim to the Honours of King *Lucius* by Tradition, as any other Part of *Britain*, and perhaps a much fairer; as I ſhall ſhew hereafter in the Hiſtory of *Canterbury* Cathedral.

(*a*) *Page* 39, 40.

Of the Archbiſhoprick and Dioceſe of Canterbury.

AS I have ſhewed you that the Chriſtian Religion was planted in *Britain* very early, even in the Apoſtolical Times; ſo was the *Britiſh* Church governed by Biſhops and Archbiſhops, in the modern Senſe of that Word, long before *Auſtin* the Monk came hither, even ſome Hundreds of Years: One *Archbiſhop* was placed in *London*, another at *York*, and a Third at *Carleon* upon *Uske*, and afterwards at St. *Davids* in *Wales*. And they had all Biſhops under them, who preſided over particular Dioceſes in each of the Three Archiepiſcopal Provinces. We did not therefore derive our Chriſtianity, nor Sacred Rites, nor Form of Church Government from *Rome*; for Anciently our Time of the Celebration of *Eaſter*, and Manner of Baptiſm, *&c.* was rather agreeable to the Uſage of the *Aſiatick* Church; which is a good Reaſon to infer, that from *thence* we had our firſt Chriſtianity.

On the Converſion of the great *Saxon* King *Ethelbert* to the Chriſtian Faith, by the above-named *Auſtin* the Monk, *Canterbury* the Royal City and Reſidence of that Prince, was made the Seat of one Archbiſhoprick, as *York* was of another; as I ſhall fully ſhew below, under the Life of *Auſtin*.

And after this, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* became a Perſon of ſuch high Rank and Dignity, that all *England* was in a manner reputed his Dioceſe. The Biſhop of *London* was eſteemed as his Dean in the College of Biſhops, his Office was to Summon Councils: The Biſhop of *Winton* was his Chancellor, and the Biſhop of *Lincoln* his Vicechancellor. The Biſhop of *Sarum* (ſome ſay *Worceſter*) was his Præcentor, to begin the Service where he was preſent. *Worceſter* was his Chaplain, and *Rocheſter* his Croſs-bearer; (*a*) and if he could have had it, he expected as much Obedience from *York*, in Proceſs of Time, as he himſelf paid to *Rome*.

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. p. 20.

The *Engliſh* eſteemed him in Spiritual Things, *aut Quæ ſunt Ordinis*, &c. to be, as it were, Supreme; next under the King.

By Ancient Privilege belonging to the *See* of *Canterbury*, the Archbiſhop is Ordinary of the Court of his Majeſty's Houſhold (*b*) wherever it be kept, and the King and Queen are looked upon as his Pariſhioners; and in old Time he had their Offerings at the Altar.

(*b*) Heylin's *Life of* Laud, p. 198.

He is accounted the firſt Peer of the Realm, and hath Precedence of all Dukes which are not of the Blood Royal; and of all the Great Officers of State.

His Title is Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*; and he ſtiles himſelf *Providentiâ Divinâ Cantuar. Archiepiſcopus*: Whereas other Biſhops write, *Permiſſione Divinâ*.

The Coronation of the King or Queen hath of moſt Ancient Date belonged to him. And alſo the Right of Summoning the Biſhops and Clergy of his Province to Convocation, and of Preſiding there.

He qualifies Eight Chaplains, whereas a Duke can have but Six.

In Councils Abroad, where that Uſurper preſided, his Place was at the *Pope's* Right Foot.

He had Anciently the Primacy over *Ireland*, as well as *England*, and the Biſhops of that Kingdom were Conſecrated by, and made their Submiſſion to him; of which *Wharton* in his *Ang. Sacr. Vol.* I. hath preſerved ſeveral Forms.

And Pope *Urban* the Second, ſtiled him *Papa Alterius Orbis*; and ſo the Archbiſhops might have been in all Spiritual Matters here, under their Sovereign, if *Rome* had not outwitted them, as I ſhall ſhew you hereafter that it did, and how.

Eadmerus ſaith, that all Acts of Eccleſiaſtical Authority come either from the King, or him; and he calls him *Princeps Epiſcoporum Angliæ*; *Pontifex Summus*, *Summus Patriarcha*, &c. and ſaith, he did only exerciſe *Vices Apoſtolicas in Anglia*, *Page* 44, 58.

He had alſo this, among other Privileges, That ſuch as held Lands of him, were liable for Wardſhip to him, and were to compound with *Him* for it, though they held other Lands *in Capite* of the King.

(a) *Rights of the Clergy*, p. 54.

The Archbiſhop of (a) *Canterbury* hath Two concurrent Juriſdictions; the one as Ordinary of the See of *Canterbury*, the other as Superintendant throughout his whole Province, of all Eccleſiaſtical Matters, both to Correct and Supply the Defects of the ſeveral Ordinaries; and therefore *Panormitan* calls him *Ordinarius totius Provinciæ*; for he hath Juriſdiction, *Nolente Ordinario*, as in Caſes of *Viſitation*, which is a Right veſted in him by Cuſtom Immemorial.

Belonging to this his Provincial Juriſdiction, are the *Court of the Arches*, the *Prerogative*, the *Audience*, and the *Conſiſtory* at *Canterbury*: And a vaſt Number of other Privileges of old belonging to this *See*, you may find in the excellent Author of the *Antiq. Britannicæ*. In *Wharton*'s *Anglia Sacra*, and in the *Appendix to Batteley*'s *Canterbury*. Which being now, generally ſpeaking, grown out of Uſe, to avoid unneceſſary Prolixity, I only mention here. Let me conclude in Archbiſhop *Parker*'s Words; *Authoritas ejus non certis & definitis Arch. vel Metr. Juriſdictionis cancellis concluditur, ſed ordinaria libera peneque arbitraria per ſuam Provinciam excurrit & diffunditur.*

When he viſits, he hath a Power of Cenſuring any Biſhop in his Province. If he viſits an inferior Dioceſe, and Inhibits the Biſhop, during ſuch his Viſitation, and he ſhould happen at that Time to have a Title to preſent to a Living by Lapſe, the Biſhop can't do it, but muſt preſent his Clerk to the Archbiſhop, becauſe during the Inhibition, the Biſhop's Power is ſuſpended.

He can viſit alſo both our Univerſities.

Another Privilege belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* is this, That wherever they have any *Manors*, or *Advowſons*; that Place, though in another Dioceſe, is exempt from any Juriſdiction of the Ordinary, is reputed to be of the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and is called a *Peculiar*; of which there are ſeveral in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*, in this County; as indeed the whole Deanery of *Shoreham* is accounted ſo; and in other Dioceſes there are ſo many, as makes the Number in all about Eighty.

By the 25th of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Cap.* 21. it was expected that all Licenſes and Diſpenſations, not repugnant to the Law of God, which before were ſued for in the Court of *Rome*, ſhould be for hereafter granted to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and to his Succeſſors.

And in the 1ſt of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Cap.* 2. It was alſo Enacted, that by the Advice of the Metropolitan, the Queen, or the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, might publiſh ſuch Rites and Ceremonies, as would be moſt for the Advantage of God's Glory.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as Metropolitan, hath now under him Twenty One Suffragan Biſhops, Seventeen of which are in *England*, and Four in *Wales*. At firſt the Province of *Canterbury* was by *Theodorus* divided into only Five Dioceſes, but in Proceſs of Time they came to make up the preſent Number. And in this *See*, ſince its firſt Erection, there have been Eighteen Biſhops Sainted, Nine made Cardinals, Twelve Lord Chancellors, Four Lord Treaſurers, One Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England*, and Nine Chancellors of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

But notwithſtanding ſo many of theſe Archbiſhops, as well as other Prelates of the Realm, have born theſe great Offices, as well as many others of leſſer Note; yet ſo poor Accounts have the ignorant Monks left us of their Lives, that you find little more of them in *thoſe* Hiſtorians, but their Courage in defending the Rights of the Church; which were in Reality and for the moſt Part, Papal Uſurpations; and ſome Legendary Stories of their Miracles; with their Donations to particular Convents or Churches.

As to the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, conſidered in it ſelf, it is of no very great Extent, containing but Part of the County of *Kent*: It hath in it 257 Pariſhes; beſides the *Peculiars* in the Dioceſe of *Rocheſter*.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as Ordinary of that Place, hath under him in that City, as his Officers, the *Commiſſary*, the *Archdeacon*, and the *Rural Dean of the Place*. Of the Archdeacons Juriſdiction you will find an Account in its proper Place, under the Title of *Archdeacon*: And the *Rural Deans* I have already treated of, *p.* 227.

(a) The *Office of Commiſſary* came into uſe with the other Conſiſtorial Forms of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, exerciſed by Officials, Chancellors, *&c.* about the Time of Pope *Alexander* the IIId. In *Canterbury*, before the Title and Office of Commiſſary took place, the Archbiſhop's Official and the Archdeacon had the Juriſdiction and Cognizance of Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes: But the Official uſually accompanying the Archbiſhop in his Journies to *London*, or elſe where; his Non-Reſidence at *Canterbury* was complained of; and by a Statute of Archbiſhop *Winchelſea* provided againſt, by enjoining his Reſidence there. (a) Somner Canterb.

And when the Archbiſhop came to fix at, or ſtay much at *Lambeth*, a Commiſſaryſhip was eſtabliſhed at *Canterbury*, and a Perſon in that Office appointed conſtantly to attend there. And upon this, the Archbiſhop revoked and called in the Juriſdiction, which ſeveral Rectors and Parſons of exempt Churches within the Dioceſe, had before exerciſed; conferring it upon the *Commiſſary*. The Record of which *Somner* gives in his *Appendix*, *N.* LXXV. He acquaints us alſo, That the Records of this Court of the *Commiſſary* reach no higher than about the Year 1396; though the Office was erected above 100 Years before; becauſe, 'tis highly probable, that they were deſtroyed in that abominable Rebellion, raiſed by *Tyler*, *Straw*, *Ball*, &c. in the Year 1381, in which the Rabble being inſtigated by their Teacher *Ball*, burned all the Houſes of Lawyers of any Kind, with all their Writings and Papers: A full Account of which you will find in its proper Place.

The Bailiffs formerly, and the Preſent Mayors of *Canterbury*, don't come into the Cathedral with their Maces born before them; becauſe within that Place their Authority ceaſeth. *Antiq. Brit.* p. 27.

In the Dioceſe of *Canterbury* there is but one Archdeaconry; though there are more in many others: There are in it alſo but Three Deaneries.

Archbiſhop *Parker* in his *Antiq. Brit.* tells us, That without the *Eaſt* Walls of *Canterbury* City, in the Church of St. *Martin*'s in *Dover*, there was formerly a Biſhop, who was a kind of *Chorepiſcopus* to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; always reſided there, or ſomewhere in the County of *Kent*, and when the Archbiſhop was obliged to attend the Court, *&c.* ſupplied his Place, and did all proper Offices for him. This Biſhop being himſelf a Monk, governed the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, and celebrated Divine Offices in the

the Metropolitical Church, which being finiſhed, he returned to his own Home. He and the Prior of *Chriſt-Church* (who was then called the Dean) ſate alike habited, both together in Synods. And this Cuſtom continued even to the *Normans* Time: The laſt Biſhop of St. *Martin's* being *Godwin*, who died in the Year 1065. After his Death *Lanfranc* refuſed to conſecrate any other in his Place, ſaying, That there ought not to be Two Biſhops in one City. Whereas really this was not a Biſhop *within* but *without* the City. And inſtead of this Biſhop he appointed *Valerius*, one of his Clerks, to be Archdeacon: Of which Thing he repented before he died.

I don't here take any Notice of what Mr. *Battely* in his *Cantuariâ Sacrâ*, Part. 4. cap. 1. objects againſt this Account of Archbiſhop *Parker* and Mr. *Somner*; nor enquire whether there were not an Archdeacon of *Canterbury* before theſe *Chorepiſcopi*. But having collected ſomething, about the Succeſſion of theſe Biſhops from good Authority, I ſhall give it the Reader as I find it: Though I have already mentioned the Names of moſt of them before, *pag.* 200.

A Liſt of Suffragan Biſhops of St. Martin's *or* Dover.

1. *Siward* Abbot of *Abbendon*, conſecrated in 1043. by the Title of *Epiſcopus Upſallenſis*, who was *Chorepiſcopus* to Archbiſhop *Edſine*. *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* 1. *p.* 56, 106, 167, 238, 342, 791. *Vol.* 2. *p.* 683.

2. *Godwine* Biſhop of St. *Martin's*, in the Suburbs of *Canterbury*. Vol. 1. *p.* 390, 798. *A. D.* 1061.

3. *John*, Suffragan to St. *Edmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. An. 1240. Vol. 1. p. 349.

4. *Richard Martin*, died in 1498. *Vol.* 1. *p.* 64, 790. *Strype's Cranmer*, *p.* 37. *Somner Cant. p.* 57.

5. *John Bell*, *Epiſcopus Monyonenſis*, Suffragan to Archbiſhop *Dean*, in 1501. *Cantuar. Sacr.* 78.

6. *John Thornton*, *Epiſcopus Sirimenſis*, and Prior of *Dover*, Suffragan to *Warham*, in 1508. *Angl. Sacr.* Vol. 2. p. 228.

7. *Thomas Wellys*, *Epiſcopus Sidonienſis*, Prior of St. *Gregory's* in *Canterbury*, Suffragan alſo to Archbiſhop *Warham*, in 1515. *Vol.* 1. *p.* 64, 790.

After the Act of Parliament of the 26th Year of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *C.* 14. Suffragans were appointed to take their Titles from ſome Towns in *England* there mentioned, and after this they were called *Biſhops of* Dover.

The Firſt of theſe was,

8. *Richard Yngworth*, Conſecrated in the Year 1537.

A. D. 1537. *Decemb.* 1. *Cranmer* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, according to the Directions of the Act for Suffragan Biſhops, nominated to the King Two Perſons, that he might appoint one of them to be a Suffragan Biſhop for *Dover*. Theſe were *Richard Yngworth* Prior of *Langley Regis*, and *John Codenham*, both Doctors in Divinity. About a Week after, the King, by a Privy Seal, appointed the Former to be conſecrated; which was performed *Dec.* 9. by Virtue of a Commiſſion from the Archbiſhop to the Biſhops of *London*, *Rocheſter*, and St. *Aſaph*. And the Day after, *Cranmer* iſſued out his Commiſſion to *Yngworth*, ordaining him his *Suffragan* by thoſe Preſents, till he ſhould think fit to withdraw his Commiſſion again.

In this Commiſſion it was expreſſed, that his Buſineſs and the Exerciſe of his Duty was confined within the Dioceſe and City of *Canterbury*; the Juriſdiction of *Calais* and the Marches thereof.

His Office was to confirm Children, to bleſs Altars, Chalices, Veſtments, *&c.* To ſuſpend from Places and Churches, and to reſtore to them; to conſecrate New Churches and Altars; to confer all the leſſer Orders, to conſecrate Holy Oil of Chriſm and Sacred Unction, and to perform all other Things belonging to the Office of a Biſhop.

This Commiſſion may be ſeen at large in Strype's *Memorials of* Cranmer's *Life*. Appendix, *N.* XXII.

The Form of the King's Mandate for the Conſecration of a Suffragan may be ſeen in *the Hiſtory of the Reformation*, Vol. I. Collect. 52. Book 2.

John Thornton Prior of *Dover*, ſeems to have been Suffragan here before *Yngworth*. And,

9. *Richard Thornden* Prebendary of *Canterbury* appears to have ſucceeded him. He was *Suffragan* of *Dover*, in 1543; and with ſeveral others combined againſt the Archbiſhop (*Cranmer*) to accuſe him of ſuch Matters, as they hoped would deprive him of Life; which was barbarouſly ungrateful in *Thornden*, who had been preferred by him. And further; when Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, this *Thornden* was one of the firſt that ſung Maſs at *Dover*; and being Vice-Dean in the Abſence of Dr. *Wotton*, he ſet up Maſs alſo in *Canterbury*, about which Archbiſhop *Cranmer* was much concerned, for He was ſlandred as conſenting thereunto; but he vindicated himſelf in a Letter to a Friend, and by a publick Declaration calls *Thornden*, *a Falſe, Flattering, Lying Monk*. Strype's *Life of* Cranmer, *p.* 305.

When Queen *Mary* came to the Crown, ſhe repealed the Act of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then Suffragans had Foreign Titles again:

10. And, *Thomas Chetham* was conſecrated in 1557, by the Title of *Epiſcopus Sidonienſis*, and was Suffragan to *Pool*.

Queen *Elizabeth* revived the former repealed Statute. And then,

11. *Richard Rogers*, Archdeacon of St. *Aſaph* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Dover* A. D. 1569, and was Suffragan to *Parker*, *Grindal*, and *Whitgift* ſucceſſively: He was afterwards Dean of *Canterbury*, and the laſt Suffragan for this Dioceſe.

Of the Election of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

BY the old Canons and Conſtitutions of the Church, the Right of Electing an Archbiſhop (as well as of other Biſhops) was lodged in the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Monaſteries; and the Confirmation of ſuch Election, was at firſt a Royal Conceſſion of the Sovereign Prince, though after the Papal Uſurpations came up, it was done by a Bull or Mandate from the Pope. For Inveſtitures of Biſhops were anciently made by Temporal Princes

(*a*), and usually by the *Ring and Staff*. Till Pope *Gregory* VII. (called *Hildebrand*) A. D. 1078. pretended to alter it; and by a Canon to prohibit all Inveſtitures by Lay-Men: Which was afterwards pretended to be confirmed by other Popes. And theſe Arbitrary Decrees and Canons were the Foundation on which the Popes afterwards built their *Bulls of Proviſion* (of which more fully hereafter) and their Donations to Biſhopricks.

But all this was plainly an inſolent Uſurpation, and had no Ground either from *Scripture* or Antiquity. Indeed Pope *Hildebrand* abovementioned had the Face to ſay, and in his firſt Canon to aſſert, That it was ſo determined by the Decrees of the Holy Fathers; but no ſuch Decrees have ever yet been, nor can be produced.

The firſt Struggle *here* about Inveſtitures was, I think, between King *William* the IId and *Anſelm*. The King inſiſted on his Right of Inveſtitures; but *Anſelm* would not allow it; but fled from *England* to *Rome*, and then the King ſeized on his Archbiſhoprick, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

King *Henry* the Iſt alſo aſſoon as he was ſettled on his Throne, claimed his Right of Inveſtiture to Biſhopricks: And acquainted the Pope by Letter, that *His Predeceſſors always had it*. *Anſelm* follows this Letter to *Rome*; on which the King baniſhes him, and ſeizes on his Archbiſhoprick again: But at laſt by Reaſon of Rebellions at Home, Invaſions threatned from Abroad, and the Perplexity of his own Affairs, he was made willing to reſtore *Anſelm*.

King *John*, by Charter in his 16th Year *granted* a Free Election of all Prelates, in all Cathedral and Conventual Churches for ever: He muſt have had the Power which he granted; and it was confirmed by the Bulls of *Innocent* the IIId, and *Gregory* the IXth. Sometimes our Princes did not recommend any particular Perſon to the Convents, but only gave them in Charge to chuſe a good Man. But the King did more often Name a Perſon to them, upon their Petition for Leave to fill up the Vacancy: And whenever the Monks liked the Man, and thought him zealous enough to preſerve the Rights and Immunities of the Holy Church, they elected him without any more a-do; and never queſtioned the King's Power. As to this Matter, thus wrote King *Edward* the IIId to the Pope.

Progenitores noſtri qui dudum fundârunt Eccleſiam ſingulas Cathedrales Eccleſias Regni noſtri vacantes olim liberè contulerunt Regio Jure ſuo (quod ipſum eſt vetuſtum inveſtituræ Genus) ſed poſt modum ad applicationem Cleri, ac Reverentiam & Rogatum ſummi Pontificis qui tunc univerſali præſidebat Eccleſiæ, Conceſſit *Dominus Rex Angliæ qui tunc erat (ſc. Johannes) Capitulis Eccleſiarum Cathedralium, quod cedente vel decedente loci Pontifice, ſacrorum corporum votis, alius eſſet deſignandus: Qui tamen neceſſariò ſolennem Regis Aſſenſum, tametſi non Inveſtituræ formulam quam diximus expectaret.* Seldeni Notis in Eadmerum, 142, 144.

But indeed they met frequently with other Oppoſitions and Interruptions; both from the Provincial Biſhops, and from the Pope: Notwithſtanding the latter had confirmed their Freedom of Election, by ſo many ſeveral Bulls and Decrees.

Sometimes the Biſhops of his Province pretended that they had the Right alone to elect their Metropolitan; or at leaſt in Conjunction with the Convent of Monks: On this the latter preſently appealed to *Rome*; and at long run got the better of the Biſhops, (though this Claim held 100 Years) and obtained Confirmations from the Pope of the Prior and Convents Right of Election. But of theſe Matters I ſhall ſpeak more fully under each Particular Archbiſhop's Life: And there ſhew you how, by degrees, the Election became ſettled in the way it ſtands at preſent by the *Conge d'Eſlire*: And in this Succeſſion of the Archbiſhops, I ſhall alſo obſerve to you, how very troubleſome, expenſive, and tedious their *Confirmations* grew; and the Methods of their obtaining their *Palls*, *&c.* And after all this, how they were at laſt received at their Cathedral, and inthronized.

The Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* is now rated in the King's Books at 2093 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. Its Revenues are ſtill very conſiderable; but they are much ſhort of what they were formerly.

Mr. *Battely* from an ancient Roll of Taxation (*b*) of the Temporalities and Spiritualities of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, has given us this Liſt of the Manors belonging to it, and lying in *Kent* only.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Manor of *Weſtgate* with its Members	57	13	00
Weſthalimote	40	13	05 ½
Biſhopsbourn	42	13	10
Dale or *Deale*	17	18	04
Saltwood	22	00	04
Tenham	85	13	05
Aldington	133	11	10
Maydeſton	83	16	11
Bexly	40	00	00
Wrotham	85	00	00
Raculvre	61	03	08
Wingham	249	03	07
Petham and *Waltham*	22	09	08
Liming	66	18	08
Boctun	52	13	04
Northfleet	107	02	05
Oſpring	84	04	03
Otford	198	05	00
Gilingham	85	11	10
	1489	15	08 ½
The Taxation of his Temporalities within the Dioceſe of *Chicheſter*	354	01	00 ½
Winchester	65	00	00
London and *Middleſex*	130	15	00
The Taxation of his Spiritualities. The Church of *Magfield* in *Suſſex*	60	06	08
Of *Retulver*	113	06	08
Of *Cranebrook*	26	13	04
	2239	18	04 ½

About 200 *l.* of which was to be deducted for his Payments to the Nuns of St. *Sepulchre* in *Canterbury*; and the Hoſpitals of *Harbledown* and *Northgate*.

(*a*) *That it was ſo in* England, *is ſhewn by our Countryman Sir* R. Twiſden, *in his* Vindication of the Church of *England*, p. 21, &c. *And that the King of* England *was ſtiled*, Vicarius Chriſti, *&c. And notwithſtanding any Deciſions or Determinations made at* Rome, *nothing was ever ended there, without the King's Conſent; As is plain in the Squabble about Precedence between* Canterbury *and* York; *of which more below.*

(*b*) *In the Black Book of the Archdeacon of* Canterbury.

In

In the Time of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it was thought much too great and envious a Revenue: And conſequently it was very much leſſen'd by that Prince, and in what Proportion he thought fit, in his 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th Years. But though ſomething hath been ſaid of this, by both *Battely* in his *Cantuar. Sacr.* p. 63, 64; and by *Strype* in his Life of *Cranmer*, yet the Accounts are too imperfect for me to give you the Particulars of. All I can ſay is, That theſe Pillages of the Archbiſhoprick, were done under the ſoft Term of *Exchanges* with the Crown for other Lands. But though *Cranmer* did all he could to preſerve the Revenues, and notwithſtanding that he had, and deſervedly, a very great Influence over that Prince, yet the *Exchanges* were by no means upon the Square.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is a very conſiderable Patron; he hath the Archdeaconry and Two other Prebends of his Cathedral in his Gift; and a very great Number of Livings, both in *Kent*, *London*, and other Counties. And eſpecially when you add to theſe, what they call his *Options*: which are the Choice of any one Dignity or Living in the proper Gift of any Biſhop, by him Conſecrated, within his Province. And theſe Options don't die with the Archbiſhop; but if the Preferments don't fall during his Life, he can appoint the Diſpoſition of them by his Will, to whom he pleaſes; or can leave them to be diſpoſed of by his Executor, or I believe, by any Truſtees.

Of the Cathedral and Metropolical Church of Canterbury; *and the Archbiſhop's Palace.*

THE Antiquity of this Noble Fabrick is as Eminent as its Beauty and Magnificence. For as it hath been confeſſed by all to have been, in the whole, much the Nobleſt and moſt Sumptuous Cathedral in *Britain*, and indeed there continue ſufficient Marks of it to this Day; ſo 'tis beyond Controverſy, the moſt Ancient of any of the *Saxon* Churches; being built by the Care of *Auſtin* the Monk, when he came hither to convert the *Saxons* to the *Romiſh* Faith.

But it hath yet a Claim to a much higher and greater Antiquity, in which it may vie with any of the old *Britiſh* Churches. For though as a Cathedral Monaſtery, it dates its Original no earlier than about the Year of Chriſt 596, or 597, when *Auſtin*, having converted the great King of *Kent*, *Ethelbert*, to *his* Chriſtian Faith, prevailed with him to erect and endow this Church, which Pope *Gregory* afterwards made an Archbiſhop's See; Yet was there then, as *Bede* (*a*) tells us, on the Ground on which this Church now ſtands, another much more ancient one, ſpacious and large, which was built there by the Chriſtians, even in the Time of the *Romans*. The common Tradition is, That it was built when *Lucius* was King of this Part of *Britain*, about the Year 161; and probable it is, that it was not long after this Time, no doubt before the *Dioclesian* Perſecution, when that *Church* in *Dover* Caſtle, and that of St. *Martin's* without *Canterbury*, ſeem alſo very probably to have been erected.

Somner produces (*b*) Three Authorities out of the old Leiger Books of the Church, to prove the Erection of the Cathedral by King *Ethelbert*, *An.* 596: Two of which mention this Ancient *Roman* Fabrick; and one ſaith, that it was built by King *Lucius*. 'Tis not poſſible to be certain what Kind of Building this *Roman* Church was of; but, *'tis probable*, that its Walls were like thoſe of *Richborow* Caſtle, or that of *Stutfall*, compoſed of Stone, with Rows or Ranges of long *Roman* Bricks at proper Diſtances; and ſuch, the remaining Pieces of the Church or Chapel in *Dover* Caſtle do ſtill ſhew themſelves to have been. *Leland* ſaith, he ſaw the Annals of *Dover*, which had the Appearance of very great Antiquity; and that they record this Church to have been built by King *Lucius*. If this be true, as I ſee no Reaſon why it ſhould not, we may eaſily ſuppoſe the other Two Chriſtian Churches of St. *Martin*, and this in *Canterbury*, to have been built alſo under his Government, or not long after it. Since it appears by the Three *Roman* Ways which met in *Canterbury*, from the Three Eminent *Roman* Ports of *Richborow*, *Dover*, and *Lemanis*, that it muſt very early have been a City of very great Reſort; and conſequently as likely to have the Profeſſion of Chriſtianity eſtabliſhed in it, under a Chriſtian King, as any other Place whatſoever.

From the Departure of the *Romans* out of *Britain* to the Coming of *Auſtin*, which was about 200 Years; 'tis probable this old Church lay deſolate; for tho' the Perſecutions here under *Maximianus*, A. D. 303. were but ſhort, as not laſting much above a Year; yet vaſt Numbers of Chriſtians were deſtroyed, the Books of Holy Scripture burnt, and the Churches generally demoliſhed. But aſſoon as the Perſecution was over, they began to repair their Churches again, and probably did ſo by this; but this is only Conjecture. For about 100 Years after the firſt coming of the *Saxons* hither (which Archbiſhop *Uſher* ſettles in the 494 after Chriſt,) the Chriſtian Religion was much ſuppreſſed here by thoſe Pagans; ſo that no doubt all that while, till the Converſion of King *Ethelbert*, their Churches, and this among the reſt lay waſte. But after the Donation of it to *Auſtin* by King *Ethelbert*, and *Auſtin's* Return from his Epiſcopal Conſecration, given him by the Biſhop of *Arles* in *France*, he immediately prevailed with King *Ethelbert* to build a new Church on the Site of the old *Roman* one: And ſuch an one was certainly built, and that no doubt of *Stone*; though the Churches and Monaſteries, for a good while after this, and in moſt other Places, were certainly of Wood (*c*). But this being built on the Remains of a Church originally of Stone or Brick, was doubtleſs of ſuch like Materials.

Though for about 340 Years after this, there is no mention made of it in any Printed or Manuſcript Books; except of Donations given to it, of which many are regiſtred in the Leiger Books.

Probable it is, that for about 200 Years after *Auſtin*, the Fabrick might continue in good Repair; but when afterwards the *Danes* began to make Incurſions into this Kingdom, the State of Eccleſiaſtical as well as Civil Affairs was ſo ſhatter'd, that this Church was ſuffered to run to Ruin and Decay. For we read that in the Year 938, when *Odo* was made Archbiſhop, that its Roof was in a very dangerous State, the Walls of uneven Height, and the broken Rafters ready to fall on the People's Heads. This old Roof therefore *Odo* (*d*) took down, mended and raiſed the Walls, and in about Three Years Time covered it with *Lead*. The firſt Inſtance perhaps of ſuch a Kind of Roof

(*a*) Eccl. Hiſt. Lib. 1. c. 33.
(*b*) Antiq. Canter. p. 82.

(*c*) Malmsb. de Geſtis Angl. l. 2. c. 8.
(*d*) Osborn in Odo. Angl. Sacr. Vol. 2. p. 83.

in

in *Britain*. And *Osborn* mentions it as a great Miracle, that all the while this Church lay open, when *Odo* unrooft it, there was neither Wind nor Rain to hinder the Celebration of Divine Service; though it was a wetter than ordinary Seaſon all round about. But this miraculous Power did not long attend it; for *A. D.* 1011. the *Danes* landing with a great Fleet at *Sandwich* (as hath been elſewhere obſerved in this Hiſtory) marched to and beſieged *Canterbury*, and among other Barbarities, rifled and burnt this Church: And by the Account which *Osborn* above-mentioned gives of this Matter, it appears that there were no Wooden Pews nor Stalls in this old Church: For the *Danes*, in order to burn it, were forced to lay or Pile up Wooden Veſſels one upon another to make the Fire reach the Roof.

Thus it lay in Ruins and Deſolations till Archbiſhop *Egelnoth*'s or *Agelnoth*'s Time; but he about *A. D.* 1038, began to repair it, and by the Munificence of King *Cnute*, compleatly finiſhed it. This King, I ſuppoſe, thought himſelf obliged to make ſome amends for the former Ravages of his Countrymen; and therefore gave great Largeſſes to this Work; endowed the Convent with the Port of *Sandwich*, and gave to the Church his Crown of Gold.

But in this good Repair this Cathedral continued not long, for in Archbiſhop *Stigand*'s Time it was again much impaired by Fire: And *Eadmerus* ſaith, that now almoſt all the Ancient Charters and Records of the Privileges of the Church were deſtroyed. *Stigand* was a Man that loved Money too well to lay much out in Repairs of Churches; and therefore I ſuppoſe let this Cathedral lye in its Ruins, for the Three Years which intervened between this and his Depoſition; for I don't find that any Thing was done towards repairing of it, 'till *Lanfranc*'s Time.

All we find remarkable of this old Church, is from a Paſſage or two in *Eadmer* (*a*), from whence we learn ſomething of the Make and Form of Churches in thoſe Days; *viz.* That the Quire and Nave of it, were on the ſame Floor or Level; and that the former was called the *Undercroft*, which was ſeparated from the latter by a Partition. That about the Middle of the Nave were Two Towers built without the Walls of the Church; one on the *North*, the other on the *South* Side near the *South* Door. And that this *South* Door was famous *for holding Pleas there*; *In quibus omnes Querelas totius Regni, quæ Hundredis vel Comitatibus uno vel pluribus vel certè in Curiâ Regis non poſſent legaliter diffiniri, finem in ibi ſicut in Curia Regis ſummi, ſortiri debere diſceruiter*: As *Eadmer*'s Words are; on which the great *Selden* hath written a large Commentary. *Battely* obſerves from *Tentzelius*, that ſuch Kinds of Courts are Inſtances of the great Antiquity of the Churches where they have been held.

The Archbiſhop's Pontifical Chair was made of large Stones ſet together in Mortar, which was placed at the *Weſt* End of this Church cloſe to the Wall.

At *Lanfranc*'s coming to the See, he found this Church miſerably out of Repair; and therefore he rebuilt it from the very Foundation, with the Palace and Monaſtery, and nearly compleated the whole, all included within a Wall, in Seven Years Time.

The *Weſt* End he adorned with Two ſtately Towers, on the Tops of them he placed Gilded Pinacles; the *Nave* was ſupported by Eight Pair of Pillars between it and the Choir; he built a great Tower, or Steeple, in the Centre as it were of the whole Fabrick; which from the Pinnacle on its Top, being a Gilded *Cherub*, was called *Angle-Steeple*; on each Side this Tower were the *North* and *South* Wings of the Croſs Iſle, and they were ſupported by a great Pillar ſtanding up in the Middle of each Wing: In this Form the Church continued for above Three Hundred Years, and the *Angle-Steeple* ſtood yet longer. The Choir which *Lanfranc* now built, was ſoon after his Death taken quite down by *Anſelm* (*a*) and *Ernulphus*, then Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, and Rebuilt in a more Magnificent and Splendid Manner; but it was not quite finiſhed till after their Deaths; but then Prior *Conrade* making an End of it, carried away the Glory of the whole Deſign, this Choir being called the *Glorious Choir of* Conrade. It was raiſed above the Floor of the *Nave*, and you aſcended into it, as you do now, by ſeveral Steps. Out of the Choir you aſcended alſo by Three Steps into the *Presbyterium*, where was another croſs Iſle, as is uſual in Cathedrals, and thence by Three more, up to the High Altar. Behind the Altar, by Eight Steps more, you went up to the Archiepiſcopal Throne, (as they love to call it;) this was now a plain Seat cut out of one Stone; and here on Feſtivals, and high Days, the Archbiſhop uſed to ſit in his Pontifical Ornaments, while Things were making ready for him at the Altar, to which then he deſcended, and Conſecrated the Hoſt.

Under all the *Eaſt* Part of the Church beyond *Angle-Steeple*, there was then, as there is now, a Vault called *the Undercroft*; for the Choir and all its Parts ſtood upon Arches, and by that Means left a large Place all under it, where then they placed ſeveral Altars, and made it ſubſervient to their uſual Superſtition. Here, under the *South* Wing of the Choir, was a Chapel, or Chantry, Founded by *Edward the Black-Prince*: And now in the *Undercroft*, is a Church for the *Walloon* and other Strangers.

This way of Building was brought in by the *Normans*, and was not in Uſe here before. At the *Eaſt* End of the Choir were built Two Towers, one on each Side; and the Body of *Anſelm* being buried in the *Southermoſt*, occaſioned it to be called *Anſelm*'s-*Tower*.

When *Ralph* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, was Tranſlated to *Canterbury*, as he was *A. D.* 1114, there was a new Dedication of this Cathedral to the *Holy-Trinity*, as *Lanfranc* deſigned it; for before it had been Dedicated to Chriſt only.

About Sixteen Years after this, another Damage befel this Church by Fire: The Author of the *Antiq. Britannicæ* ſaith, that the Fire was ſo great, that the Church fell down by it, and was again rebuilt by Archbiſhop *Corboil*, and Re-dedicated in a moſt ſplendid and extravagantly Magnificent Manner, the King and Queen of *England*, *David* King of *Scots*, and moſt of the Nobility of both Kingdoms being preſent at it. But as Mr. *Battely* obſerves, 'tis probable that only ſome Part of the Church was now burnt, it not being poſſible to have rebuilt it again in ſo ſhort a Time as the Hiſtory allows for it, if the Damage had been very great. But however, *Corboil*'s Vanity was ſuch, as that he would have a new Dedication, becauſe, it may be, the former was not performed with Pomp and Splendor enough. However, this Glory had not long Continuance; for *A. D.* 1114, (about Forty Four

(*a*) *As cited by* Battely *in his* Cantuar. Sacr. p. 7.

(*a*) *For it was not* fallen down *as the Author of the Supplement to the Church of* Peterburgh *ſaith*, p. 169.

Years

Years after this Pompous Dedication) this *Glorious Choir of* Conrade *and* Corboil, was entirely burnt to the Ground, with the Prior's Lodgings, and many of the Offices of the Monaſtery; but it did not damage *Angle-Steeple*. This ſad Story, *Gervas*, who was an Eye-Witneſs of it, very punctually relates.

Of the Fabrick, *Eaſterly*, from *Angle-Steeple*, nothing ſeems to have been left Standing of this Choir, but the Two Towers above-mentioned at the *Eaſt* End of all; and at the rebuilding of the Tower they were not pulled down; theſe Towers therefore, are the *greateſt Pieces of Antiquity* of the whole preſent Fabrick.

The Monks on this Accident, took all poſſible Care to rebuild their Choir and Offices again; and in order thereunto, ſent not only all over *England*, but even beyond Sea, for the beſt Architects and Workmen: And in about Six Years Time got the Choir ſo far finiſhed, as that on *Eaſter-Day*, *Te Deum* and the uſual Service was Sung there; but the whole Building was not compleated till *A. D.* 1184.

But then a new Choir aroſe, *more Large and Glorious than that of* Conrade, which is what is now Standing, and a very fine one indeed it is: And though I can't pray as Extatick Mr. *Batteley* doth, (*a*) that this Choir may laſt as long as the *Sun*; becauſe I believe our Earth it ſelf will be burnt before that Luminary will go out; yet to preſerve the Beauty of ſo fine a Fabrick, and to ſave the Church of *Canterbury* the Charge of Rebuilding it as long as poſſible, I wiſh it may laſt as long as any other Choir whatever. And really 'tis very likely to do ſo; for this Roof, though advanced higher than the former, is now of Stone, whereas that was only of Timber; and there are Six new Pillars added to Strengthen and Support it. The Under-croft alſo, which was rebuilt at the ſame Time, hath a ſtrong Roof of Stone; and though the whole be now above Five Hundred and Thirty Years Old, yet it hath a firm and fair Appearance, and is very likely to continue in a good State for many Ages.

After the Monks had, and principally at their own Charge, Erected this Magnificent Structure, they began wiſely at laſt to conſider of ways to prevent its being burnt down again; and one they preſently fell into, which was to pull down all *contiguous Buildings* to it. But here they met with ſome Difficulty: For *ſome of thoſe Buildings* belonging to St. *Auſtin's* Abbey, that Convent, out of Envy to the Priory of *Chriſt's-Church*, would not part with them, even for a very valuable Exchange, till the King himſelf interfered, and perſuaded them to it; and the Compoſition between the Two Convents on this Account, was Sealed with the King's Signet.

Though we don't find any expreſs Mention of a particular Dedication of this Church to *Becket*, in our Hiſtorians; yet certain it is that after this new Repair, it began to be called the *Church of St.* Thomas the Martyr; and that on the Account of *Becket's* Murder here, *A. D.* 1170, of which more in his Life.

Becket was Sainted the Year before this laſt Deſtruction of the Choir by Fire; and during the Time of its new Building, vaſt Numbers of Viſits were made to it by all manner of Perſons; ſome of them of the higheſt, even of Royal Rank, on the Account of the Miracles which were ſaid by the Monks to be wrought daily at *Becket's* Tomb: And by the Offerings there made, the Convent was enabled in a great Meaſure to carry on the Work; and a Pope's Bull was obtained on this Account, to appropriate the Offerings to this Purpoſe, which of Ancient Right belonged to the Diſpoſal of the Biſhop.

When the Monks ſaw what a Fund of Wealth accrued to their Church this Way, and was like to continue in this Channel, 'tis natural to ſuppoſe that they would think of Dedicating their Church to this *Rebel Saint*; ſince which way ſoever Profit would beſt ariſe to them, the Monks always thought was the beſt for them to purſue: And thus, no doubt, this Church came to be Dedicated to *Becket*; and ſo it continued to be called for about Three Hundred and Fifty Years afterwards.

For the former *High Altar*, which was firſt Dedicated to Chriſt alone, and afterwards to the *Whole Trinity*, now loſt thoſe leſs profitable Titles, and took the Name of one, for whom they diſcovered a much greater Value and Veneration, and was now called the *Altar of St.* Thomas the Martyr.

A. D. 1220, the Body of *Becket* was tranſlated from his firſt Tomb, into the Place where the High Altar ſtood, and which was now demoliſhed to make Room for this new Saint; and it was now called St. *Thomas's Shrine*: and the Pomp of the Removal of *Becket's* Bones hither, was not greater than the Expence of it; For *Stephen Langton* contracted by it a Debt upon the Archbiſhoprick, which continued in Part till his Fourth Succeſſor, *Boniface*, who diſcharged it with Difficulty. And now his Death was called his Martyrdom, and his *Paſſion*; and (as we our ſelves have known ſometimes *upon another Occaſion*,) ſuch high Expreſſions came in Faſhion about it, as equalled his Sufferings with thoſe of Chriſt, and made them as Meritorious: But of this more in another Place. Let us go on with the Account of the Fabrick. The Two Wings of the great Croſs Iſle on each Side *Angle Steple*, continued for about Three Hundred Years in the Condition *Lanfranc* left them; except only that the Middle Pillar in each was taken down ſoon after *Becket's* Murder, in order to give a better Sight of the Place in the *North* Wing, where he was Slain. But in the Year 1376, they were both taken down by *Simon Sudbury*, and rebuilt from the Foundation, at the proper Coſt and Charges of the ſaid Archbiſhop, and they continue to this Day: So that their Age is about Three Hundred Thirty Two Years. Three Years after, this Publick-Spirited, and Generous Archbiſhop, took down alſo all the Ancient Nave, or Body of the Church, with a Deſign to have rebuilt it anſwerable to the Choir; but his unhappy Death prevented it, being Murdered by the Rebels in *Tyler's* Inſurrection. On this the Monks went on with it as well as they could, and were much aſſiſted by the next Archbiſhops, *Courtney* and *Arundel*, each of which gave above One Thouſand *Marks* towards the Work; and it was finiſhed in *Arundel's* Time, though about Thirty Years in Building. And it ſtill continues a Strong and Magnificent Fabrick, being now about Three Hundred and Seven Years Old. In the *North* Corner of the *Weſt* End of the Church, is a high Tower with Four Spires, or Pinacles, which being either built, as is probable, by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, or at leaſt furniſhed with a Ring of Five Bells given by him, is ſtill called *Arundel Steeple*. Thoſe Bells were at firſt placed in *Angle-Steeple*, but on its being Rebuilt, were removed into this *Arundel Steeple*, where they ſtill continue; and to them a bigger than any of the former was added by Prior *William*.

(*a*) Cantuar. Sacr. p. 15.

At the other, or *South* Corner of the *Weſt* End of the *Nave*, is that called *Dunſtan's-Steeple*, from a Bell in it Dedicated to him, which is a later and more Elegant Structure: And being begun by Archbiſhop *Chicheley*, from him hath been uſually called *Oxford-Tower*. But it was finiſhed by Prior *Goldſtone*, and is about Two Hundred Sixty Seven Years Old.

Goldſtone alſo built that Place on the *Eaſt* Side of the *Martyrdom* (as the Word is) now called the *Dean's-Chapel*, over which is built the preſent Library of the Church; now fairly Desked and Wainſcotted, and filled with a great many very good Books.

This Prior alſo finiſhed, what his Predeceſſor *William Shelling* had begun the Rebuilding of, the great *Tower* in the Middle of the Cathedral, called formerly *Angle-Steeple*; and in the Work he was much aſſiſted by the Purſe of Archbiſhop *Morton:* A noble, lofty, clean Tower it is, as any Cathedral in *England* can ſhew, and is a very great Ornament to this Magnificent Church. Its Age now is about Two Hundred Years; and very likely it is to ſtand many Hundred Years more; for 'tis very well built, and was ſupported within by Two larger, and Four ſmaller Arches of Stone, which were fitted into the Pillars in *Goldſtone's* Time. It had alſo, as *Batteley* ſaith, (*a*) a good Ring of Five Bells in it once; but in the 32d of King *Henry* the VIIIth, they were moſt of them ſold to *Henry Criſp* of *Birchington*, and *Robert St. Leger* of *Feverſham*; and I ſuppoſe the reſt went off the ſame Way.

Within this Cathedral, in the Times of Popery, Mr. *Battely* reckons up no leſs than Thirty Seven ſeveral Altars, and to the Number Mr. *Somner* adds One more; ſo extravagant was the Superſtition of thoſe Days. At the *Weſt* End, under *Arundel-Steeple*, is the Archbiſhop's *Conſiſtory-Court* now held, and near it is a fine Font, the double Gift of *Warner*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, formerly a Prebendary of this Church; for the Rebel Mob, in the late Civil Wars, having Demoliſhed *another* very Noble One which he had Erected there, after the Reſtoration he ſet up the preſent Font, a yet more Curious and Beautiful Piece of Work.

The *South* Cloiſter was built by Order of Archbiſhop *Courtney*, as he appointed by Will. On the Roof of all the Cloiſters are a great Number of Coats of Arms in Stone, which no doubt preſerve the Memory of the Benefactors to this Cathedral.

If the Reader hath a Mind to have an Account of the Riches of *Becket's* Shrine, and the other Pompous Adornments of this Cathedral, in the Times of Popery, I refer him to *Eraſmus* in his Dialogues, or *Colloquium Peregrinat. Religionis Ergo*; and to Mr. *Batteley's Cantuar. Sacra. Eraſmus* ſaith, *Becket's* Shrine ſhewed an Invaluable Treaſure, where Gold was the meaneſt Part, for it ſhone with Jewels of an extraordinary Bigneſs, ſome of which (he ſaith) were as large as a Gooſe Egg. But I do but juſt mention theſe Things, and proceed to give you an Account of the Memorials of the Interment of ſome Illuſtrious and Eminent Perſons within this Famous Cathedral; leaving the Mention of ſuch Archbiſhops as were buried here, till I come particularly to ſpeak of them in the Hiſtory of their Lives.

And firſt, here is a fine Monument, *A. D.* 1412, of King *Henry* the IVth, and his Queen *Joan*, Dutcheſs of *Britain*, and Daughter of *Charles* the Vth, King of *Navarre*; 'tis richly adorned with the Arms of moſt Chriſtian Princes Abroad, and of our Prime Nobility. His firſt Wife *Mary*, one of the Three Daughters and Heirs of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, and *Northampton*, having been buried here before him, *A. D.* 1394.

Here alſo was buried the Valiant *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, uſually called the *Black-Prince*, *A. D.* 1376, and a very Noble Monument there is over him, with an Epitaph in *French*.

A Third Monument there is of *Margaret*, Daughter of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, repreſenting her as lying between her Two Husbands, *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, and Marquis of *Dorſet*, and *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, Second Son of King *Henry* the IVth, killed at the Battle of *Little-Baugy* in *France*.

They tell you alſo that Queen *Ediva*, a *Saxon*, was Interred here, her Body being laid in the ſame Grave with Archbiſhop *Livingus*.

In the Body of the Church is a Grave-Stone over *John Bokyngham*, or *Buckingham*, who in King *Richard* the IId's Reign, was Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and after Biſhop of *Lincoln*; but Pope *Boniface* the IXth, Tranſlated him againſt his Will to *Litchfield*, then a Biſhoprick not half ſo good (ſaith *Somner*). He refuſed to accept it, and retiring into the Convent of *Chriſt-Church*, ſpent the reſt of his Days among the Monks here.

In the *Undercroft* are, or were, Two Monuments, one of *Iſabel de Dover*, Counteſs of *Athol*, *A. D.* 1292, and the other of *Joan Burwaſh*, the Lady *Mohun*, of the Ancient Family of the *Mohuns* of *Dunſter* Caſtle in *Somerſetſhire*. In the *Nave*, a little above the Tombſtone of *Bokyngham*, is another over Sir *William Septvans*, of *Milton* by *Canterbury*, Eminent for his Services in the *French* Wars with King *Edward* the IIId; another Stone alſo over another Sir *William Septvans*, 1448. This Family was very Eminent formerly in this County. In the South Iſle of the *Nave*, is a Tombſtone over Sir *John Guildford*, 1493, of which Family I have often made Mention. Near this another Stone over Sir *William Brenchley*, 1446, formerly one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench*; he had a Chapel and Chantry in this Cathedral, being that which is now called *Dean* Nevil's *Chapel*. In the *North* Iſle of the *Nave*, are Memorials of *Edmund Haut*, Eſq; 1408, of Sir *Thomas Fogg*, and his Lady; of *Robert Clifford*, Eſq; 1422, and of *William Arundel*, a Judge; of *William Lovelace*, Serjeant at Law; and of the Lady *Crook*, Wife of Sir *Gerard Crook*, Knight; and of Sir *John Fineux*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *King's-Bench* in King *Henry* the VIIth's, and King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reigns, and a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Chriſt's-Church*.

Wever ſaith that there was in this Church formerly, a Monument of Sir *William Molyneux* of *Lancaſhire*, made Knight *Banneret* by *Edward the Black-Prince*, at *Navarette* in *Spain*, *A. D.* 1372.

As to the Priors, Eminent Deans and Archdeacons buried here, I ſhall mention them hereafter, under the Catalogues of their Names.

(*a*) Cantuar. Sacr. p. 24.

Of the Archbiſhop's Palace.

YOU will find below, in the Life of *Auſtin*, that King *Ethelbert* gave to that Monk his Royal Palace here, Situated to the *Weſt*

West of the Cathedral Church; retiring himself to the *Reculver*, a very Ancient and Eminent Place formerly, as I have shewed you, though now sunk into Ruins and Obscurity. This Palace, with the Neighbouring Church, *Austin* converted into a Cathedral, and Monastery, (*a*) where 'tis probable he had no distinct Palace, or large Habitation apart from the Monks; for as, if you consider them as Cathedral Canons, he was their Bishop; or as Claustral Monks, their Abbot; so he and they appear to have lived in Common, with regard to Goods, Possessions, Eating and Drinking, *&c.* and his and their Successors after them, according to the Ancient Usage in such Places, till the Time of Archbishop *Lanfranc*. But this Gentleman had a Spirit above this Primitive Simplicity; and therefore soon after he came to the See, he built him a *Court* and a *Palace* distinct from the Monks, Discommuning himself and his Successors entirely from them. But of this Structure there is, I believe, no Part at all at present remaining; it having been either destroyed by Fire, or sunk into Ruins and Decay, by the Time that Archbishop *Hubert* came to the See. For then *Lambard* saith it was so dilapidated, that he pulled down most Part of it, and in its Place laid the Foundation of that Great and Famous Hall, and other Offices, which were finished by his Successor, Archbishop *Boniface*; although some say, that *Stephen Langton* had built and compleated the Great Hall.

(*a*) Somner's Cant. p. 101.

Which Noble Room is famous for the Wedding Feast of King *Edward* the Ist, *A. D.* 1299, which was kept here with great Pomp. For the mighty Entertainment given here by Archbishop *Warham*, to the Emperor, Empress, King and Queen of *England*, &c. at his Inthronization, *A. D.* 1504. For that given by King *Henry* the VIIIth, to the Emperor *Charles* the Vth, and to the Queens of *France* and *Arragon*, *A. D.* 1519; and for another given here by Archbishop *Parker* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and many of the *French* and *English* Nobility. But in the late Rebellion, this Magnificent Building, with the whole Palace, was pulled down, and hath ever since been converted into Tenements. So that at present the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* is without a Place in the City from whence it is denominated. The Archbishops had formerly several other Houses in this County, which they kept in Repair, and occasionally resided in, as I have already observed in this History, as well as one at *Mayfeild* in *Sussex*. But now there is but Two belonging to the See, *viz. Lambeth Palace*, and that at *Croydon*; the former of which anciently belonged to the Bishop of *Rochester*, but was parted with by Exchange to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Manor of *Darent* in this County; of which more under the Life of that Archbishop, by whom this Exchange was made.

The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

I. *AUSTIN.*

I Have already shewed you that Christianity, and that of the Purest and most Primitive Kind, was planted in this Island very probably by St. *Paul* himself; and the *British* Church was governed by Archbishops and Bishops, Twenty Eight in Number, long before the *Saxons* came hither; and the Gospel had taken such deep Root here, that even severe Persecutions could not quite destroy it, though it reduced the Extent of its publick Profession into a narrow Compass, both in the *Diocletian* and *Saxon* Persecutions. But indeed during the *latter*, there were but very few, besides the *Welsh* or Ancient *Britains*, that dared openly profess the Religion of Jesus, while *Paganism* did so universally receive an Establishment, wherever the *Saxons* Arms and Successes gave them Power and Authority.

Yet however, even among the *Saxons* themselves, there were some few that were inclinable to embrace the Gospel during the Time of the Heptarchy; and certain it is, that *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and then the Chief in Power among the *Saxon* Kings in *England*, as I have before observed in his Life, had married *Bertha*, Daughter to *Aribert*, the King of the *Franks*; who was not only a Christian in her private Faith, but had also got Leave from the King her Husband, to have Chaplains and Priests to perform the Divine Offices of Christianity; which was effected by the Pious Care of her Uncle *Chilperic*, to whose Charge she was left in her Infancy. And I take it to be more than probable, that it was by her Means and Endeavours, that the Bishop of *Rome* was applied to, to send some Missionaries hither to further instruct this Nation in the Principles of his Religion; the *French* Priests, on Application to them, having discovered no Zeal nor Effort this way. But we must mention also a Story, (though to me silly and trifling) which *Bede*, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 1. and some Authors relate on this Occasion: They tell you then, That *Gregory*, afterwards Pope and Saint, as he passed the Markets of *Rome*, happened to see some beautiful Boys standing in the Streets, and in order to be sold for Slaves; and as *Bede* supposes, for immodest Uses. The good Man's first Enquiry was, of what Country they were: He was told of *Britain*; of which he then knew so little, that he asked again whether they were Christians or not; and when answered in the Negative, he said, *It was pity the Father of Darkness should be Master of such fine Faces.* And being told further, that they were *Angli*, or *English*, he quibbled upon the Word, and said, they look'd like *Angels* indeed: To carry on the Punning Strain, they make *Gregory* ask of what Province they were; to which he was answered, of *Deira*, or *Northumberland*, the People whereof *Malmsbury* saith, used then to sell their Children; God grant, quoth he, that they may be *De Dei Irâ Eruti*; and to make the Jest compleat, he asked what the King of that Country's Name was; and hearing it was *Ella*: *Alleluja*, quoth he, must needs be sung in those Parts, to the Praise and Glory of God. On this 'tis said he went to the Pope, and desired him to send some to preach the Gospel in *Britain*, offering himself to go on the Errand; but *Gregory* could not be spared from *Rome*; so nothing was then done: And remembring these Boys pretty Faces, even after he became Pope, he then took Care to send Preachers into *England* to propagate the Christian Faith there. Now this seems to me to be a pure Monkish Figment; and even those that tell it, own, as I said above, that he was Sollicited to do it by some of the *Saxons*, who complained of the Negligence of the *French* Priests; for that, though so very near us, they would not send any Persons over hither to Preach the Gospel to the *English*. But the Court of *Rome* saw further into Things, and therefore they gladly

catched at an Opportunity, that would advance the Power and Profit of the Holy See; for the more People were converted to their Chriſtianity, the more Subjects and Slaves the Pope was ſure to have. Accordingly he picks out one *Auſtin*, a *Roman* by Birth, and, as' tis ſaid, a Benedictine Monk by Profeſſion, whom he had made Abbot of St. *Andrews* in *Rome*, a Monaſtery founded by himſelf; whoſe Qualities alſo were ſuch as he thought proper for the Work; for it ſeems his Learning did by no Means bear hard upon his Conduct, and ſo perhaps he might not know that there was any better Chriſtianity than that he had learnt at *Rome*. And I believe the Reader will judge with me by and by, that by the Letters he wrote, and the Queſtions he put to *Gregory*, that he was as Ignorant and Silly, as 'tis plain he was Haughty, Inſolent, and Imperious. Methinks therefore thoſe * Writers of ours, who dignify this Popiſh Miſſionary with the Title of the *Apoſtle* of the *Engliſh*, do both ſtrain, or rather depreciate the Senſe of the Word Apoſtle, and pay alſo too much Honour to the *Roman* Uſurpation and Hereſy. Surely the Word *Apoſtle* ſhould be kept ſo chaſte, as to imply only thoſe ſent by Chriſt himſelf, or by ſuch as had an immediate Commiſſion from him, *viz.* the Apoſtles themſelves.

* Angl. Sacra.

And by calling him alſo the Apoſtle of the *Engliſh* Nation, they ſeem to me to pay too great a Compliment to *Rome*, and to encourage that ſilly impertinent Queſtion of the Papiſts, *Where was your Church before Luther?* (They may as well ask where was your Corn before the Devil ſowed Tares among it? Or where was your Garden before the Weeds ſprung up in it?) For if we own we owe our Chriſtianity principally to this Monkiſh Apoſtle, we forget the real and great Apoſtle of the *Gentiles*, St. *Paul*, and all thoſe Primitive Miſſionaries, that Planted the true Goſpel here long before any of the Uſurpations of *Rome* were heard of.

A. D. 596. But we muſt go on with our Story. *Gregory* ſends this Monk *Auſtin*, with about Forty more on this Errand; but after they had gone a good part of their Way, they met with ſuch an Account of the Barbarity of the *Saxons*, as quite frighted the Monk, and made him reſolve to go back again to *Rome*, and get the Pope to releaſe him from the Undertaking, as by Letters he earneſtly deſired he would do. By which you ſee this *Romiſh Nuntio* had nothing of that real Courage and Reſolution, which the Holy Spirit endowed the true Apoſtles with. *Gregory* would not diſcharge him, but by many Reaſons did at laſt prevail with him to go forward on his Errand. And he perſuaded alſo the Princes of *France*, by Letters, to uſe theſe Miſſionaries kindly, and to ſupply their Wants. *Auſtin* therefore did at laſt go, and with him his Forty Companions; over whom *Gregory* made him a kind of Abbot: And probably they came out of his own Abbey. *Auſtin* Landed in the Iſle of *Thanet*, in this County, in the Year 597.

They (with their *French* Interpreters) (*a*) were very kindly received by King *Ethelbert*, though he was a *Pagan*, and their Errand as kindly accepted; for which, no doubt, good Queen *Bertha* had prediſpoſed her Huſband.

She had made Uſe for her Devotions, of St. *Martin's* Church, Situated a little without *Eaſt-Gate* in *Canterbury*; where *Lethardus*, her Chaplain, (ſome call him *Biſhop*, *Epiſcopus Sylranecenſis*) performed the Chriſtian Offices. This Church, which was an Ancient *Roman* Building, and had been uſed by the *Britiſh* Chriſtians, in the Time of the *Romans* being here, ſhe got to be allowed to theſe new Miſſionaries, to perform their Service in.

King *Ethelbert*, at his firſt receiving them in *Thanet*, ſeems to have been a little diſtruſtful of them, for he would receive them only in the open Air, and would not go into any Houſe with them, for fear of Enchantments.

Perhaps their Theatrick Manner of Approach frighted him; for *Auſtin* came with a Silver Croſs, and a Banner with Chriſt's Picture on it; and they Chanted or Sung their *Litany* as they went along. However maintained them at his own Charge, and went in Perſon frequently to ſee and hear the Manner and Subſtance of their Worſhip; and at length both himſelf, and many of his Court, embraced Chriſtianity, and were Baptized by *Auſtin* on *Whitſunday*, as *Bede* ſaith.

After this, or perhaps at firſt of all, he appointed *Auſtin*, and his Companions, Lodgings at a Houſe near *Stable-Gate* in *Canterbury*, and ſettled a fix'd Maintenance upon them.

But when himſelf and his Court had thus embraced the Chriſtian Faith, the King would *compel* no one to it by Force; as rightly judging that in all ſuch Caſes the Mind ought to be free.

And now *Auſtin* finding all Things go thus glib and well, as *Bede* ſaith, paſſed over into *France* to *Etherius*, ſome call him *Virgilius*, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, and got him to Conſecrate, and Entitled him Archbiſhop of *England*. Which it ſeems *Etherius* did, in Conſort with ſome *German* Biſhops; and he could with the ſame *Eaſe*, and *Right*, had it been ſo proper, have made him Archbiſhop of the *Roman* Empire. *Wharton* ſaith, this Ordination of *Auſtin* was before he came hither, *Angl. Sacr.* Vol. I. p. 89. but I think he doth not prove it.

Hither therefore now comes the Miſſionary again with this new Acquiſition of Title and Power; and then ſends Two of his Companions, *Laurentius* and *Juſtus* (*a*) to *Rome* (to Pope *Gregory*) in order to acquaint him with his good Succeſs here, and beg his Direction in ſeveral Articles. And now this new Chriſtian Religion made large Advances here. *Camden* from an old Manuſcript having ſhewn, (*b*) that on *Chriſtmas-Day Auſtin* baptized above Ten Thouſand Perſons, beſides infinite Numbers of Women and Children, in the River *Swalle*. It was indeed but a cold Time of the Year for River-Baptiſm; but you muſt ſuppoſe that they were Sprinkled only, and not Dipt. *Gervaſe* of *Dover*, and *Ralph* of *Cheſter*, will have this famous Baptiſm performed in the River *Swalle* in *Yorkſhire*. But as *Cambden* hath obſerved, our County hath a much more probable Claim to have been the Scene of this Action, and that it was in that Part of the River *Medway*, called the *Eaſt-Swalle*, by the Iſle of *Shepey*, where theſe new Converts were Baptized: For we have no Account yet, of *Auſtin's* having travelled out of *Kent*, towards the *Northern* Parts of this Kingdom. The only Miſchief is, that *Bede* tells this Story of *Paulinus*, and not of *Auſtin*, and then indeed the *Northern Swalle* will do.

A. D. 598. The Year following, *Auſtin* found out another Church, which in the Time of the *Roman* Government here, had been uſed

(*a*) Preſat. ad Monaſticon, *from* Bede.

(*a*) *Some ſay it was* Peter, *who was afterwards the firſt Abbot of St.* Auſtins.

(*b*) In Anglo Saxon. Steph. Birch. Hiſt. de vitis Arch. *Cantuar.* in Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I.

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by the Believing *Britiſh*; this he got the King to rebuild for him, and near it he ſettled Habitations for himſelf and his Companions: And this was afterwards, as I have before ſhew'd, when in Courſe of Time it became enlarged, the preſent Metropolitical Church of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. *William Thorn* tells us alſo, that there was another Place juſt without the City Walls, in the Midway between this and St. *Martin's* Church: which *Ethelbert* had uſed as an Idol Temple; but *Auſtin* now got cleanſed from all Marks of *Heathen* Idolatry and Superſtition; and turned into a Chriſtian Church, dedicating it to St. *Pancratius*; and afterwards obtaining of the King the Gift of ſome Land adjacent thereunto, he founded there, aſſiſted by the King's Munificence, a Monaſtery: Which at firſt was dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*; but in Proceſs of Time loſt that Name; and took that of the Miſſionary, being called St. *Auſtin's* Abbey (of which more in its proper Place.) And this he deſigned as a Burying-Place for the ſucceeding Kings of *Kent*, and his own Succeſſors.

And now the good King *Ethelbert* made a Complement of his own Royal Palace in *Canterbury* to this Monk; which *Auſtin* had the Modeſty to accept; and ſo the wiſe Prince retired to an anciently famous Place called *Reculver* in this County: And *Auſtin* began to reign at *Canterbury*.

But let us now ſee what kind of Queries *Auſtin* ſent by the Monks above-mentioned, to Pope *Gregory*: And what Anſwers he received.

1. His firſt Queſtion was about Biſhops; how they ſhould converſe with their Clergy; how behave and act in the Church; how the Offerings of the Faithful ſhould be divided and diſtributed.

To this the Pope anſwered, that they ſhould behave themſelves as the Scripture directs. That of the Offerings, Four Diviſions ſhould be made: One for the Biſhop and his Family. The Second for the Clergy; The Third for the Poor; and the Fourth for the Repair of Churches: But that nothing ought to be poſſeſſed in particular by any Clergymen; who were to imitate the Primitive Chriſtians, and have all Things common.

2. *Auſtin* asked whether Prieſts, not able to contain, might marry; and if they did, whether it diſqualified them to officiate or not.

This Queſtion, as *Langborn* and *Tyrrel* obſerve, is not in *Bede*, who gives the following Anſwer to the firſt Queſtion: But Sir *H. Spelman* hath ſet it right out of the *Paris* Edition of the Councils.

The Pope's Anſwer was, That ſuch Clergy might marry, and yet ſtill continue to officiate, and to receive their Stipends.

3. He ask'd how it came to paſs, that ſince there is but one Faith, there are ſuch different Cuſtoms in ſeveral Churches; as one Way of celebrating the Maſs at *Rome*, another in *France*, *&c.*

To this the Pope anſwers, that if he could find any where elſe any Thing more pleaſing to God, and was of a good pious Uſe, than what he had learnt in the *Roman* Church, he ſhould introduce it into *England*: For that Things are not to be loved for the Places, but Places for the good Things which are in them.

His Fourth Queſtion was *about the Puniſhment of Sacrilege*; in which the Pope directs to be moderate, and proportioned to the Deſign, and aggravating Inſtances of the Offender.

His Fifth Queſtion was, Whether if on the Account of Diſtance, a Number of Biſhops cou'dn't well get together, a Biſhop might not ordained without their Preſence.

Gregory anſwers, That in *Britain*, *Auſtin* might ordain a Biſhop by himſelf, becauſe it was not practicable to ſend over to *Gaul* for others to aſſiſt him. But after he had ſo ſettled Biſhops here, that they might not be too far from one another, he orders that Three or Four Biſhops, beſides Presbyters, ſhould be aſſiſting at a Biſhop's Ordination.

I omit his Three next Queſtions about *Marriages* within the Degrees of Conſanguinity; and alſo his Tenth and Eleventh, on the Account of their Immodeſty and Impertinence. But his *Ninth Queſtion*, with the Pope's Anſwer, is worth our Remembring. *Auſtin* asks how he ſhould behave himſelf towards the Biſhops of *Gaul* and *Britain*.

To this the Pope anſwers, That he allows him no Authority over thoſe of *Gaul*, but over all the *Britiſh* Biſhops he gives him a Primacy and Authority, to teach the Ignorant, ſtrengthen the Weak, and to correct the Perverſe. And thus you ſee the Original of *Auſtin's* Power here. Thoſe who have a mind to ſee all theſe Queſtions and Anſwers at large, may conſult *Bede*, *Spelman's* Councils, *Langborn's Chronica Rerum Anglorum*, *&c.*

After *Auſtin* had thus converted *Kent* to Chriſtianity, *Malmsbury* ſaith, *A. D.* 599. that he viſited for the ſame Purpoſe ſuch other Parts of *England*, as were then under King *Ethelbert's* Dominion; which was all the *Saxon* Conqueſts in *England* except *Northumberland*. In *Dorſetſhire* they ſay, *Auſtin* met with very ill Uſage for a while; but his Temper and Patience at length got the better of it; and by his daily preaching he brought over many to the Chriſtian Faith, baptizing in a Place called *Cerne*; and deſtroyed the Images and Shrines of the *Saxon* Idols.

A. D. 601. *Lawrence* and his Companion came back from *Rome*, bringing the Pope's Anſwers and Directions as above related; and with them a yet larger Number of Monks, to help them in the deſigned Work of converting the *Engliſh*: Among which were *Juſtus* and *Paulinus*, of whom I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more hereafter. Theſe brought over with them alſo Books, Sacerdotal Veſtments, Altar Furniture, and ſuch other Trumpery, as ſerve to compoſe the Pageantry of the *Romiſh* Religion.

They brought likewiſe for *Auſtin* the famous Ornament, called the *Pall*. Which you muſt know was a Pontifical Enſign, much of the Figure as 'tis born now, as the Coat Armour of the See of *Canterbury*, and of the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin* in *Ireland*. It was made of Lambs Wool only, and purfled with Croſſes of Black, in Breadth about Three Fingers; and having two Labels, which parting like a Y, on the upper Part of the Breaſt, were pinned on the Shoulders; the other Part or Body of it hung down upon the Breaſt, and it was worn over all the other Veſtments. *The Pall.*

(a) This ſeemingly ſimple Toy was eſteemed as of moſt precious Value. But Biſhop *Burnet* ſeems to be under a Miſtake, both as to its Form and the Time of its Introduction: For in his Abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Reformation, *p.* 307. he ſaith, the Pall was a Device of the Popes in the 12th Century, in which they began to ſend theſe *Cloaks* to the Archbi-

(a) *Vid.* Beda L. 1. c. 29. & L. 2. c. 8. & Wheelock's Notes.

ſhops as a Badge of their being their *Legati Nati*. But the Pall was neither a Cloak, nor was its Introduction and Uſe by any means brought in ſo late as that. Dr. *Duck* alſo in his Life of *Chicheley*, falls, I think, into ſome Miſtake about this Ornament. "The Pall (ſaith he) was an "Ornament taken from the Body of St. *Peter*, "and was worn only by Patriarchs, Archbi- "ſhops (and ſome Peculiar Biſhops (*b*), to whom "the Pope had granted ſuch a Privilege,) to "denote the full Power that they had over in- "ferior Biſhops. And it was worn only in the "Churches of their own Provinces; and that "only on certain Holidays appointed by the "Pope. And till they had received it, it was "accounted unlawful for them, to call a Sy- "nod, to make Holy Water, to confer Or- "ders, to conſecrate Churches, or to exerciſe "any Part of their Function". Whereas 'tis certain, that Biſhops which had no Palls could do theſe Things; and ſeveral of our Archbiſhops did many of them before they obtained their Palls. But let's ſee how theſe Baubles were made. (*c*) The Palls are made with great Ceremony, and at *Rome* only, and on the particular Feaſt Day of St. *Agnes* the Virgin. When they come to *Agnus Dei* in the Maſs, Two White Lambs are laid upon the Altar, and afterwards delivered to the Sub-Deacon of St. *Peter*'s Church: He puts them out to Graſs till Sheering Time, and then of their Wool mingled with other, is made fine Thread, of which the Palls are woven. At each End of theſe Palls are thin Plates of Lead of the ſame Breadth with them. When they are thus finiſhed they are carried to the Bodies of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, (which I believe theſe Pall-Makers know only where to find), and there certain Prayers being ſaid over them, they are left all Night. The next Day, the Subdeacon receives them again, and keeps them carefully till ſome Archbiſhop wants one, and either goes to fetch it himſelf, or ſends his Proctor to ſue for it. Then is it delivered with many Ceremonies; and thoſe that carry it are enjoined ſtrictly not to tarry above a Night in a Place. I ſhall have occaſion to take notice hereafter more particularly, of the extravagant Price the Popes have put upon theſe Palls (*d*); and what a ridiculous Impoſition it is upon the Clergy: No one can uſe the Pall of his Predeceſſor, but muſt buy a new one at *Rome*; and if he be made a Patriarch or Metropolitan in a new Church, he muſt have a new Pall. Great Complaints have been made of this, by the *German* Biſhops eſpecially, and others; but to no Purpoſe; *Rome*'s the Market ſtill, and the Pope ſets what Price he pleaſes upon them: Notwithſtanding that, *Gregory* the Great, in a Council at *Rome*, A. D. 595. determined they ſhould be given *Gratis*; *Pro Pallio omnino aliquid dare prohibeo.* Probable therefore it is, that it coſt *Auſtin* nothing; and certain it is, that Pope *Gregory* ſent it for *London* and not for *Canterbury*; which how ancient ſoever a City it might have been, *Malmſbury* ſaith, was not then of eminent Note at *Rome*. So that *Gregory deſign'd* London *for the Seat of the Archiepiſcopal See.* But in this *Auſtin* thought fit to diſobey him, and to fix it at *Canterbury* (*e*) in Complement to King *Ethelbert*, and the Inhabitants of that City, and of *Kent*, who had been ſo very civil and obliging to him; where he firſt Landed, and where he reaped the firſt Fruits of his Miſſion.

Pope *Gregory* alſo in his Letters, adviſed *Auſtin*, that if the *Northern* People of *Britain* embraced Chriſtianity, to found another Archiepiſcopal See at *York*; and that under each Metropolitan there ſhould be 12 Biſhops; and that Metropolitan to have the *Precedence* that was firſt conſecrated: But that during *Auſtin*'s Life, even the Archbiſhop of *York*, and all other Biſhops and Prieſts ſhould be ſubject to him.

When I uſe thus the word *Archbiſhop*, I ſpeak in the preſent Language: For that was not the Term in *Auſtin*'s Time. Nor is he ſo ſtiled by Pope *Gregory*, even when he ſent him the *Pall*: And *Spelman* obſerves, that when *Bede* calls him *Archbiſhop*, he uſes the Language of his own Times: For this Title is not among any of the Forms of *Marculfus*, who wrote about this Time: But it was uſed in the *Eaſt*, ſome time before it came into our *Weſtern* Parts.

A. D. 602. *Auſtin*, ſupported by King *Ethelbert*'s Authority, ſummoned the *Britiſh* Biſhops and Doctors to hold a Synod under him: And on their appearing there, he adviſed them to leave their old Rites and Uſages, and to practiſe thoſe of the *Roman* Church. But no Arguments or Threatnings could influence them to make any ſuch Change, even though, if you will believe *Bede*, *Auſtin* wrought a Miracle before them, to convince them, that his Miſſion was countenanced by Divine Authority. And at laſt they civilly ſaid, That they could not agree to an Abrogation of their ancient Rites and Cuſtoms, without the Conſent of their People. And therefore they deſired, that another Synod might be appointed, to which they would repair in greater Numbers. This was agreed to; and thither came Seven of the *Britiſh* Biſhops, together with *Deonotus* Abbot of *Bangor*, and ſeveral of his Learned Monks, and other Clergy of Note. But before they came to this Meeting, they conſulted with a famous Anchorite; (probably the famous St. *Theliau*, ſecond Biſhop of *Landaff*, who, by *Auſtin*'s Ordaining his Succeſſor muſt have lived till about this Time; and that he retired to a ſolitary Life, appears from the Regiſters of *Landaff*;) whoſe Wiſdom and Judgment they much relied on; how they ſhould treat with, and behave themſelves to *Auſtin*. Quoth the good old Sage, *If he be a Man of God, follow him.* How ſhall we judge of that, ſaid this venerable Body? Saith the Hermit, Chriſt ſaith, *Take my Yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart.* If this *Auſtin* be ſo, you ought to believe, that he himſelf wears the Yoke of Chriſt, and offers the ſame to you: But if he be ſtern and haughty, 'tis plain he is not ſent by God, neither ought we to receive his Dictates. They enquired again, by what Teſt they ſhould diſtinguiſh whether he had that Chriſtian Temper of Mind or not. Contrive the Matter ſo, ſaith the Anchorite, that he and his Companions may come firſt to, and place themſelves in the Council: And then if, when you afterwards come, he riſes up to you and ſalutes you, you may believe him to be a Servant of Chriſt, and that you ought to hearken to what he ſaith: But if inſtead of this, he ſits ſtill in his Place, ſlights and takes no Notice of you, and that notwithſtanding you are the greater Number: Do you as much ſlight him.

They took his Direction exactly; and *Auſtin* who had as little good Manners as Learning, ſat ſtill when they came in, and took no manner of notice of them at all. This deſervedly gave them a Diſtaſte of his Pride and Brutality;

(b) *Thus* Lucius II. *ſent one to our then Biſhop of* Wincheſter; *But he would not uſe it.* Rad. de Diet. In Anno 1192.

(c) Sleyden's *Commentaries*, Fol. 178.

(d) Matthew Paris *ſaith*, *That when* Walter Gray *was tranſlated from* Worceſter *to* York, *A. D.* 1215. *His Pall coſt him* 10000 l. *which was in Value about* 30000 l. *of our preſent Money.*

(e) *And here the future Popes fix'd it alſo; and damned all Perſons to Hell Fire who ſhould attempt to remove it.*

ty, ſo that they oppoſed and contradicted him with ſome Warmth. He propoſed to them theſe Three Things: That they would join with him in preaching the Goſpel to the *Saxons*; and that they would keep their *Eaſter*, and celebrate Baptiſm according to the Uſage of the *Roman* Church. They anſwered, that they would not comply with him in any one of them, nor receive him as their Archbiſhop; for they concluded among themſelves, that if this Man's Pride was ſuch, that he would not riſe off from his Seat to ſalute them in a Council, much worſe Treatment might be expected from him, if they ſhould ſubmit to his Authority. (*a*) And the Abbot *Deonotus* is ſaid to have given him this Anſwer:

"Be it known to you all, that we are cer-
"tainly all willing to be obedient and ſubject
"to the Church of God, to the Biſhop of *Rome*,
"and to every good and pious Chriſtian, ſo
"far forth as the Duty of Love and Charity
"obliges us reſpectively; and to help every
"one by Word and Deed, ſo as to influence
"him to become the Child of God. But any
"other or further Obedience than this, we
"can't diſcover to be due to him that you call
"the Pope, nor can we acknowledge him to
"be the *Pater Patrum* as you would make him.
"But ſuch a kind of Obedience as that I have
"mentioned, we are willing and immediately
"ready to pay to him and every Chriſtian.
"But as to other Matters, we are under the
"Government of the Biſhop of *Carleon* upon
"*Uſk*, (or rather of St. *David*'s,) who is next
"under God, to guide and direct us in Spiritual
"Things". So that as *Bede* ſaith plainly, they refuſed to ſubmit to him as their Archbiſhop or Metropolitan.

And this Diſtance between the Two Churches of *Wales* and *England* continued till King *Henry* the IId gained the Submiſſion of the former by Force.

When *Auſtin* ſaw that by his Reaſonings and Perſuaſions he could prevail nothing upon them, he is ſaid to have threatned them, "That ſince
"they would not accept of Peace from their
"Brethren, they ſhould meet with War from their
"Enemies. And that if they would not ſhew
"the Way of Life to the *Saxons*, they ſhould
"by their Hands be puniſhed with Death.

On this Occaſion it may be very proper to ſhew you what the late Biſhop of *Worceſter* ſaith on this Subject, in his *Hiſtory of Church Government*.

The Time when *Rome* firſt began to uſurp ſuch Kinds of Authority as this, was at the Council of *Sardis*, when a Canon was made in Favour of that *See*; and which Pope *Zozimus* would have put upon the *African Fathers*, as a *Canon of the firſt Council of* Nice. But they would not be ſo deceived: Nor would the *Gallican* Churches neither, could they have help'd it. But they were forced to it by *Valentinian* the IIId, a weak and diſſolute Prince; who found Advantage and Strength would accrue to himſelf by flattering the See of *Rome*; which had at that Time ſo great an Influence on the Empire. He therefore grants to the Pope, by a Novel, an Authority over all Biſhops within his Dominions, which were then *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Illyricum* or *Sclavonia*.

And this occaſioned thoſe barbarous Nations, who ſoon after over-run all theſe Countries, to have a Veneration for *Rome*; becauſe they were converted to Chriſtianity by ſuch Biſhops as owned its Authority over them.

(*a*) *Vid.* Spelman's *Councils*.

But *Britain*, which that fooliſh Emperor had deſerted before this *Novel* or Law was made; might very well be ignorant even that there was ſuch a Law. And therefore they continued their Primitive Chriſtianity and Liberty, 150 Years after this; and told, you ſee, *Auſtin* plainly, That they would not be ſubject to the See of *Rome*. However, they would not break Communion with the *Roman* Chriſtians, till they were forced to it: But when they found the *Roman* Tyranny going to be impoſed upon them, then they ſtood upon their own Terms; and did as People of Senſe and Spirit will always do in ſuch Caſes, retort the Imputation of Schiſm, on them that were the Cauſe of it, and would no more communicate with them than with Pagans, as *Bede* ſaith, *Lib.* 2. *c.* 20.

The Place where this Council was held, is called by the *Saxon* Writers *Auguſtines-Ac*, or *Auſtin*'s Oak; and *Spelman* conjectures, that it was at the Village of *Auſtric* for *Auſtinſric*, on the Borders of *Worceſterſhire* and *Herefordſhire*.

A. D. 604. *Auſtin* ordained *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* Biſhops, the latter for the See of *Rocheſter*, and the former in order to convert the *Eaſt-Saxons* to the Chriſtian Faith: In which he had ſo good Succeſs, that their King *Sabert*, Son of King *Sledda* and *Ricula*, Daughter of King *Ethelbert*, was prevailed with to embrace Chriſtianity, and to be baptized: After which King *Ethelbert* founded the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s in *London*; where *Mellitus* and his Succeſſors were Biſhops. This King *Sebert* laid alſo the Foundation of *Weſtminſter* Abbey.

In *Rocheſter* City alſo the Capital of that Part called *Weſt Kent*, the ſame King *Ethelbert* built another Cathedral Church, which 'tis probable *Auſtin* prevailed with him to dedicate to St. *Andrew*; as being that Saint to which *Auſtin*'s Abbey in *Rome* was devoted. And here alſo was a Monaſtery founded, to which this King was a good Benefactor.

A. D. 605. *William Thorn* ſuppoſes *Auſtin* to have died, and Mr. *Wharton* rectifies it to 604. after he had endowed the Monaſtery (which afterwards bare his Name) in *Canterbury* with Apoſtolical Privileges. (Who knows what they are?) And was buried without Doors near the Church of that Abbey; becauſe it was as yet neither finiſhed nor dedicated. But when the Church was perfected, his Body Seven Years after, was removed into the *North*, Porch of it, by his Succeſſor *Laurence*; and in the ſame Place were all the ſucceeding Archbiſhops buried till *Theodorus*. Of which more hereafter.

There hath been a Diſpute about the Year of this Famous Archbiſhop's Death: Some placing it as late as the Year 613, ſome in 611, *&c.* as the *Antiq. Britan.* The Reaſon of which as *Thorn* and *Langborn* ſay, is, That ſome of the Chronicles make him to have ſate Sixteen Years.

He is repreſented as one of Stature exceeding tall, and of a very graceful Appearance.

And as they repreſent him rather Religious than Learned; ſo as Dr. *Cave* ſaith of him, He was rather Superſtitious than Religious.

Some Time before his Death, and when he found it approaching, he ordained *Lawrence* to be his Succeſſor in the See of *Canterbury*, leſt any Interruption might happen upon his Deceaſe.

Mr. Dean *Kennet* in his *Parochial Antiquities*, *p.* 610. ſhews from Pope *Gregory*'s Epiſtle to *Mellitus*, that he ordered *Auſtin* to celebrate the ſolemn Anniverſaries of the Dedications of Churches, with Religious Feaſts kept in Arbours, Booths, or Sheds, made up with Branches and Boughs of Trees round about the Churches: Whence

Whence our *Wakes* no doubt took their Original.

Mr. *Wharton* in his *Angl. Sacr.* and Mr. *Tyrrel* in the firſt Volume of his *Hiſtory of* England, are very zealous to clear *Auſtin* from being acceſſary to that Slaughter of the Monks of the old Monaſtery of *Bangor* in *Flintſhire*: (Not that in *Carnarvan*, which is the Seat of the Biſhop): And I doubt not but *Auſtin* was dead himſelf, at the Time when *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland* did actually ſlay thoſe poor Monks: But it doth not follow from thence that he might not prevail with King *Ethelbert* to excite *Ethelfrid* to that Expedition againſt the *Britains*, where this Slaughter happened; as *Milton* ſuggeſts in his *Hiſtory of* England: And which is all that *Geofrey* of *Monmouth*, *Trivet*, Biſhop *Jewell*, and the Judicious Author of the *Antiquitates Britannicæ* charge him with. And from what appears of the Pride and Reſentfulneſs of *Auſtin*, I muſt own, I fear he had too great a Share in cauſing the Accompliſhment of what he threatned the *Britiſh* Monks with, and what his Apologizers chuſe rather to call a Prophecy.

2. *LAWRENCE*,

A. D. 604. Succeeded *Auſtin* in the See of *Canterbury*, having been appointed and conſecrated thereunto by him, juſt before he died, as I have before obſerved: And leſt as ſome ſuggeſt, the Archiepiſcopal Chair ſhould have been moved to *London*. By Birth he was a *Roman*, one of thoſe Monks that came over with *Auſtin*, and a Man of good Learning. He took good Care not only within his own Province, but elſewhere to propagate the Chriſtian Faith, and laboured hard to bring the *Britons* of *Wales*, the *Scots*, and *Iriſh*, to one Conſent in Matters of Religion. But probably in this Deſign, he was much hindred by the Death of King *Ethelbert*: Whoſe Son *Eadbald* was a diſſolute and vicious Prince; and when reproved by *Lawrence* for his Crimes; of which one was marrying his Father's Widow; he not only quarrelled with him, but in a little Time renounced the Chriſtian Religion, and eſtabliſhed Paganiſm again. In which he was followed and ſupported by great Numbers of his People. *Lawrence* at laſt, tired out with unſucceſsful Attempts to recover and amend King *Eadbald*, and finding that he grew his Enemy, and hated him for his Reproofs, reſolved to follow *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* into *France*, whom the Sons of King *Sebert* had forced thither. But, as the Monks tell you, the Night before his intended Departure, he order'd his Bed to be made in the Church of his Monaſtery; where after many Prayers and Tears, by which he invoked Heaven to commiſerate the dreadful State of his poor Church, he at laſt fell aſleep. And then *Bede* ſaith, it ſeemed to him, that St. *Peter* ſtood by him, and firſt expoſtulating with him, at length chid and reproved him ſeverely, for the Deſign of forſaking his Church in this Extremity: And truly at laſt the Apoſtle proceeded to blows, actually whipping him and beating him ſeverely; as the poor Biſhop found to his Coſt by the Marks upon, and Pains all over his naked Body: By which he diſcovered alſo, that it was ſomething more than dreaming of Whipping. Well! with theſe Marks of St. *Peter*'s Diſcipline upon him, he haſtes to King *Eadbald*, telling him the whole Story, and ſhewing his Wounds and Bruiſes to convince him of the Truth of what he ſaid. This ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the King, that he immediately forſook his Idols, repudiated his inceſtuous Conſort, cauſed himſelf to be rebaptized; and to ſhew that he was ſincere, and in real earneſt, he built a Church in the Monaſtery of St. *Auſtin*, and dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin.

Lawrence overjoy'd with this Reformation ſends for *Mellitus* and *Juſtus* home out of *France*; reſtoring the latter to his See of *Rocheſter*; and keeping *Mellitus* with him, till he could find ſome favourable Opportunity of replacing him too. But in this very Year he died, and was buried in the Porch of St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey, by his Predeceſſor *Auſtin*, whoſe Body he had before removed thither. *A.D.* 916.

He is ſaid to have wrote a Book about the Obſervation of *Eaſter*; and Epiſtles to the Biſhops of the *Welſh*, *Scottiſh*, and *Iriſh* Churches, to perſwade them to, and to continue them in the Catholick Communion one with another.

3. *MELLITUS*,

WAS a *Roman* Abbot, *Bede* ſaith of Noble Birth, and as Noble a Mind, whom Pope *Gregory* ſent over after *Auſtin*, to aſſiſt him in the Work of converting the *Engliſh*. Some Years after, *Auſtin* conſecrates him Biſhop of the *Eaſt Angles*, or *London*, where he was Famous for converting *Sebert* to Chriſtianity, as hath been before obſerved; and in that City King *Ethelbert* built him the Cathedral of St. *Pauls*. Four Years after his Conſecration he went to *Rome*, to adviſe with Pope *Boniface* about ſome Things relating to his See. And about a Year or Two after his Return, *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and *Sebert* King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, being both dead; he was much diſturbed by the wicked *Pagan*, Son of King *Sebert*, and by Degrees worſe and worſe uſed, till at laſt they baniſhed him their Dominions. On this he went firſt to *Laurence*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, but finding him, as I have ſhewed you in his Life, in a not much better Condition, he took *Juſtus*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, along with him, and Sailed into *France*. From whence being ſent for on the Occaſion, as I have mentioned, of St. *Peter*'s terrible Viſion to *Laurence*, he came to *Canterbury*, but could by no Means get Leave to go to his See: However, he was there maintained by *Laurence* till his Death. And that happening about a Year afterwards, he was on *Laurence*'s Deceaſe, made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; where he diſcharged that great Office with as great Care, Piety and Integrity. He died of the Gout, and was buried by his Predeceſſor. He ſate Five Years, and died *A. D.* 624.

We have no Account of either *Laurence*, or his, or ſome of his Succeſſors, receiving any Pall from *Rome*. So that though *Auſtin* had one ſent to him, yet it was not, it ſeems, now looked upon as an Eſſential Part of the Dignity of the Archbiſhop.

If you will believe *Bede*, the City of *Canterbury*, was much indebted to this good Archbiſhop's Prayers and Preſence; for by thoſe alone, it was miraculouſly ſaved from being deſtroyed by Fire. *Hiſt. Eccleſ. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 7.

J. U-

4. *JUSTUS.*

HE was alſo one of thoſe *Roman* Monks whom Pope *Gregory* ſent over into *England* after *Auſtin*, *A. D.* 601, to aſſiſt him in the Work of converting the *Engliſh* Nation; and was by him, during his Life, ordained Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, under which Capacity you will find ſomething more of him, in the Catalogue of the Biſhops of that See.

On *Mellitus*'s Deceaſe, he was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where he ſate Nine Years, ſome ſay Twelve, and Deceaſed *A. D.* 633, or as others ſay, 636. But *Wharton* thinks (*a*) he ſate but Three Years, and died *A. D.* 627. He was buried by his Predeceſſors.

Stephen Birchington ſaith, Pope *Boniface* did in his Time determine, that the Metropolitical See, which *Gregory* deſigned, as I have before ſhewed you, to fix at *London*, ſhould now be placed for ever at *Canterbury*.

He ordained *Paulinus* to be Biſhop of the *North Humbers*; whence being expelled by the *Pagans* on King *Edwin*'s Death, he came into *Kent*, and was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* by this *Juſtus*. On his own Tranſlation to *Canterbury*, he ordained *Romanus* to be Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in his Room.

It appears by the *Engliſh* Biſhop's Letter to Pope *Leo*, (*b*) that Pope *Boniface* addreſs'd himſelf to *Juſtus* thus,

" Dilectiſſimo Fratri Juſto Bonifacius: Pal-
" lium per Latorem preſentium fraternitati tuæ
" benignitatis ſtudijs invitati direximus, Con-
" cedentes etiàm tibi ordinationes Epiſcopo-
" rum Exigente opportunitate Dei preveniente
" miſerecordiâ celebrare; ita ut Chriſti Evan-
" gelium plurimorum adnuntiatione ita omni-
" bus Gentibus, quæ nec dum converſæ ſunt
" dilatetur, *&c.*

And conſequently his *Pall* was *ſent* him from *Rome*, as they ſuppoſe *Gratis*, though afterwards the obtaining it became very expenſive. With the Pall *Boniface* ſent him Two Letters, one of which is Recorded in *Bede*, and the other in *William* of *Malmsbury*.

5. *HONORIUS.*

A Monk, and by Birth a *Roman*, and had been the Diſciple of Pope *Gregory*. He is repreſented as a Learned and Prudent Man. There is the ſame Uncertainty as to the exact Time of his coming to the See, as there is about his Predeceſſor *Juſtus* his Death. Some ſay he ſate Twenty Six, but 'tis moſt probable it was but Twenty Years; he died *A. D.* 653, and was buried among his Predeceſſors. From an Epiſtle of the Biſhops of *England* to Pope *Leo*, Printed by Mr. *Wharton*, (*c*) *Page* 461, it appears that they complained much of the Charge and Trouble of our Archbiſhops being obliged to go to *Rome* for their Conſecration and Pall; and they recite a Letter from Pope *Honorius* to this Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, wherein are theſe Words:

" Dilectiſſimo Fratri Honorio Honorius Sa-
" lutem. Juxta Veſtrum Petitionem & Filio-
" orum noſtrorum Regum (*a*) vobis per preſen-
" tem noſtrum preceptionem, vice B. Petri
" Apoſtolorum Principis Auctoritatem tribu-
" imus; ut quando unum ex vobis Divina ad
" Sejuſſerit Gratia evocari, is qui Superſtes
" fuerit Alterum in Loco defuncti debeat Epiſ-
" copum Ordinare. Pro quâ etiam re ſingula
" veſtræ Dilectioni Pallia pro eâdem ordina-
" tione celebranda direximus, *&c.*

And accordingly this *Honorius* was Conſecrated at *Lincoln* by *Paulinus* Archbiſhop of *York*, who had a Pall ſent him for that Purpoſe.

Honorius Appointed and Ordained Biſhops in many Places; and by ſome (*b*) is ſaid to have divided his Province into *Pariſhes*; but that I judge, with Mr. *Selden*, to be a Miſtake for Biſhopricks, or Dioceſes; for 'tis probable enough he did not only divide his Province after that manner, but eſtabliſhed alſo ſome new Biſhopricks in it. But I take the Diviſion of Dioceſes into Pariſhes, not to have been performed till a good while after this. Some ſay the Diviſion which *Honorius* began, of his Province into Pariſhes, was carried on a good deal further by *Theodorus*, his next Succeſſor but one. And this I take to be very probable; and that Pariſh-Churches began firſt to be built under that great Archbiſhop's Preſidence. *Lambard* alſo is expreſs that *Theodore* firſt divided the Province of *Canterbury* into Five Biſhopricks.

6. *DEUS DEDIT*, or *A DEO DATUS.*

A. D. 655. AFter the Death of *Honorius*, the See of *Canterbury* lay vacant for about Eighteen Months; and then one *Frithona*, a *Saxon*, or *Engliſhman*, and the firſt that ever was ſo, was Elected in his Room; of what Parentage he was, or where Educated, we have no Account; but he is ſaid to have been a Man of Learning, and well qualified by other Virtues. On his being Elected, they ſeem to have given him this affected Name of *Deus dedit*, though his own was of good Signification in the *Saxon* Language. The See of *York* being now vacant, he was Conſecrated by another *Engliſhman*, and a *Kentiſhman* too, *Ithamar* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; which is the firſt Inſtance we have of a ſingle Biſhop's Conſecrating an Archbiſhop. He was a careful and honeſt Governor of the Church, and ſate about Nine Years.

A. D. 664. He was buried by his Predeceſſors in the Porch of St. *Auſtin*'s Church, belonging to the Abbey of that Name, and the laſt that was ſo.

On his Death the See was vacant about Four Years.

Pitſeus ſaith, he wrote Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of his Predeceſſors in this See.

After his Deceaſe, another *Engliſhman*, one *Wigard*, or *Wighard*, a Man of Years, Gravity,

(*a*) Ang. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 92. (*b*) Ibid. *Page* 96.
(*c*) Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I.

(*a*) *The* Chronicon St. Crucis Edinburg. *ſaith, that Pope* Honorius, *when he ſent this Archbiſhop his Pall, wrote to King* Edwin, *that for the future the Survivor of the Two Archbiſhops of* Canterbury *and* York, *ſhould Ordain the ſucceeding one; and that there ſhould be no need to take ſuch a long Voyage to* Rome *for that Purpoſe.*
(*b*) Antiq. Brit.

and

and Learning, was Elected in his Room; agreed to (ſaith *Bede*) by the whole *Engliſh* Nation, and ſent to *Rome* for Conſecration; with Recommendatory Letters from *Ecbert*, King of *Kent*, and *Oſwy*, King of *Northumberland*, to the Pope, and theſe attended with great Preſents: For on a Conference between thoſe Princes, he was judged to be the moſt proper Man to govern the *Engliſh* Church at that Time. But the good Man coming to *Rome* in the Time of a raging Peſtilence, loſt both his own, and moſt of his Attendants Lives, who died there of the Plague.

The Pope, deſirous to fill up the See ſpeedily, that had been ſo long vacant, appointed an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* himſelf, one *Adrian*, Abbot of *Thiridanum*, near *Naples*, and an *African* by Birth. But he, good Man! would by no Means be perſuaded to take ſo great a Charge upon him, and propoſed one *Andreas*; who was judged to be very well qualified, only his Health would not permit him to undertake it: Then *Adrian*, on the Pope's ſtrong Importunity, recommend to him another Perſon, as he ſaid, of greater Learning and Years, and in all other neceſſary Qualifications, much fitter than himſelf. He named a Monk then in *Rome*, one *Theodorus*, by Birth a *Greek*, of *Tarſus* in *Cilicia*, the Place of St. *Paul*'s Nativity; who was Sixty Six Years of Age, and well fraught with all Kinds of good Learning, eſpecially the Knowledge of the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages. But though the Pope approved of this Man, whom the modeſt *Adrian* had thus recommended, yet he would not conſent to appoint him Archbiſhop, unleſs *Adrian* would promiſe to go over along with him into *England*, and to aſſiſt and adviſe him in the Diſcharge of his Province, leaſt being a *Greek*, he ſhould introduce any *Aſiatick* Ceremonies or Uſages.

To this *Adrian* conſented, and *Theodorus* was Conſecrated *A. D.* 668. The next Summer they ſet out for *England*, but were a Year and half before either of them arrived here. *Theodorus* came firſt, but *Adrian* was detained a while by *Ebroinus*, though in ſome Time alſo ſent over, and was made *Abbot* of St. *Auſtins* in *Canterbury*.

7. THEODORUS.

A. D. 668. *Theodorus* being, as I have ſhewed above, made Archbiſhop at *Rome*, under the Conduct of an *Engliſh* Nobleman, one *Biſcopius Benedictus*, arrived in *Kent*, and entred on the Charge of his Archbiſhoprick; which he managed with ſo ſtrict and rigid a Diſcipline, that ſome blame him, as having been too ſevere. Some ſay he was the firſt that, properly ſpeaking, exerciſed the Authority of an Archbiſhop; others, the firſt to whom the whole Biſhops and Clergy of *Britain* conſented to ſubmit. *Malmsbury* ſaith he extended his Juriſdiction all over *England*, even on the other Side of the River *Humber*, placing and diſplacing Biſhops at his Pleaſure: And travelling all over *England* to viſit the Sees and Churches; and being mollified by the Submiſſion of *Ceadda*, though he had diſapproved of his former Ordination, and Appointment to *York*, he Reordained him, and made him Biſhop of *Litchfield*, in the Room of *Ferumanus*: And this he did at the Requeſt of *Wulpher*, and Conſent of *Oſwy*.

He called together a Synod of Biſhops at *Hereford*, where it was determined, that for the better Government of the Church, they ſhould aſſemble once a Year (on *Auguſt* the 1ſt) at *Cloveſhoe*; now, as I have, I think, made probable, *Cliff* at *Hoo* near *Rocheſter* in *Kent*. See *Cliff*.

A. D. 676. He made *Hedda*, a Monk of *Whitby*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, and the Year after removed the See again to *Wincheſter*.

He brought over with him many Books, as a fine Manuſcript *Greek Pſalter*, ſeveral *Greek Homilies*, and the Works of *Homer*; which *Lambard* in his Perambulation of *Kent*, *Page* 316, ſaith, was ſhewed to him very fairly written on thick Paper, with the Name of *Theodorus* prefixed. What kind of Paper this was he doth not ſay, but I believe our Ragg-Paper is not any Thing near ſo Ancient as that. This *Homer* is alſo mentioned by Biſhop *Godwine*.

At *Canterbury* he erected a School, or rather a kind of Academy, with a good Library, much to the Advantage of that City; and he taught his Clergy to uſe Books, and know the Value of them; and he made all Sorts of Liberal Arts and Sciences to flouriſh.

A. D. 673. The Pope need not have been afraid of his not keeping up the Uſages and Rites of the *Roman* Church, for in this he was very exact and vigorous: And in a Council which he called at (*a*) *Hertford*, got them all eſtabliſhed; and in particular the *Roman* Time for the Obſervations of *Eaſter*. However, his Spirit was ſo great, that he would not allow of ſome of the Papal Uſurpations, and yet he always got good Treatment from *Rome*; though he often put in and removed Biſhops, erected new Sees, *&c.* without conſulting the Pope. For thus Pope *Agatho* writes to him;

Interim peto a Te Frater Theodore, ut permittas tuo per totam Angliam (b) Edicto Concilium congregare, utque Hæ Literæ noſtræ recitentur, &c.

And indeed, though the Pope was here held in Reverence and Eſteem, as being Biſhop of *Rome*, that Great, Imperial, and Learned City; yet he was allowed, properly ſpeaking, no Authority here as yet. But in Proceſs of Time, and by Degrees, and by Application and Art, he obtained a Juriſdiction over thoſe who only occaſionally asked his Advice: And then he pretented to diſpute ſeveral Points which he had before allowed of here; as the Clergy's receiving Inveſtitures from Princes; Kings calling Synods, and determining Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, without Appeals to *Rome*, Conferring and Transferring Biſhopricks, *&c.* (*c*)

A. D. 675. He deprived *Vinfridus* Biſhop of the *Mercians*, for his Diſobedience to him, and placed *Saxulfus* in his Room. (*d*)

And *A. D.* 678. a Complaint being made to him againſt Biſhop *Wilfrid*, that he held many Abbeys *in Commendam*, was ſerved in Silver and Gold Plate, *&c.* *Theodore* called a Council of Biſhops in *Northumberland* together, and immediately diſplaced him, and appointed two other Biſhops *Boſa* and *Eta* in his Room. On this, *Wilfrid* appealed to, and travelled to *Rome*, where Pope *Agatho* in a Council, which was called about our *Britiſh* Affairs, ordered him to

(*a*) Flor. Wigorn. 559. Bede, Lib. 3. Cap. 7. 4. Cap. 6, 12. and 5. Cap. 19. *This Council at* Hertford *was a Parliament, ſaith* John Waſhington.

(*b*) Chron. Saxon. p. 42.

(*c*) Baronius *will have this Man to have been the Pope's Legate; but if he were, he was a very perverſe one, for he did moſt Things without conſulting the Pope.*

(*d*) Saxon Chron. Flor. Wigorn.

be reſtored: And accordingly, *Wilfrid* returns with the Order, but then the King and he quarrelled; ſo that being accuſed of getting his Cauſe at *Rome* by Bribery, the King committed him to Priſon, and ſeized his Goods. Though they were afterwards reſtored to him, and himſelf enlarged, but ordered to depart the Realm.

A. D. 680. He called a Council at *Hatfield*, (Dr. *Cave* ſaith at *Hethfield* in *Kent*,) where were preſent the Kings of *Northumberland*, *Mercia*, *East-Anglia*, and *Kent*, as alſo himſelf as Preſident. And here at the King of *Mercia*'s Deſire, he divided his Kingdom into Five Biſhopricks; *viz. Cheſter*, *Worceſter*, *Litchfield*, *Leiceſter*, and *Hereford*. Some reckon *Lindſey* and *Dorcheſter* inſtead of *Leiceſter* and *Hereford*.

A. D. 684. He held a Council at *Twiford* in *Northumberland*, where *Cuthbert* was made Biſhop in the Room of *Hambert*, whom he now deprived; and ſome Donations of King *Egfride* were confirmed. (*a*)

He wrote a Treatiſe called *Pœnitentiale*, which was publiſhed at *Paris*, with *John Petit*'s Notes, *A. D.* 1677: With ſome other Things added to it.

Mr. *Cambden* ſaith, *the Muſes were firſt tranſported to* Oxford, *from* Creeklade; which Place probably *Bede* means by what he calls *Greekſtade*, where he ſaith this *Theodorus* firſt ſet up Schools of Learning, as I have before ſhewed you he did at *Canterbury*.

A. D. 690, he died in the Eighty Eighth Year of his Age, having ſate about Twenty Two Years, and was buried, not in the Porch of St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey-Church, as his Predeceſſors had been, but within the Church it ſelf.

Malmsbury ſaith, before his Death he repented of his Severities, and deſired to be reconciled to Biſhop *Wilfred*, and was ſo.

Saith Biſhop *Jewel*, *Part* II. *Page* 141. *Sonos Cantandi in Eccleſiâ, quos eatenùs in Cantiâ tantum Noverunt, ab hoc tempore per omnes Anglorum Eccleſias diſcere cæperunt.* And indeed Geometry, Aſtronomy, and other Mathematick Sciences, did now firſt, by *Theodoret*'s Means, become known here.

And as *Stow* ſaith, (*b*) the Uſe of Stone Buildings, and Glaſs Windows, were firſt brought into *England* by the Abbot of *Wirrall*, who was *Bede*'s Tutor: But it appears by King *Edgar*'s Charter to the Abbot of *Malmsbury*, that above Three Hundred Years after this, the Monaſteries here were built of Wood, and Boards for Walls; and perhaps they were generally ſo till the *Normans* came hither.

8. *BRITHWALD, BERTWALD, BRICWALD.*

HE came to the See *A. D.* 690, as moſt ſay, but more truly 692, having been firſt a Monk at *Glaſtenbury*, then Abbot of *Reculver* in this County. He was the Second *Saxon*, or *Engliſhman*, that had this Dignity. Though *Stephen Birchington*, and the *Chron. Saxon*, makes him to have been the *firſt*; but that is a Miſtake, for as I have ſhewed, *Deusdedit* was alſo an *Engliſhman*.

And *A. D.* 693, he was Conſecrated by *Bregwine*, alias *Godwine*, Metropolitan of *Wales*; if ſo you Tranſlate *Galliæ*, but ſome think it means *France*, as is its uſual Signification. 'Tis ſaid of him, that he had a good Share of *Theological* Learning, and this founded on the beſt and ſureſt Ground, the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

A. D. 694, He preſided at the famous Council which was held at *Beccanceld*, now *Bapchild* in *Kent*, under King *Wightred*; where 'tis remarkable, *that Five* Kentiſh *Abbeſſes were preſent and Signed the Decrees*. In this Council, though King *Wightred* could not write himſelf, yet ſuch was his Zeal for the good of the Church, that the *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith, great Care was here taken to reform Diſorders in the Eccleſiaſtical Matters of *Kent*; and it was agreed, that the King's Power and Authority was to have Place in Lay or State Affairs, but the Archbiſhop in the Diſpoſal of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments. *Page* 49. That he cauſed Written Charters to be made, to confirm to the Church of *Canterbury*, and other Religious Houſes, their Lands, Donations, and Privileges. And *Spelman* and *Cauſabon*, with *Somner*, agree, that the *Canterbury* Monaſteries had no written Charters, nor Muniments before this. And therefore the firſt of theſe Authors juſtly thinks the pretended *Ethelbertine* Charters to be all forged. Indeed Mr. *Somner* ſaith, that he ſaw ſome Charters of King *Eadbald*, Son of King *Ethelbert*, to thoſe Religious Houſes; and Two of *Cedwalla*, King of the *Saxons*, which appear to be genuine. But I think it much more probable from what hath been juſt now ſaid, that they are all counterfeited and forged: And I doubt not but that, (as Archbiſhop *Richard* wrote to Pope *Alexander* the IIId.) all the Ancient Charters of Exemption (before *William the Conqueror*'s to *Battle-Abbey*, and many others after it,) are all forged. (*a*)

In Saint *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Time, the Monks were convicted of this vile Practice, and as we ſhall ſee hereafter: But the Pope's Legate took up the Matter, and got them a Diſpenſation from *Rome*, which put an end to further Enquiry.

The Time when this Roguery of forging Charters firſt came up, was probably in the Eleventh Century, in Imitation of King *William* the Iſt's Grant to *Battle-Abbey*: For as Biſhop *Stillingfleet* obſerves, that was an Age of Ignorance, when ſuch Things would paſs upon the World; and when alſo the Monks had great need of ſuch Tricks as thoſe.

In a Charter of this King *Wightred*, dated this Year, *Bertwald* is ſtiled *Primas totius Britanniæ*; which Title, *Birchington* ſaith, was given him by Pope *Sergius*.

Somner ſaith, he held alſo a Council at *Cliff*, by *Rocheſter*.

On *Gebmund*'s Death, he ordained *Tobias* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

A. D. 697, he held alſo a Council at *Berkhamſtede*, where ſome Reforms were made as to the Manners of the Clergy; and as to Eccleſiaſtick Diſcipline: And in particular the famous Trial of *Ordeal*, was *now firſt* brought in among our *Engliſh* Laws, whoſe firſt Mention was in the Council of *Mentz*, and after that in the Council of *Triers*; it was alſo added (at length) to the Laws of King *Athelſtane*, *Numb.* 23. *Vid. Spelm. Conc. Vol.* I. *Page* 194.

(*a*) Monaſticon, *Vol.* I. *Page* 39. (*b*) *Survey of* London, *Page* 5.

(*a*) Petr. Bleſſenſ. *and* Stillingf. Antiq. Br. Ch. p. 11. *Dr.* Hicks *in his* Theſaurus, *judges King* Cnute's *Charters to St.* Auſtin's *Abbey all forged*, Preſat. IX. *and in another Place he gives very good Rules to diſtinguiſh true Charters from Counterfeits.*

A. D. 703, *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, and he, held a Council in that Prince's Dominions, at a Place called *Oneſtrefeild*, or *Oſterfeild*, where *Wilfred* Biſhop of *York*, being accuſed of many Crimes, was deſired at firſt to reſign his Poſt, ſince his holding it brought continual Diſſentions and Quarrels; and on his Refuſal ſo to do, he was again Deprived and Excommunicated; and then again alſo, Old as he was, got to *Rome*, and obtained the Pope's Order for his Reſtoration; which *Bertwald*, out of fear of diſpleaſing that Power, acquieſced in; and ſo *Wilfred*, after all his Troubles, died at laſt in quiet Poſſeſſion of his See. Though the King would not regard the Pope's Letters, but ſaid, whatever his Predeceſſors, and the former Archbiſhops, and particularly *Theodore* had determined, to that he would ſtand, notwithſtanding any Orders from *Rome* to the contrary.

A. D. 731, the Year in which *Bede* concludes his Hiſtory, he died, and was buried in the Abbey-Church of St. *Auſtin*, after having ſate near Thirty Eight Years.

9. *TATWINE, TADWINE, CADWINE, SCADWINE.*

THIS Man, who was a Monk, or as *Rad. de Diceto* ſaith, a Presbyter of *Brendune*, in *Mercia*, came to the See *A. D.* 731, and ſate but Three or Four Years. He was Conſecrated at *Canterbury*, by *Himgwald*, Biſhop of *London*, *Daniel* Biſhop of *Winton*, *Aldulf*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and *Aldwyne* Biſhop of *Litchfield*.

They repreſent him both as Learned, and Religious, and to have a good Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and ſome ſay he was Sainted.

He died *A. D.* 734, and was buried in the Church of the Monaſtery of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*. *Bede* alſo died this Year.

Henry Huntington mentions one *Ecbright* as his Succeſſor, but no other Author names him.

Godwine ſaith, there was a great Diſpute between the Archbiſhop of *York* and him about Precedence: But that *Tatwine* got the better, by going to *Rome* ſoon after his Conſecration, and tranſacting Matters himſelf; and he brought his Pall home along with him. Of this I can find nothing any where elſe; and I fancy there was no Quarrel between the Two Churches till after Archbiſhop *Odo*'s Time, when they diſputed which had the right Reliques of St. *Wylfrid*; of which more hereafter.

This is all I can collect about this Archbiſhop.

10. *NOTHELME*, ſome call him *NOTHELINE*, and *Lambard JOCELINE.*

HE came not to the See till towards *A. D.* 735; ſo that there is room for *H. Huntingdon*'s Notion of *Egbright*'s coming in between him and *Tatwine*.

He was born in *London*, having been one, and *Thorn* ſaith the Chief of the Prieſts in St. *Paul*'s Church; and *Godwine* ſaith, that he was alſo once Biſhop of *London*; but that ſeems as a Miſtake, which he falls into, after the *Antiq. Britan.* from whom he ſteals even Faults.

Bede owns himſelf much obliged to him for many Communications, with regard to his *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*, which ſhews him to have been a Man of Obſervation and Letters: For beſides the Monuments he had preſerved *here*, he gave him ſome Light, by Extracts from the Pope's Epiſtles at *Rome*.

He was Conſecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Gregory*, whither he was forced to Travel for his Pall: For by this Time, and in his Predeceſſors, the Popes, it ſeems, had left off ſending them.

He died *A. D.* 739, and was buried in the Church belonging to St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey in *Canterbury*.

This is all I can find of this Archbiſhop in theſe dark Times.

11. *CUTHBERT, CUDBRICT,*

CAME to the See *A. D.* 740. He was an *Engliſhman*, and *Godwine* ſaith of great Parentage; firſt Biſhop of *Hereford*, and from thence tranſlated hither.

And *Langhorn* cites *Spelman*'s Councils, and ſome Manuſcripts, to prove that there was a Council held by this Archbiſhop, and King *Ethelbald*, at *Cloveſhoe*, or *Cliff*, *A. D.* 742, where King *Wightred*'s Privileges granted to the Church of *Canterbury*, were agreed to and confirmed all over the Kingdom of *Mercia*. *Vid. Chron. Saxon.* p. 55. where this Council is alſo mentioned.

A. D. 747, by the Advice of *Boniface*, Biſhop of *Mentz*, who was an *Engliſhman*, and his Name *Vinfridus*, he called a Second Council of Biſhops to aſſemble at *Cliff* by *Rocheſter*, in order to put ſome Stop to that open and abominable Wickedneſs which then reigned among both Clergy and Laity: This produced an univerſal Ignorance and Stupidity. So that one of the Canons or Orders of this Council, was, that the Prieſts ſhould *firſt learn themſelves*, and then teach the People the *Creed*, and *Lord's-Prayer* in *Engliſh*, &c.

And it appears by King *Alfred*'s Preface to the Paſtoral of *Gregory*, that the Prieſts then underſtood as little *Latin*, as the former Prieſts did *Engliſh*; for he ſaith he knew not one on the *South-Side* of *Humber*, who underſtood the Service in *Latin*, or could Tranſlate a *Latin* Letter into *Engliſh*. To which may be added, what *Alfrick* ſaith in his *Grammar*; *viz.* That a little before *Dunſtan*'s Time, there was not one *Engliſh* Prieſt that could *Write*, or underſtand a *Latin* Epiſtle.

Another Council was alſo held by this good Archbiſhop, *A. D.* 756; but the Name of the Place is loſt, as well as an Account of the Canons and Decrees there made. *Spelman*'s *Council*, *Vol.* I. *Page* 289.

He is ſaid to have built a *Chancel* to the Honour of St. *John Baptiſt*, in *Canterbury* Church, at the *Eaſt* End of it; which he deſigned for a Burying-Place for himſelf, and Succeſſors, but it was afterwards burnt down.

However, he obtained Leave from *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, and *Birchington* ſaith from the *Roman* Court, (*a*) that for the future the Bodies

(*a*) Spelm. Council, *Vol.* I. *Page* 11.

of

of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* ſhould not be buried in St. *Auſtins*, as they had hitherto been; (perhaps in Obedience to the old *Greek* and *Roman* Law, that no one ſhould be buried within the City) but in his own Cathedral of *Chriſt*'s-Church; which he knew would by degrees do, as it did, bring good Profit thither, and detach it from St. *Auſtins*.

He was the firſt that ordered the encompaſſing our Churches with Church-Yards, and introduced Burials in them, and in Churches.

A. D. 758, he died and was buried in the uppermoſt *North* Croſs Iſle of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, on the Right Hand of the Altar of St. *Stephen*, and was the firſt ever buried there.

This is not the famous St. *Cuthbert*, for he was Biſhop of *Durham*, and lived before him, being Conſecrated by Archbiſhop *Theodore*.

12. *BREGWINE.*

HE came to the See *A. D.* 759; by Birth a *German*, and as *Osborn* ſaith, of Noble Parentage: He travelled here for the ſake of Learning, when he was very young; and they give him a very good Character, both for Piety and Prudence; which is all I can find worth mentioning about him; but if the Reader loves to be entertained with ridiculous Miracles, he may be regaled with ſuch wrought at St. *Bregwin*'s Tomb, in the Place cited in the Margin. (*a*)

Radulfus de Diceto ſaith he had his Pall from Pope *Paul*, but ſate but Three Years.

He died *A. D.* 767, and was buried, as *Cuthbert* was, in his Cathedral, in St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel. But the Monks of St. *Auſtin*'s began now to be very much alarm'd at this, as foreſeeing what a Loſs it would be to their Church and Monaſtery in Time.

(*a*) Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* II. *Page* 75, 76.

13. *LAMBERT, JAINBERT, JAMBERT, LAMBRIGHT,* in the *Saxon Chron. Anbrytite*; and I take this to be the Man that in a Charter of King *Egbert* of *Kent*, in our *Textus Roffenſis*, is written *GENGBERTUS.*

HE was Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*, but by Artifice made the Monks of *Chriſt*'s-Church believe, that he would ſtrongly aſſert all the Liberties of their Church; and in particular that of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* being buried there; and accordingly they Elected him, and he was Conſecrated at *Rome*; where alſo he had his Pall, *A. D.* 764. He came to the See Two Years before, immediately on *Bregwine*'s Death. But he deceived them entirely, and was, by his own Appointment, buried himſelf in the *Chapter-Houſe* of St. *Auſtin*'s; leſt, I ſuppoſe, if he had been buried without in the Church, the *Chriſt*-Church Monks might ſteal his Body. While he was Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s, he went Twice to the Convent of *Chriſt*-Church, to demand the Bodies of *Cuthbert* and *Bregwine*; and the Second Time he came with armed Men, and would fain have forced away Archbiſhop *Bregwine*'s Body; but the Monks of *Chriſt*-Church withſtood him ſo ſtoutly, that he was fain to depart without his Errand. The Monks of St. *Auſtin*'s on this appealed to *Rome*, claiming Preſcription, that all Archbiſhops ought to be buried with them, becauſe the firſt were; though but in *Bregwine*'s Time the Pope had determined this Matter againſt them: And this Cauſe they proſecuted with great Vigor and Expence; at laſt this Compromiſe was thought of, of chuſing *Lambert* for their Archbiſhop; which the *Chriſt*-Church Monks coming into, thoſe of St. *Auſtin*'s gave over their Suit at *Rome*, for they were ſure of their Man, and the *Chriſt*-Church Monks were outwitted.

By theſe, and ſuch like impertinent Squabbles about Matters of Superſtition, Pride, and Profit, the Papal Power became by degrees to become allowed of here; for nothing did ſo effectually do it, as Appeals to *Rome*; which therefore our Princes ſhould have immediately prohibited, and ſeverely puniſhed the Appellants.

But I believe that was not the Reaſon which made King *Offa* ſo hard upon this Archbiſhop, as to ſet up another in Oppoſition to him. Some ſay he provoked the King by Treaſonable Practices; others that *Offa* did it, out of Hatred to *Kent*; others judge it was only to promote the Honour and Intereſt of his own Country: But the moſt likely Reaſon is, that he ſided with *Eadmund*, King of *Kent*, whom *Offa* fought with and vanquiſhed at *Otford*; though ſome ſay it was *Alric* with whom he engaged. But he certainly did ſet up a new Archbiſhop at *Litchfield*, for which he had the Sanction of a Council held at *Chalchith* in *Mercia*, where *Lambert* himſelf was preſent, and forced to give his Conſent. And he got the Pope (*Adrian* I.) *A. D.* 766, to exempt it from the Juriſdiction of *Canterbury*; for if any ſpiteful Thing were to be done, you were ſure to ſucceed in it at *Rome* for your Money; and from that Court he had even a Pall for his new Archbiſhop. The Sees of *Worceſter*, *Cheſter*, *Sidancaſter*, *Hereford*, *Helmham*, and *Dorcheſter*, ſome mention *Dunwich* alſo, were appointed for his Province; ſo that *Canterbury* had now left only the Sees of *London*, *Rocheſter*, *Wincheſter*, and *Shirburne*: And in this State *Litchfeild* continued Thirty One Years, as ſome ſay; and as *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* tells us, in this Space had Three ſucceeding Archbiſhops, *viz. Ealdulf*, and *Humberht*, and *Wigherht*, in whoſe Time the See of *Canterbury* got out of its Eclipſe, and was again reſtored to the uſual Power and Dignity; which was effected by *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, Succeſſor to *Offa*, who fixed *Athelard* in his Metropolitical Station of Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with the Pope's Approbation; which was obtained at *Rome* by the Endeavours of that Archbiſhop: Who carried Letters from *Kenulf* to the Pope, to deſire it. (*a*)

He died *A. D.* 790, and was buried in the *Chapter-Houſe* of St. *Auſtin*'s Abbey by *Canterbury*.

(*a*) *Vid.* W. Malmsbury.

14. *ATHELARD, ETHILHEARD,* in the *Text. Roff. Athelward,* and *Eldred.*

CAME to the See *A. D.* 790, but *Edebred* was not Conſecrated till 793, having been before Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and then Biſhop of *Winton*, from whence he was tranſlated hither. He had his Pall from Pope *Adrian.*

In his Time, by the Friendſhip of King *Kenulf*, and the Authority of Pope *Leo*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* was reſtored again to its Ancient Juriſdiction, Power, and Extent. This had been done by King *Egfrid*, if he had lived, but his very ſhort Reign prevented it.

A. D. 798, he ſummoned a Council to meet at *Beccancelde*, where met Twelve Biſhops, and Twenty Three Abbots, who all Signed the Decrees, which related to the Confirmation and Eſtabliſhment of thoſe Rights and Privileges of the Church, which King *Wightred* had granted to it. (a) And here was produced a Mandate from Pope *Leo* the IIId to *Athelard*, *That no Layman ſhould have any Dominion over the Church.* (b)

A. D. 799, he is ſaid to have gone to *Rome*; but *Langhorn* ſaith he held a Council at *Cliff* by *Rocheſter*, this Year; where it was agreed he ſhould go to *Rome*, and carry Letters from the King, and the Biſhops, about getting *Canterbury* reſtored to its Ancient Dignity.

A. D. 800, he held another Council at *Beccancelde. Vid. Spelman's Council, Vol.* I. *Page* 318, and juſt after this, as I imagine, went to *Rome.*

A. D. 803, he is ſaid to have called a Council at *Cloveſhoe*, at his Return from *Rome*, where King *Kenulf*, and Twelve other Biſhops were preſent: And here it was that the Metropolitical Chair was determined to be reſtored to *Canterbury*, and prohibited to be fix'd any where elſe for ever after.

Angl. Sacr. Vol. I. *Page* 78. There is extant a Profeſſion of Obedience from *Eadulf*, or as *Godwine* calls him *Eanbald*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, to *Athelard*, as Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and it was very lucky for him at that Juncture, when another had been ſet up in Oppoſition to him for Thirty One Years, to find a Man in the See of *York*, of ſo complying a Temper.

A. D. 803, he died, and was buried in his own Cathedral, in the Upper *North* Wing, on the Left Hand of the Altar of St. *Stephen.*

And this Interment here almoſt broke the Hearts of the Monks of St. *Auſtin's.*

About Two Years after *Athelard's* Promotion to *Canterbury*, *Charles* King of the *Franks*, as *R. Hoveden*, and *Simeon* of *Durham*, tell us, ſent over hither a Book which he had received from *Conſtantinople*, containing the Decrees of the Second *Nicene* Council, held under the Empreſs *Irene.* In this *Liber Synodalis*, as they call it, were many Things contained contrary to the Faith received here; and among the reſt, the Injunction of *Image-Worſhip:* Againſt which *Albinus*, as they call him, but indeed *Alcuinus*, a Man of Note and Learning in that Age, wrote an Epiſtle, plainly proving that Practice to be contrary to the Holy Scriptures, and the Uſage of the Primitive Church: This was done in the Name of the *Engliſh* Princes, and Biſhops, and ſent over to the *French* King. From whence it appears, that our *Engliſh* Church had not yet ſwallowed down that abominable Idolatrous Practice of the *Roman* Church.

This *Alcuine* was an *Engliſhman*, but lived moſtly in *France*, whither he was ſent as a ſort of Reſident-Ambaſſador by our Kings; and he had ſo good an Authority over King *Charles*, that he is ſaid to have been his greateſt Encourager in eſtabliſhing the Academy at *Paris.*

(a) Saxon Chron. Spelm. Concil. ad Annum.
(b) Langhorn's Chronicon. *Page* 313.

15. *WILFRID,* in the *Text. Roff. WULFRED.*

A. D. 803. HE was elected, or rather appointed, and conſecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Leo* the IIId, from whom he had his Pall: He was a Monk of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and probably had before been Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of St. *Martin's*; for one of his Name was certainly ſo about this Time.

A. D. 812. He is ſaid to have gone again to *Rome*, and not to have returned back till the next Year.

A. D. 816. He held a Council, where King *Kenulf* was preſent. Vid. *Spelm. Concil. V.* 1. *p.* 327. This was the Third Council of *Chalchith*; where the old were confirmed, and ſome new Canons made for the better Government of the Church.

A. D. 822. He held a Council at *Cloveſhoe*, under King *Kenulf*; where a great Number of Biſhops, Nobles, and Abbots were preſent. *Spel. Conc. V.* 1, 332.

A. D. 829. He died, and was buried in the upper *North* Wing of his Cathedral, near the Altar of St. *Martin.* But Five Years after the burning of the Quire in 1174, his Body was removed into the Nave of the Church, and laid under St. *Elphege's* by the high Altar.

He is ſaid to have allowed the Monks of his Priory to have each of them a proper Cell to himſelf; but provided, that as they lay before all in one common Room, *viz.* the *Dormitory* or *Dorter*; ſo they ſhould ſtill do, and lye in their Cloaths alſo, (as if Naſtineſs were a neceſſary ingredient in Religion,) as well as uſe the common Refectory, or Place of Eating.

But one would think this new Indulgence of their having every one a diſtinct Cabin, did not agree with them, for in his Time all theſe Frouzy Monks died but Five. Vid. *Somn. Cant. p.* 119.

Before his Time alſo, the Archbiſhops governed their Monks without any Prior or Dean, and lived in common with them for about 200 Years. But he now appointed a Dean, as the Subſtitute of the Archbiſhop: And this Government held for about 200 Years more.

It appears by what *Gervas*, *Somner*, *Thorn*, and the *Liber Obitualis* of *Canterbury* have recorded of this Man, that he was very induſtrious in maintaining the Liberties, and in increaſing the Revenues of his Church; to which he was a very conſiderable Benefactor himſelf.

16. *FEOLGILD, FEGELD, FLEOLGILD, THEOLGILD.* In the *Text. Roff.* SWIDRED.

HE came to the See, *A. D.* 830. having been before, as ſome ſay, a Monk of St. *Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*: *Birchington* ſaith, he was Abbot

Abbot and ſate a Year; others, as the *Sax. Chron.* but Three Months: But that Time ſeems too ſhort for the obtaining of his Pall; which they ſay he had from Pope *John*. *See* Rad. de Diceto.

Mr. *Tyrrell* fancies there is a Miſtake in the *Saxon Chronicle* about this Man and *Ceolnoth*: But I think it eaſily reconcileable; by only ſuppoſing that the *Chronicle* calls *Feolgild* Abbot after he was Archbiſhop. For then the Senſe will be; this Year, *viz.* 830, *Ceolnoth* was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* on the Death of *Feolgild*, who had been Abbot of St. *Auſtin*'s.

He died *A. D.* 830. and was buried at the Lower Door of the *South* Croſs Iſle of his Cathedral.

Some ſay one *Sired* ſucceeded him; but that dying before his Conſecration he is not reckoned in the Catalogue of Archbiſhops. And after all, perhaps this *Sired*, is only a Miſtake for *Swithred*; another Name it ſeems of this *Feolgild*.

17. *CEOLNOTH, CELNOD*, and by Corruption *EILNOTH*.

HE came to the See *A. D.* 830. having been, as ſome ſay, Dean of the Priory of *Chriſt-Church*, and went to *Rome* for his Conſecration and Pall, which he received from Pope *Gregory* the VIth. *A. D.* 831.

The Monks being all dead but Five, in his Convent, as I have before obſerved; he was forced to ſupply the Place with ſecular Clerks, who were to be aſſiſtant to thoſe happily ſurviving Five, till ſome more of that precious Order of uſeleſs Lubbers could be got. Which 'tis certain did not come in very faſt: For the *Danes* were invading and moleſting his See almoſt all the Time that he ſate: So that he left Clerks behind him in the Monaſtery, which his Succeſſor ejected. However he himſelf was a good Benefactor to his Church; for the Village of *Chart*, which had been ſomehow alienated from it, perhaps by King *Offa*, he now got reſtored to it.

A. D. 833. A Council was called at *London*, where the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* were both preſent, with many other Biſhops; and here *Withlafius*'s Donations to *Croyland* Abbey were confirmed; and Determinations made to oppoſe the *Danes*: So that this was rather a kind of Parliament. (*a*)

A. D. 838. A Council was held at *Kingſton upon Thames*, by *Ceolnoth*, under King *Egbert* and his Son *Ethelwolf*; where were alſo preſent many Noblemen as well as Biſhops: So that this alſo ſeems to have been a Meeting of the ſame Nature with the former. (*b*)

A. D. 855. A famous Council or Parliament was held at *Winchеſter*; where were preſent Three *Saxon* Kings, both the Archbiſhops, and many Noblemen and Biſhops. (*c*).

He died *A. D.* 870. and was buried in the *North* Croſs Iſle of his Cathedral, behind the Altar: So that he ſate 40 Years Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

He was commonly called *Ceolnoth the Good*, or the *Good Biſhop*.

Speed in his *Hiſtory of* England, and *Camden*, *Pref.* cxxxv. *Tab. N.* 4. have preſerved a fair Silver Coin of this Archbiſhop which was ſtruck in his own Mint at *Canterbury*; for at this Time there were Seven Mints in that City, Four of the King's, Two of the Archbiſhop's, and One of the Abbot's of St. *Auſtin*. And Sir *Andrew Fountain* gives us Two more of him, in his Tables of *Saxon* Coins at the End of *Hicks's Theſaurus*.

On all theſe, this *Engliſh* Mitre or Cap is of a very different Figure from that which is now Painted on our Biſhops Coaches: Whence they take that, I don't know, unleſs from ſome old Pictures of *Aaron*, or the Figments of Heralds.

(*a*) Spelm. *Vol.* I. *Page* 336. (*b*) Ibid. p. 340.
(*c*) Ibid. p. 348.

18. *ETHELRED, ETHERED, ATHELRED*.

HE came to the See *A. D.* 871, having been firſt a Monk of *Chriſt-Church*, and afterwards Abbot of *Malden*, and Biſhop of *Winton*: He went to *Rome* for Conſecration, and had his Pall from Pope *Adrian* II.

He turned all the poor Clerks out of the Monaſtery of *Chriſt-Church*, and filled up the Places with Monks: But the *Danes* continually plagued and perſecuted him and them: For they hated Monks ſo, that they deſtroyed almoſt all their Houſes in *England*: So that that idle Order ceaſed all over the Kingdom, for about 90 Years Space: And in the *Northern* Parts, according to Biſhop *Godwin*, there was neither Monk nor Nun for 200 Years; or not till the Middle of the Reign of King *William* the Iſt. All Churches and Religious Offices being ſerved by married Prieſts: And the Monaſteries were filled with them.

A. D. 888. He died, and was buried in the Under Croft of his Cathedral, under the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, and by the Altar of St. *Auſtin*.

19. *PLEGMUND, PLETMOND*.

AFter *Ethelred*'s Death the See was vacant about a Year, as ſome ſay, perhaps more, and then was elected, ſaith the *Sax. Chron.* by God and all his Saints, this *Plegmund*, A. D. 890.

He was born in *Mercia*; and firſt was a Hermit near *Cheſter*; the Place of his Retirement being called from him *Plegmandeſham*; from whence he was fetched out to be one of the Inſtructors and Counſellors of King *Alfred*, being very eminent for his Learning and other good Qualifications.

He went to *Rome* about a Year after, and was conſecrated by Pope *Formoſus*, who ordered him to fill up the Biſhopricks which the *Daniſh* Wars had made vacant: And accordingly at his Return, he ordained Seven new Biſhops at *Canterbury* in one Day, *A. D.* 905. In order to the filling up of theſe vacant Sees, the King (*Edward* the Elder) cauſed *Plegmund* to ſummon a Council; which was accordingly held *A. D.* 904 (*d*). For it ſeems the Pope deeming it to

(*d*) *According to* W. Malmsbury, *and others*; *but* Wharton *thinks all this Story to be a Fiction in his* Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 210. *but at* Page 554, 555. *he comes into it with this Solution*; *that Three new Sees were erected in* Weſt Sax. *and Four vacant Biſhopricks filled up, which makes the Seven that* Malmsbury *and* Florilegus *talk of. This Council was a kind of Parliament, where Laymen as well as Eccleſiaſticks, were preſent. See* Tyrrell's *Preface to his Hiſt.* Page xc, xci, &c. *and* Book V. Page 214.

be

be the King's Fault, that it was not done before, had iſſued out a Sentence of Excommunication againſt him. But *Atheline*, Biſhop of *Winton*, or as ſome write *Plegmund* himſelf, carrying a large Sum of Money to *Rome*, ſoon got it off, and ſet the King ſo right and well with Pope *Marianus*, that he granted an Immunity to the *Saxon* School at *Rome*; and ſent the King ſeveral Preſents, very valuable in thoſe Days; one of the chiefeſt of which was a Piece of the Croſs.

They tell you alſo, that when this good Archbiſhop was at *Rome*, he paid a great Sum of Money for the Relicks of St. *Blaſius*; which he gave to his Church, as a moſt valuable Preſent. And no doubt they had great and miraculous Virtues, or elſe they had never been ſold! But perhaps though their Efficacy was worn out at *Rome*, it would do very well again in a freſh Place.

He died in great Honour and Veneration from the whole Church, for his Learning and Goodneſs *A. D.* 915. ſome ſay 923, and was buried in the *South* Porch of the upper *South* Croſs Iſle of his Cathedral, by the Altar of St. *Gregory*.

There is a Coin of his among the *Nummi Saxonici* in *Camden*'s Pref. p. CXXXV. *Tab.* 5. *N.* 3. and Two others in the 9th Table of Sir *Andrew Fountain*'s, at the End of Dr. *Hicks*'s *Theſaurus*.

As he was Tutor or Inſtructor to *Alfred* before he was King, and his principal Adviſer afterwards; ſo he crowned King *Edward* his Son.

Some write that he got a new Confirmation (*a*) of the Rights and Privileges of his See from Pope *Formoſus*, and a Subjection of *all* the Biſhops of *England* to him.

(*a*) Rad. de Diceto.

20. *ATHELMUS, ATHELINUS, ADELMUS.*

HE came to the See *A. D.* 915. ſome ſay 923, having been firſt a Monk in, and then Abbot of *Glaſſenbury*: After this he was made Biſhop of *Wells*, and the firſt in that See.

He crowned King *Athelſtan*; and laid the firſt Foundation of the famous Abbey of *Malmſbury*, as *W.* of *Malmsbury* ſaith; though *Godwine* thinks it to be more ancient.

He died *A. D.* 927 or 928, as ſome ſay; others give a very different Date; (but I don't aim at Accuracy here) and was buried in his own Cathedral in the *Northern* Croſs Iſle behind the Altar.

The Dates both of the Admiſſions, Times of Sitting, and Deaths of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* in theſe dark Times are ſo uncertain, that there is no ſuch Thing as true Chronology to be found: And the accurate Purſuit of that is not agreeable to my Deſign; which is chiefly to give Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of theſe Archbiſhops, and eſpecially in ſuch Parts of them as relate to publick Affairs.

21. *WULFELMUS, WLFELM, WILFELM, WOLSINE.*

HE came to the See, *A. D.* 925. as his Predeceſſor, ſo he had been firſt Biſhop of *Wells*. He receiv'd his Pall from Pope *John*. He was Lord Chancellor, and the firſt Archbiſhop that ever was ſo: And he ſtands firſt in the Catalogue of Chancellors in *Spelman*'s Gloſſary, by the Name of *Wolſinus*.

So that for the Honour of this See it may be ſaid, *That the Firſt Chanceller of* England *was an Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

A. D. 928. A Council was held by Order of King *Æthelſtan*, in which this Archbiſhop preſided; and it was a kind of Parliament, where many of the Nobility were preſent as well as Biſhops. Here many Laws and Decrees were made; of which you may find an Account in *Spelm. Concil. V.* 1. *p.* 396. And in *Lambard*'s Archaionomia.

A. D. 934. Another great Council or Parliament was held under the Authority of King *Edmund*, where *Wulfelme* alſo preſided; and here was a great Appearance of the Nobles and Biſhops, *&c.* and many Laws and Statutes were enacted. *Spelm. V.* 1. *p.* 419. *Lambard's Arch. p.* 57.

He died *A. D.* 941, and was buried in the *North* Croſs Iſle of his Cathedral Church, before the Altar.

22. *ODO, SEGODUS, SEVERUS,*

WAS born of Noble but *Daniſh* and Pagan Parents, who diſinherited him becauſe he would turn Chriſtian. On this he got into the Service of one *Athelm*, a Nobleman in the *Engliſh* Court, who ſent him to the Schools, and got him baptized and ordained, and carried him with him to *Rome*. Some write that after this, he ſerved King *Edward* in his Wars; but others ſay it was before he took Orders.

He was at firſt only a Secular Prieſt, and as ſuch was made Biſhop of *Sbirborne*; but on his Election for *Canterbury*, A. D. 941. he could not obtain his Pall, till he entred into the State of Monkery: But after he received the Qualifiſying Habit from the Abbot of *Fleury* in *France*, he obtained his Pall, and all was well. *Osborn*, in his Life, ſaith, he himſelf refuſed the Primacy, becauſe he was no Monk; alledging, that all Archbiſhops before him had been ſuch: But *Godwine* ſaith he was miſtaken in that; *Nothelm* and Two or Three others before him, having been only Secular Prieſts. Thus early did the Church of *Rome* fall into the Policy of confining the great Eccleſiaſtick Preferments to ſuch Prieſts as were under a Vow of Cœlibacy: For by this Means they became in a great Meaſure independant upon the State; where they could have no ſuch ſacred Pledges as Wives and Children to engage them againſt enſlaving it to a Foreign and Arbitrary Juriſdiction: and our Kings were ſo blind and bigotted as not to foreſee the Miſchief that muſt enſue both to themſelves and their Subjects from thence.

Some ſay that he had good Military Talents; for he was thrice in the Field after he was a Biſhop, and did good Service there to his Prince: But *Osborn*, in his Life, ſays, it was by his Prayers only. Some make him to have been Biſhop of *Wiltſhire*; whoſe See was placed at *Ramsbury*: And others have given him *Winchester*. (*a*)

A. D. 944. He is ſaid to have held a Council and made many Canons and Decrees.

(*a*) Stephen Birchington.

A. D. 948. A Council was held at *London* under King *Edred*, where *Odo*, and the Archbiſhop of *York* were both preſent. (*b*)

He is ſaid alſo to have excommunicated King *Edwi*, a great Hater of Monkery, and to have produced a Divorce between him and his Kinſwoman, and beloved Wife, (or Concubine, as ſome will call her) *Algiva* or *Athelgiva*: And his *Power*, it ſeems, being as great as his *Severity* (*c*) he cauſed her to be dragg'd out of the Court by armed Men, contrary to the King's Command; uſing her indeed with Barbarity, and burning her with red hot Irons to deſtroy the great Beauty which had ſo captivated the King; nay, cutting her Hamſtrings, and then baniſhing her into *Ireland*. Though ſome ſay he hamſtring'd her when ſhe came back, and as ſhe was going to the King.

The poor King being thus at the Mercy of an inſolent Prelate, lived Two Years excommunicated, and then was depoſed, and died excommunicated.

Other of our Hiſtorians give a better and juſter Character of this King: But *Malmsbury* the Monk, who tells this Story of him, could never forgive him for turning the Monks out of *Malmsbury* Monaſtery, and making it, as he calls it, *a Stable of Secular Clerks*: And baniſhing *Dunſtan*, the great Patron of Monkery out of *England*.

And ſo partial are the Monkiſh Writers, that they never mention any Thing of *Edgar*'s Lewdneſs, becauſe he was a Friend to their Order, though he was notoriouſly vicious that Way. And *Edwi*'s Expulſion from the Throne was all right, as long as he was an Enemy to the Monks, *for then they were the Church*.

Osborn ſaith, there were ſome wicked Clerks in *Odo*'s Time, who aſſerted that Chriſt's real Body and Blood, was not in the conſecrated Wafer; but that *Odo* convinced them, by ſhewing them one that ſhed Drops of Blood: Which Miracle he had obtained of God by his Prayers, and a great deal of ſuch Stuff you may find in that Author. *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* 2. *p.* 78, &c.

A. D. 957. A Council was held at *Branford* in *Middleſex*, under King *Edgar*, where King *Edwi*'s Decrees were aboliſhed; *Dunſtan* order'd to be called out of Baniſhment: And many Things done for the Benefit of the Church.

A. D. 958, or thereabouts, he died, and was buried in his Cathedral, in a Chapel at the *Eaſt* End of the Church, behind the Altar.

But Five Years after, this Quire being burnt down in *A. D.* 1174. the Monks moved his Corps, and placed it under *Dunſtan*'s in the Nave of the Church by the high Altar.

He was a good Benefactor to *Canterbury* Cathedral; for *Osborn*, in his Life, ſaith, he took down the Roof and rebuilt it.

Bede ſaith, that *Odo* wrote ſeveral Books, both in Verſe and Proſe.

After him there were two other Archbiſhops before *Dunſtan*, *Elfſius* or *Elfſinus*, alias *Gliſo*, who died of Cold in the *Alps*, as he was going to *Rome* for his Pall: He was before Biſhop of *Winton*; and as they tell you, ſuch a Hater of *Odo*, that after his Election, he kicked his Tomb, and inſulted him: And they make his ſudden Death on the *Alps* a Judgment on him, for this Rudeneſs and Indignity to *Odo*. But all this is, becauſe he was preferred by King *Edwi*. As was indeed alſo,

One *Brightbelmus*, who was Biſhop of *Wells*; a *too good Man*, ſaith *Osborn*; but he was judged not to have Spirit enough, and ſo King *Edgar* was perſuaded by the Monks to reject him: And no doubt by the Artifices of *Dunſtan*. I hope this *Brightbelm* was the only Man that ever was *too good* to be made an Archbiſhop.

(*b*) Spelm. Conc. *Vol.* I. *Page* 428. Ingulf. P. M. 497.

(*c*) MSS. *Life of* Dunſtan *in the* Cotton Libr. Cleopatra, Book XIII.

23. *DUNSTAN.*

THis Man, they ſay, was born in *Somerſetſhire*, and of Noble Parentage, being a remote Kinſman of King *Athelſtan*'s, and well educated in the Mechanick Arts; (*Lambard* calls him the Famous Jugler:) For he was excellent at all Kinds of Smithery, Joinery, and Turners Work; a good Muſitian, and an eminent Graver and Painter. In Dr. *Hicks's Theſaurus*, p. 44. is a Picture of Jeſus Chriſt, with *Dunſtan* at his Feet worſhipping him, drawn by the Hand of *Dunſtan* himſelf, where the Out-Line is bold and good (*a*): And perhaps *Shading* of Pictures was not then come into uſe. He is ſaid alſo to have written very fairly; and to have had likewiſe a good Share of Learning in the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

He came to Court in King *Athelſtan*'s Time; but after ſome Time was accuſed for a Magician (in thoſe ignorant Times) and baniſhed from thence (*b*). On which he retired to his Kinſman *Elphege* Biſhop of *Winton*, who ſent him to *Glaſſenbury*, (the Place of his Birth) where he was firſt a Monk, and afterwards Abbot, and the firſt Abbot of a Convent of Monks in *England*; at leaſt of the *Benedictine* Order. In King *Edmond*'s Time he was permitted to come to Court again; but in a little while his old Crimes of Magick and Wantonneſs, (for it ſeems he was Magician enough to charm the Ladies) being alledged againſt him, he was baniſhed a ſecond Time.

But when King *Edred* came to the Crown, he grew into great Favour, being made Treaſurer and Chancellor to that Prince: But on *Edwi*'s obtaining the Kingdom, who ſoon found that all the Wealth of the Kingdom almoſt, by *Dunſtan*'s means, was creeping into Monaſteries; that little of it was employed as it ought to have been, to ſecure the Nation againſt the Invaſions and Incurſions of the *Danes*; he ſoon and wiſely left off beſtowing it in that Superſtitious Way; and recalled alſo ſeveral Grants which his Predeceſſors had made to the Religious Houſes: And on the Monks refuſal to part with their Lands, he uſed them with Severity. And *Dunſtan* coming into Diſgrace at Court on this Account, and into the Prince's Hatred, (perhaps alſo for being too great a Magician among ſome Court Ladies, as well as for reproving the King for his Love of Queen *Athelgiva*) he was a third Time baniſhed the Court, and expelled the Kingdom. On which he went into *Flanders*, A. D. 955, and there probably promoted the Rebellion againſt his Sovereign; which *Osborn* ſaith, was raiſed by the Spirit of Chriſt.

And now the Monks being removed out of the Two Monaſteries, ſecular Prieſts or Clerks were placed in their Rooms: So that *Gervas* ſaith in his Time (and I ſuppoſe he means in the *South* of *England*) ſcarce any one had ſeen an *Abbot*, and many not ſo much as heard of a

(*a*) MS. In Cott. Libr. Fauſtin. Book XIII. in Bodl. NE. D. II. 19.

(*b*) Osborn de Vita *St.* Dunſtanis, in Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* II. *Page* 95.

Convent of Monks. For indeed before *Dunſtan*'s pretended Reformation of them, the Monaſteries of *England* were much like our Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, where Secular Prieſts lived with their Wives and Families, like our Deans and Prebendaries, and were governed by none of the Monaſtick Rules. See *Gervaſius, Capgrove*, &c. *In Angl. Sacr. Vol.* 2. *p.* 92. cited by *Wharton.*

Reyner will have the *Benedictine* Order of Monks to have been introduced here by *Auſtin*: But *Bede*, who gives a pretty accurate Account of the State of our Religion here till the Year 731, makes no manner of Mention of the Rule of St. *Bennet*. And at the firſt Regulation of the Religious here, in Archbiſhop *Cuthbert*'s Time, *A. D.* 747, in the great Synod of *Cloveſhoe*, there is nothing ſaid of it at all. And by what appears, one may conclude, that our *Canterbury* Monks, (as in a large Senſe they were called) were governed by Rules and Laws made among themſelves, and preſcribed by the Archbiſhop; and this Method ſeems to have held till the *Daniſh* Invaſions here.

Before the Time therefore of this Regulation of *Dunſtan*, the Father and great Patron of Monkery, all our Monaſteries were ſtocked with *ſecular Prieſts*, or Clerks; who were often married Men. So that, ſtrictly ſpeaking, there were no Monks here till *Dunſtan*'s Time.

And it appears from *Bede, Lib.* V. *Page* 3. That an Abbeſs had a Daughter, which was a Nun in the Houſe with her; ſo that 'tis not unlikely, that even the She Devotees were married in thoſe Days. And it ſeems not to have been unuſual in the *Saxon* Times, for Monks and Nuns to live together in the ſame Houſe, and to have the Supreme Governor an Abbeſs; as perhaps was the Caſe at *Whitby, Repingdon, Coldingham*, &c. and ſo great Repute had theſe Female Governors in thoſe Days, that we find no leſs than Five Signing the Orders of a Council held at *Bapchild* in this County, as I have before obſerved.

The Two firſt Monaſteries brought to be regulated according to the Order of St. *Benedict*, were *Glaſtenbury*, and *Abendon*: And though the Monkiſh Writers make a horrible Clamour againſt King *Edwi*, for expelling Monks out of all their Monaſteries, and making them Stables for Clerks; yet beſides theſe Two which *Dunſtan* had reformed, as they call it, there was no other Religious Houſe in *England*, that had any Monks in it at this Time.

I know what Teſtimonials *Reyner* produces of the Opinions of our Learned Men, about a more Ancient Uſe of the Rule of St. *Bennet* here, than what I give; but I queſtion very much whether it can be proved or not: The Reader, in a Matter of *ſo much* Obſcurity, and ſo *little Moment*, may judge as he pleaſes.

But aſſoon as King *Edgar* had got the Crown, *Dunſtan* was recalled Home, and made Biſhop, firſt of *Worceſter*, in a great Council held at *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*, A. D. 960. and afterwards Biſhop of *London*. Both which Sees this Man who had made a Vow of Poverty, held together: And he alſo entirely govern'd the See of *Rocheſter*, ſays *Eadmer* and *Osborn*; ſo that the Biſhop of that Name was only a Cypher. And he, and Two more, *viz. Ethelwald* Biſhop of *Winton*, and *Oſwald* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, entirely governed the King and Kingdom. All married Prieſts were ejected and proſecuted, and the Monaſteries increaſed and enriched.

A. D. 960. *Dunſtan* was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, and went to *Rome* for his Pall. And if you will believe the Monks, much a-do there was to make him take it: But *Dunſtan* was never ſo ſqueamiſh about taking Preferments. And now out went all the poor Seculars again, and the Monks were every where eſtabliſhed in their Room: And he rebuilt and repaired their Monaſteries. As that of *Weſtminſter*, and St. *Auſtin*'s in *Canterbury*; both which had been ſpoiled by the *Danes.*

A. D. 965. in a Council held at *Wincheſter*, by *Dunſtan*'s Power with King *Edgar*, a new Regulation of Monkery was made; and foreign Monks were ſent for over from *Fleury* and *Corbie* in *France*, to inſtruct *our own* in the Rule of St. *Bennet*: So that now probably the Conſtitution was partly that of the Order of the *Benedictines*, and partly compoſed of the old Cuſtoms of *Engliſh* Religious or *Devotees*, in uſe here before.

Though many Learned Men think the *Benedictine* Order was here before.

Dunſtan was ſo artful a Man, that he knew how to turn every Thing to the Advantage of the Eccleſiaſticks; and therefore he made uſe of the vicious Inclinations of King *Edgar* to raiſe their Power, as he had taken Advantage of the amorous Diſpoſition of King *Edwi* to ruin him: For he perſuaded *Edgar* to make Laws for the Compenſation of Sins: And no doubt got it believ'd, that the very beſt Amends a King or a Prince could make, was to found a Monaſtery, and to eſtabliſh Monkery.

A. D. 969. A Council was held at *London* where *Dunſtan*, and almoſt all the Biſhops in *England* were preſent. *Spelm. Conc. Vol.* 1. *p.* 479. Now Orders were given for the Expulſion of married Prieſts.

A. D. 970. Another was held at *London*. *Ibid.* 484.

A. D. 975, a Council was held at *Wincheſter*, where *Dunſtan* preſided. *Ibid.* 490.

A. D. 977. Another was held at *Kirtlington*, ſome ſay at *Wincheſter*, under King *Edward the Confeſſor*, Ibid. 493. Here the grand Debate ſtill continued; which was about introducing and eſtabliſhing Monkery, and ejecting all the Secular Prieſts: Who were ſo unlucky as to have a Crucifix, that ſtood in the Room, to declare againſt them; if you will believe the Monkiſh Writers. (*a*)

A. D. 978. Another was held by *Dunſtan* at *Caln* in *Wiltſhire*, where the ſame Debate was revived; and many Reproaches caſt on *Dunſtan* for his Zeal for Monkery: But at laſt the Room tumbled down, and all preſent were hurt but *Dunſtan*, who eſcaped upon a Beam: And this Miracle, they ſay, obtained Quiet for *Dunſtan*, and all his Monks ever after. (*b*)

And this Year it was, that this Holy Man's Skill at Propheſy, as well as Wonder-working, began to ſhew it ſelf: For *Etheldred* was crowned King by him and *Oſwald*; whom *Dunſtan* obſerving to have piſſed in the Water of the Font, when he was baptized, ſwore, *By God and St. Mary*, that the Boy would prove a Lazy Fellow: And now, as he crowned him againſt his Inclination, ſo he propheſied that in his Time, ſuch Miſeries ſhould come upon *England* as never fell before; and that the Sin of his Mother, and of thoſe Evil Counſellors who adviſed him to obtain the Kingdom by the Death of his Brother, ſhould not be expiated but by great Slaughter of his People. Will. *of* Malmsbury.

But 'tis pity his Knowledge of *paſt Things* was not as perfect as that of *future*; for then he might have known that the King neither deſired, contrived, nor ſo much as knew of his Brother's Death. But Prophecy is eaſier, it ſeems, attained by Monks than Hiſtory. The only way to

(*a*) Th. Rudborne in Angl. Sacr. Vol. 1. p. 219.
(*b*) Florentius, Th. Rudborne, Th. Elienſ.

ſave

ſave *Dunſtan* in this Caſe, is to lay the Blame on the ignorant Monks that writ his Life; and to *that* alſo, we muſt impute, I hope, the *Inſolence*, not to ſay *Blaſphemy*, of this famous Saint, when he ſnubs the Devils that were carrying away King *Edwi*'s Soul; for *Osborn* makes him put himſelf on a Level with Jeſus Chriſt. *Vid. Angl. Sacr. Vol.* II. *Page* 108.

When he Crown'd *Ethelred*, he Adminiſtred to him a Coronation Oath; which ſhews that Cuſtom to have been at leaſt thus Ancient.

He died *A. D.* 988, after having ſeen Seven Kings of *England*, ſaith *Birchington*, and was buried in his Cathedral, at the *Weſt* End of the *Undercroft*, and according as he had appointed, very deep in the Ground, with a Pyramidal Monument over him. But after the Fire which happened *A. D.* 1174, (of which before in the Account of *Canterbury* Church) the Monks removed his Body into the *Nave*, by the Altar of the great Croſs. And yet *Heylin* in his Life of *Laud*, *Page* 206, ſaith he was buried in a Chapel in St. *Paul*'s Church at *London*, which Chapel was Dedicated to him.

Bale ſaith, he wrote ſeveral Books; but I know of none that are preſerved, but that called *Concordia Regularum*, containing Twelve Chapters; which you will find in the *Appendix* to *Reyner*'s Book of the *Benedictine* Order, *Page* 77.

Dr. *Hicks*, in *Diſſert. Epiſtol. Page* 60. in his Obſervations on the Will of one *Elpbege*, ſhews that *Dunſtan* actually did *call* the *County Court*, and order a Day for their Meeting; and he thinks all *Biſhops* in thoſe Days had the like Power within their own Diſtricts; but Quere? And that among the *Hatton* Manuſcripts, there is a Book of Canons called *Codex St. Dunſtani*, which he thinks was the Book which *Dunſtan* brought into Court in this Trial, as the Sheriff uſed to bring his *Dom-Boc*, in Civil Cauſes. He obſerves alſo, that One Thouſand Men were ready to Swear, that what *Dunſtan* atteſted was true.

As to the ridiculous Story of his taking the Devil by the Noſe with a red-hot pair of Tongues, when he came to viſit *Dunſtan* working at his Forge, and of his breaking his Paſtoral Staff about the rough hard Head of *Satan*, when he appeared to him, to fright him another Time, in the Form of a Bear; you may find them in *Osborn*'s Life of him, *Malmsbury*, and ſome others, if you delight in ſuch Stuff.

His Relicks were in ſuch great Eſteem, that the Monks of *Glaſtenbury* pretended that they had them, and that they were tranſlated thither from *Canterbury*; and accordingly they built a Shrine for him, and drew away the *Canterbury* Trade to their new Shop. On this, in *Warham*'s Time, they reſolved to open his Tomb at *Canterbury*, and to get ſufficient Witneſſes to the Atteſtation of his Body's being really there; but they would not venture to do it before any Laymen, Five Monks only compoſing the Jury; ſo that what they found, *they only* knew, perhaps nothing at all. However, on this Archbiſhop *Warham* wrote again and again to the *Glaſtenbury* Monks, to leave off all Pretence to his Relicks; but it was with great Difficulty that they were brought to ſhut up a Shop of ſo good Trade and Cuſtom as this had been.

24. *ETHELGAR, ÆTHELGAR*, in the *Textus Roſſenſis Agelgar*. *Brompton* calls him *Stilgar*: *Radborne* ſaith his Name was *Ethelgar*, or *Algar*.

HE came to the See *A. D.* 988, having firſt been a Monk of *Glaſſenbury*, then Abbot of *Wincheſter*, and Biſhop of *Selſey* in *Suſſex*: But now *Chicheſter* is the Place of that Biſhop's See. He ſate but a Year and Three Months in the See of *Canterbury*. He went to *Rome*, and had his Pall from Pope *John*.

He died *A. D.* 989, and was buried in his Cathedral Church, in the *South* Wing of the Upper Croſs Iſle, by the Altar of St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*. And this is all I can find of this Archbiſhop.

25. *SIRICIUS*. In the *Textus Roſſenſis Sigericus*.

HE came to the Chair *A. D.* 989, having been firſt a Monk in *Glaſſenbury*, and afterwards made Abbot of St. *Auſtins* in *Canterbury* by *Dunſtan*, and after that Biſhop of *Salisbury*.

I think there is little Remains of him in our Hiſtories, but the cowardly ill Advice he gave King *Ethelred*, which was to bribe the *Danes* from over-running the Country, by the Sum of Ten Thouſand Pounds, and to Influence them to quit the Coaſts. Which only quieted thoſe Ravenous Pirates for about a Year; after which Time they came again, and were as outragious as ever; for finding once that large Sums of Money were to be obtained this way, during the Reign of a weak and ill adviſed Prince, they inſulted us with the greater Rage and Fury.

He died *A. D.* 994, and was buried in the *Undercroft* of his Cathedral, by the Altar of St. *Paulinus*, under the *South* Wing of the uppermoſt Croſs Iſle.

Malmsbury, and ſome few others, place *Elfric*, or *Alfric*, the next ſucceeding Archbiſhop before this *Siricius*. But Mr. *Wharton*, *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 103, hath made the contrary appear, and eſtabliſhed the Order I here place them in: Which is alſo confirmed by our *Textus Roſſenſis*.

26. *ELFRICK, ÆLFRICK, ALURICUS, GODFRICUS*.

HE came to the See *A. D.* 994, or 995, having been formerly a Monk in the Convent of *Glaſſenbury*, after Abbot of that of *Abington*, (*a*) and then Biſhop of *Sarum*, (not *Wincheſter*, as Mr. *Tyrrel* miſtakes it.)

He was Elected Archbiſhop *A. D.* 994, in a Synod held at *Ambresbury*, (the *Pagus Ambri* of *Mat. Weſtminſter*) by King *Ethelred*, and all his Wiſe Men, ſay the *Saxon Annals*.

(*a*) Wharton *denies him to have been Abbot of* Abington, *and ſaith he was only a Monk there. And* John Capgrave *ſaith he was Abbot of St.* Albans; *which* Eadmerus *in the Life of* Oſwald *confirms.*

A. D. 997, he went to *Rome* to receive his Pall; which perhaps he omitted ſo long to do, becauſe being made Archbiſhop by the Conſent of the King, and the Parliament, he had the leſs need of a Foreign Confirmation.

'Tis in ſome Meaſure uncertain, whether this Man, or one that was Archbiſhop of *York*, be that *Elfric*, or *Ælfric*, who was the famous *Grammarian*, the Author of Part of the *Saxon* Chronicle, *&c.* and who publiſhed the Two *Gloſſaries* on the *Saxon* Tongue: One of which *Francis Junius* tranſcribed from a Manuſcript of Sir *Peter Paul Ruben*, (which was a Perſon of good Learning, as well as an excellent Painter) and communicated it to our Mr. *Somner*, who publiſhed it with a *Latin* Grammar in *Saxon*, at the End of his *Saxon* Dictionary. The other is in *Latin* and *Saxon*, and was written as a Comment on his Grammar, and is extant at the End of thoſe Copies of the Grammar which are now in the *Cotton Library*, and in that of St. *John*'s in *Oxford*: And this Latter ſeems to be the ſame with the Dictionary *Latin* and *Saxon*, which Dr. *Cave*, in his *Hiſtoria Literariâ*, *(a)* numbers amongſt the Manuſcripts of our *Elfrick*. And that Learned Hiſtorian, from a Manuſcript of Biſhop *Uſher*'s, ſeems to me to have reconciled the Difficulties, and to have made it plain that our Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was the ſame Perſon with *Elfrick* the *Grammarian*. But Mr. *Wharton*, in his *Angl. Sacr.* hath a Diſſertation *de Duobus Elfricii*, in which he thinks he hath proved the contrary; and that the *Grammarian* was *Elfrick*, Archbiſhop of *York*, *Vol.* I. *Page* 125.

I ſhall not enter into the Diſpute; but I am not convinced my ſelf by Mr. *Wharton*'s Reaſons, and therefore ſhall take the *Grammarian* and our *Elfrick*, to be the ſame, as the Generality of our Learned Men do.

A. D. 1005, he is ſaid by ſome to have got an Authority from the Pope, and the King, to Eſtabliſh Monks again in the Monaſtery of *Chriſt-Church*, to expel the Seculars, to which he was a great Enemy; which he is ſaid to have effected. But how theſe Seculars could get in again there, after having been turn'd out by *Dunſtan*, as one would think they muſt have *all* been by ſuch a mortal Hater of Clerks, and ſuch a Friend to Monks as he was, I can't account for: And yet Mr. *Wharton* ſeems to think this piece of Hiſtory right: But I rather think that Archbiſhop *Elfrick*'s was no other than a *farther Reform* of the Monks there. For 'tis certainly true, that in his Time Canons were made, enjoining the Prieſts on *Sundays* and *Holy-days* to teach People the true Senſe of the Goſpel, *&c.* *(b)*

And here 'tis worth obſerving, that ſo far was the *Engliſh* Church now from coming into that nonſenſical Corruption practiſed by the Papiſts, of uſing Prayers in an unknown Tongue; that it was Enacted by ſevere Laws, that the Prieſts ſhould teach the People the *Lord*'s-*Prayer*, *Creed*, *Ten Commandments*, &c. in the Vulgar Tongue; and ſuch as refuſed to learn, were prohibited the Communion, and even Chriſtian Burial, if they did not learn them in *Engliſh* before they died.

And indeed by the Writings of this Archbiſhop, as well as others his Contemporaries, an *Engliſh Roman-Catholick*, that asks his Proteſtant Neighbour the ſilly Queſtion *where his Religion was before* Luther? may eaſily ſatisfy himſelf, that the Religion of theſe Times, corrupt as it was, yet was by no Means ſo bad as modern Popery. For *Elfrick* preſſes the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and appeals to *them* as the *Rule of Faith and Manners*, and anſwers the Objections that ſome had brought againſt their being tranſlated into the vulgar Tongue. And he was certainly a Man of good Life and Piety, as well as Learning; took great Pains in compoſing *Homilies*, or *Sermons*, to inſtruct the People in the Principles of Chriſtianity; and he himſelf Tranſlated ſeveral Parts of the Holy Scriptures into the *Saxon* or *Engliſh* Tongue. The *Penteteuch*, *Joſhua* and *Judges*, of his Verſion, being ſtill extant in the *Bodleian* Library in Manuſcript.

He wrote alſo ſeveral Tracts which have been publiſhed; as,

Tractatus de Veteri ac Novo Teſtamento.

Homilia Paſchalis de Corpore & Sanguine D. N. J. Chriſti. In which are many good Arguments againſt that Popiſh Monſter, the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation, which was then beginning to creep into the Church.

And he ſhews very well, what the Senſe of the *Engliſh* Church was then, about what hath been ſince called, by ſome, the *real Preſence* of Chriſt in the *Euchariſt*: For he ſaith his Body is only there Spiritually and Figuratively, *&c.* That is *not at all, as a Body*; but only by the Efficacy of his Spiritual Power, to render the Sacrament effectual, and be able to anſwer the Purpoſes for which it was deſigned.

And the Learned Dr. *Hicks*, in his *Saxon* and *Mæſogothic* Grammar, *Page* 63, of his *Theſaurus*, when he explains the Uſe of the *Saxon* Prepoſition *For*; cites the *Saxon Rubricks*, as repreſenting our Saviour delivering the Bread and Wine to his Diſciples, for his *Sylfes Lichaman*, and for his *agen Blod*.

That is, as that Prepoſition ſignifies, not *as*, but *for*, or *inſtead* of his own Body and Blood. And this way of Explication he proves to be uſed deſignedly, and ſeveral times in our Old *Engliſh* Manuſcript *Rubricks*. So much eaſier is it to come at Truth, by good natural Senſe, then by learned Sophiſtry.

This was Printed in *Latin* and *Saxon* at *London*, *A. D.* 1566, by *John Day*, with a Preface of Archbiſhop *Parker*'s concerning the Author, and his Writings.

Epiſtolæ duæ ad Wulfinos Eboraci & Shireburniæ Epiſcopos, Publiſhed at *London*. By *William Liſle*, 1623, and 1638, *Octavo*. As they had been before by *Fox*. *Acts* and *Monuments*, *Vol.* II. 1538.

Liber Pœnitentialis: Epiſtola de Canonibus.

And in the *Benet* Library in *Cambridge*, in the *Cottonian*, in the *Bodleian*, and *Lumley* Libraries, are ſeveral Manuſcript Pieces of this Learned and Eminent Prelate.

He died *A. D.* 1005, and was buried firſt at *Abingdon*, but afterwards his Body was removed by King *Cnute* into the Porch of the Upper *South* Croſs Iſle of *Canterbury* Church, and depoſited by the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*.

Wharton cites the *Latin-Saxon Annals*, aſſerting of this Archbiſhop; *Quod vir fuit prudens valde, ita ut in illo tempore nullus Sapientior haberetur in Angliâ.* Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 796.

The following laſt Will and Teſtament of this great Man being happily preſerved in *Saxon*, I judge will be a very agreeable Piece of Curioſity to the Reader.

Vid. Hickſii Diſſertatio Epiſtol. in Theſauro, *Page* 62.

(*a*) Cave's Hiſt. Liter. *Vol.* I. *Page* 588.
(*b*) Lambard. Canon Elfrici 23.

The

The Laſt Will and Teſtament of Elfric, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *in* Saxon, *and Modern* Engliſh. *From a Manuſcript in the* Cotton *Library.* Claud. B. 6.

HER ſutelath hu Alfric Arcebiſceop his
Here is ſhewn how Elfric *the Archbiſhop his*
cwide gedihte. That is, æreſt him to Saul-
Will made. That is, firſt for the good of his Soul,
Sceat (*a*) He becwæth into Xpes Cyrcan the
he bequeaths to Chriſt-Church *the*
Land æt Wyllan, & æt Burnan, & Riſen-
Land at Willan, *and at* Bourne, *and* Riſing-
beorgas. And he becwath his Laford his beſt
burgh. *And he bequeatheth to his Lord his beſt*
Scip (*b*), and tha ſegel gereda tharto; & LX
Ship, with its Sails and Rigging; and 60
Healma, and LX Beornema. And he wilnode
Helmets, and 60 *Breaſt-Plates. And he deſires*
gif hit his Lafordes will a wære, that he gef
if it be his Lords Pleaſure, that he may
reſtnode into Sce Albane that Land æt Cyngès-
give to St. Alban's *that Land at* Kings-
byrig: And fenge Sylf with tham eft to Ea-
bury: *And take to himſelf again that at* E-
dulfingtune. And he becwæth that Land æt
dulfington. *And he bequeaths that Land at*
Dumælrun into Abbandune. And Ælfnode
Dumelton *to* Abington. *And to Elfnode*
Sith-than. tharof III Hida his Dæg; and ſuththan to
there he gives 3 Hides for his Life; and then with
than otharan to Abbandune: And X Oxan
the other to Abington: *And* 10 *Oxen*
and II Men he him becwæth. And ſilgan hi
and 2 Men he to him alſo bequeaths.
him laford ſcype the he that Land to hyre.

And he cwæth that Land æt Wealingforda
And he bequeaths the Land which he bought at Wal-
the he gebohte Celewærde: And hofer his
lingford to one Celewerd: *And after his*
Dæg Ceoleſige: And he bequeaths into Sce
Days, to Chelſey: *And he bequeaths to St.*
Albane thæt Land æt Ripan. And ſtandan
Alban's *the Land at* Rippan. *And to ſtand*
tha forward betweonan than Abbe & Ceolric,
from henceforth between that Abby and Kelrick,
the ær with thæne Arcebiſceop geforwyrd wæ-
as was the firſt Agreement with the Archbi-
ran. That is, that Ceolric habbe thæne deel
ſhop. That is, that Kelrick *have that Portion of*
thæs Landes the he hæfth his Dæg: And eac
theſe Lands which he now hath for his Life: And alſo
thæne dæl the ſe Arcebiſceop forth his ſceatte
that Part which the Archbiſhop then hired out to
him to lett; thæt wæs ehtothe healf Hide with
him; that was Eight half Hides with
V pundan and L mancuſan Goldes: And ga
5 *Pounds and* 50 *Marks of Gold:* *And let*

(*a*) *Saulſceat*, ſomething given to the Church for the good of his Soul, was very uſual in Wills at this Time.

(*b*) The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had in theſe Days, as a Gift from the Crown, the Benefit of one or more Ships going Cuſtom-free to the Port of *London*. And ſuch a Grant to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* appears in our *Textus Roffenſis*, under the Title *De Navis unius Libertate.*

hit ofer his Dæg, ealle togædere into Sce Al-
it go, after his Life, all together to St. Al-
bane. And heora forewyrd wæron that Oſanig
ban's. *And they were before ſo ſettled, that* Oſney
æfter Ceolrices Dæge gange eac hy der in.
after Kelrick's *Days ſhould alſo go to that Convent.*
And that Land on Lundene the he mid his
And that Land at London, *which he with his*
Feo gebohte, he becwæth into Sce Albane.
Money bought, he bequeathed to St. Alban's
And his Bec ealle becwæth eac hyder in
And all his Books he bequeaths thither alſo;
and his Geteld. And he becwæth that Man
and his Furniture. And he wills that every one
fenge on the Feoh the Man hæfde and æreſt
take of the Money he leaves what is his due, and that
ælcne Borh agylde. And ſuththan tilode to his
firſt all Debts be paid. And further as to his
Hergeatwæn thæs the man habban ſceolde.
Funeral Expences, that every one be paid that is due to
And Scipes he geuthe tham Folce to
him. And of his Ships he giveth one half to the People of
Cent, and othres to Wiltunſcire. And
Kent, *and the other to thoſe of* Wiltſhire. *And*
ealles on othrum thingum gif thæs hwæt
as to all other Goods or Chattels that he ſhall be found
wære, he bæd that Wlfſtan the Biſceope,
to have, he deſires that Biſhop Wulfſtan
and Abbud Leofric dihton ſwa heom
and Abbot Leofrick *may diſpoſe of them, as it ſeemeth*
beſt thute. And the Land be weſtan æt Sit-
beſt to them. And the Land lying Weſt *from* Sit-
tingtune; and æt Newantune he becwæth his
tington; *and at* Newington *he bequeaths to his*
Sweoſtrum, and heora Beornum. And Ælf-
Siſters, and to their Children. And as for the Land
heages Land Eſnes Suna ga a on his Cyn-
of Elfeg *the Son of* Eſne *let it go to his Kindred.*
And he becwæth Wlfſtane Ærcebiſceope
And he bequeaths to Wulfſtan *the Archbiſhop*
ane ſweor-Rode, and ane Ring, and anne
a Crucifix to hang about his Neck, and a Ring, and a
Pſaltere. And Alfeage Biſceope anne Rode.
Pſalter. And to Biſhop Alfege *another Crucifix.*
And he forgeaf on Godes eſt Centingan thæne
And he forgives, for God's Sake, to the Kentiſhmen
Borh the hy him ſceoldan: And Mid-
all the Debts which they owe him: And to Mid-
delſexon & Suthrion that Feoh that heom fore-
dleſex *and* Surrey *that Money which he lent*
ſceat. And he wyle that man freo ge æfter his
them. And he wills alſo that after his Deceaſe all his
Dæge ælene wite fæſtne man; the on his timen
Slaves and Villains be ſet free; and ſuch as were de-
forgylt.
prived of Liberty in his Time.

Gif hwa this awende, hæbbe him with God
If any one pervert this Will, may God puniſh
maene.
him.

N. B. I have not given you the exact Verſion of this Will, Word againſt Word every where, as before I did in that of *Birhtric*, (ſee *Mepham*) where I had Mr. *Lambard*'s Help: But I believe you have its true Senſe and Meaning: Though the *Latin* Verſion given by Dr. *Hicks*, be, as he obſerves, a very bad one.

27. *ELPHEGE, ÆLPHEGE,* in the *Textus Roffenſis Ælfeacus*: His Sirname was *Godwine*.

HE was born in *Glouceſterſhire*, and, as *Godwine* ſaith, of great Parentage; and was firſt a Monk at *Dereburſt*, and afterwards Abbot of *Bathe*, and then was made Biſhop of *Winton*.

And while ſuch, he was ſent by King *Ethelred* on an important Errand to *Anlaff* the *Dane*, which he performed well, and brought *Anlaff* with him to the King. He came to this Province *A. D.* 1006. and went to *Rome* for his Pall, where if you will believe *Osborn*, he had a Viſion of the Death of his Succeſſor in the See of *Wincheſter*. After his Return to *England* the ſame Writer ſaith, he held frequent Synods to make Rules and Canons for the better Government of his Church: And they all allow him to have been a Man of great Strictneſs of Life, of good Temper and Diſpoſition, and endowed with Charity, and all Chriſtian Virtues. But nothing in Particular is related of him, which is worthy of Remark, till the Miſeries which the barbarous *Danes* brought upon him; which muſt now be ſomething more fully expreſſed, than it was in the ſhort Account I have before given of it, under the Title of *Danes in Kent*. *Osborn* would fain make him a *Martyr*; and therefore repreſents him as expoſed to the Fury of the Pagan *Danes* becauſe he preached to them the Chriſtian Religion. But as Mr. *Wharton* hath obſerved, (*a*) this Part ſeems to be all feigned: For *Eadmer*, in the Life of *Anſelm*, makes Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, at whoſe Deſire *Osborn* wrote the Life of *Elphege*, to deny his having been a Martyr; and to ſay plainly that he did not ſuffer *purely becauſe he was a Chriſtian*, but becauſe he would not or could not redeem his Life for a Sum of Money. And *Eadmer* himſelf gives another very probable Reaſon for their Cruelty to him; and that was, becauſe he upbraided them in very ſharp and ſevere Language, for their Barbarity and Tyranny, and their ſavage Uſage of the City of *Canterbury*.

For after thoſe cruel Pirates had *A. D.* 1011. beſieged, taken, and ſack'd and burnt the City of *Canterbury*; ſlain many of the Monks, plunder'd their Houſes, and decimated the People of the Town; (for they put 7236 Perſons to Death that Way, leaving only about Four Monks and Eight Hundred Laymen Alive, ſaith *Florence* of *Worceſter*:) They firſt in their Rage for his upbraiding them, wounded, then fettered and carried away Priſoner with them, the Archbiſhop; keeping him Seven Months in Priſon; and as ſome ſay, in a dark Dungeon.

About the End of which Term they propoſed to him to redeem his Life with 3000 *l.* and to perſuade the King to buy their Departure out of *England*, with the further Sum of 10000 *l.* But he not complying with their Demands, they murder'd him at *Greenwich* in a moſt barbarous and cruel Manner, and threw his Body into the *Thames*. I omit the Story of the Apparitions of Angels to him, and of St. *Dunſtan*, &c. related by *Osborn* (in his Life of *Elfege*, *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* 2. *p.* 139, &c.) as meer Monkiſh Fictions.

(*a*) Ang. Sacr. Vol. II. p. 134.

The *Saxon* Annals tell us, that early the next Day after his Death the Biſhops of *London* and *Lincoln* recovered his Body, and carrying it to *London*, cauſed it to be buried in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral. But *A. D.* 1023. his Body was removed from thence into *Canterbury* Church, by Archbiſhop *Æthelnoth*: And after the Burning of that Cathedral, *A. D.* 1174. the Monks removed his Remains again into the Nave, and placed it by the high Altar.

The Church at *Greenwich* is dedicated to this Archbiſhop, who was canonized for a Saint.

28. *LIVING, LIFWING, LEOVING, LIVINCUS* in *Textus Roffenſis*; by ſome called *Ethelſtane*, or *Elſtane*, which perhaps was his Sirname.

HE came to the See *A. D.* 1012. having been before Biſhop of *Wells*. He received his Pall from Pope *Benedict* the IXth.

The *Danes* kept him a long while in Priſon, and uſed him very barbarouſly; and after his Enlargement he was ſo afflicted with the Miſeries of his Country, which he ſaw every Day more and more ravaged and ſpoiled by the *Danes*, that he withdrew out of the Kingdom; and in a voluntary Exile had at laſt the Satisfaction to outlive thoſe diſmal Calamities, and to ſee Peace reſtored by King *Cnute*.

He died *A. D.* 1020. and was buried in the upper *North* or Croſs Iſle or Wing of *Canterbury* Cathedral, on the left Hand of the Altar of St. *Martin*.

29. *AGELNOTH, ÆTHELNODUS,* in *Textus Roffenſis Ailnoth*.

DRayton in his *Polyalbion* makes him of the Blood Royal; others, that his Father was an Earl, called *Agelmare*. And *Birchington* ſaith, that he was ſtiled *the Good*. He was according to ſome a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*; others tell you, that he was Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*; a new Title that the Canons there had given to their Head or Governor. And perhaps after the great Slaughter of the Monks by their mortal Enemies the *Danes*, above-mentioned in *Elphege*'s Time, Secular Canons or Clerks might get Poſſeſſion of the Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*. He was alſo, according to ſome Authors, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, before he was tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

He came to this See *A. D.* 1020. and went to *Rome* for his Pall: Where, they ſay, he was ſo ſuperſtitiouſly extravagant, as to give an Hundred Talents of Silver, and One of Gold, for one of the Arms of St. *Auſtin* of *Hippo*; and that he gave it to the Church of *Coventry*: But why he ſhould not bleſs his own Metropolitical Church with ſo precious a Relick, is hard to imagine.

He refuſed for a while to crown King *Harold*, and ſtuck cloſe to the Children of Queen *Emma*; but was afterwards either by Threats or Promiſes prevailed upon to perform the Ceremony.

He removed the Body of *Elphege* from *London* to *Canterbury*: And he was alſo otherways

a good Benefactor to his Cathedral. For that Part of it which had been burnt and deſtroy'd by the *Danes* in *Elphege*'s Time, he rebuilt; and prevailed with King *Cnute* to give the Town of *Sandwich*, and ſeveral other Donations, to his Monaſtery.

He died *A. D.* 1038, and was buried in his own Cathedral, in the *North* Croſs Iſle, before the Altar.

30. *EADSINE*, more frequently *Edſias*, *Edſi*, *Eadſig*, by ſome *Eadline*.

HE came to the See *A. D.* 1038, having been at firſt a Secular Prieſt and Chaplain to *K. Harold*. And there being one of this Name Biſhop of St. *Martins* by *Dover*, about this Time, 'tis not unlikely that this was he: He was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Winton*, and from thence Tranſlated hither.

Alfric, who was Archbiſhop of *York*, and this *Eadſine*, agreed, as appears, very well together, and joined in the Coronation of King *Edward the Confeſſor*; ſo that the Quarrel between the Two Metropolitans was not yet begun.

Finding himſelf decaying under an incurable Diſeaſe, *William* of *Malmsbury* ſaith he reſigned his Archbiſhoprick to one *Siward*, Abbot of *Abington*, and this was done *A. D.* 1043, and *H. Huntingdon* ſaith, he was actually Conſecrated Archbiſhop: And Dr. *Hicks*, in his *Diſſert. Epiſtol. Page* 17. ſaith, that all our Hiſtorians agree in it, that after this, *Eadſine* never took the Title of Archbiſhop.

But the *Peterburgh Annals* cited by *Wharton*, tell us he did reaſſume the Archiepiſcopol Power on *Siward*'s Death. For *Siward* died before this unhappy Man, whoſe Life continued a Burden to him till *A. D.* 1050.

Wharton, in his *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 107, ſaith, that *Siward* was never Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, nor ever Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, but only a *Chor-Epiſcopus*, or Subſtitute to *Eadſine*, and *Godwyn* ſaith he was ſo ſtiled by *Eadſine* himſelf. But let him be what he will, he managed his Truſt ſo very ill, as to have left no very good Character behind him, according to the Generality of our Hiſtorians.

But *Wharton* cites a Manuſcript, which expreſſes that he was forced to leave his Cure for Sickneſs; and that going back on that Account to *Abington*, he there died, *A. D.* 1049. (a)

Eadſine died *A. D.* 1050, and was buried in the *Undercroft* of *Canterbury* Cathedral, on the *North* Side of the *Eaſt* End, under the Chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, and by the Altar of St. *John Baptiſt*.

31. *ROBERTUS GEMETICENSIS*, ſo called, becauſe Educated in the Abbey of *Gemetica* in *Normandy*.

HE was firſt made Biſhop of *London* by King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and *A. D.* 1050, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He became known to King *Edward*, when he was forced to fly into *Normandy*. But his Promotion was by no Means pleaſing to the *Engliſh* People, on the Account of his being a *Norman*, and keeping Numbers of *French* about him; for they have always had a great Diſaffection to the Advancement of all Strangers. The *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith, that immediately on his Election or Nomination to *Canterbury*, he went to *Rome* for his Pall; and after his Return, refuſed to Conſecrate *Sparhafocus*, who was Abbot of *Abington*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, though he went to him with the King's Letters and Seal, alledging that the Pope had forbidden him to do it. But *Sparhafocus*, by Virtue of the King's Order, got Poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick, and held it all the following *Summer*, and *Autumn*; but after that the King diſplaced him, and gave the See to another *Norman*, named *William*, as *Godwine* ſaith.

That Writer repreſents this *Robert*, and I fear too truly, as a proud and ambitious Man, and one that could brook no Rival in Power; and he ſaith, that having no one but *Emma*, the King's Mother, to oppoſe and reſtrain him, he reſolved to begin firſt with her, and to deprive her of that Influence which he ſaw ſhe had over the eaſy poor King her Son, whom *Radborne* ſaith he could make believe Black to be White.

Wherefore he firſt put it into King *Edward*'s Head, that his Mother had uſed him hardly and ſeverely, when he was young, and in *Normandy*, and had alſo attempted to poiſon him; that ſhe had joined with Earl *Godwine* in the Murther of his Brother; and that at this Time ſhe was guilty of a Criminal Correſpondence with *Alwin*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, as the commonly received Story runs. (a)

On this the wiſe King, without proceeding to any Trial, at the Direction of *Robert*, preſently Impriſons his Mother in the Nunnery of *Warewell*, ſeizes on all her Treaſure, baniſhes Earl *Godwine* and his Sons, and forbids *Alwin* to ſtir out of *Wincheſter* on pain of Death.

The Queen endeavour'd all manner of Ways to have her Innocence cleared up, and to be brought to a fair Tryal; and if you will believe the Monkiſh Writers, was yet much more concerned for the Imputation caſt upon the Biſhop of *Winton*, than even for her own Reputation. But the Archbiſhop prevailed upon the King to allow her no other Trial than that ſevere one of *Ordeal*; which as ſome (*viz. Brompton* and *Knighton*) tell the Story, was for her to walk barefooted over Nine Plowſhears, though they were heated red-hot; and if either ſhe had been afraid to venture on this hard *Ordeal*, or had hurt her Feet by it, both her ſelf, and the poor Biſhop, were to have been adjudged guilty of the Crime alledged againſt them. *Thomas Radborne*, in his *Hiſt. Major. Wintonienſis*; and the *Wincheſter Annals*, both publiſhed by *Wharton*, in his *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 133, 192, *&c.* aſſure us that ſhe did undergo this ſevere Trial in the Church of *Wincheſter*, and came off with Honour and Safety; for St. *Swithune* appear'd to her, and aſſured her of his Protection; which he afforded her ſo efficaciouſly, that ſhe trod with her whole Weight on every Plowſhear, not blinded, but with her Eyes open, and yet when all was over, ſhe did not know ſhe had done her Purgation; having, as theſe

(a) Hiſtor. Cenob. Abingdon. in Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 167.

(a) *But other Writers (as* Simeon, *&c.) ſay, that this was done at the Advice of Earl* Godwine, Leofric, *and* Geward, *at the Inſtigation of* Godwine, *who hated her for imputing to him the Murder of her Son* Alfred.

Monks

Monks tell you, not felt the leaſt Pain or Uneaſineſs.

But all this whole Affair is omitted by the Author of Queen *Emma*'s Life, by *William* of *Malmsbury*, the *Saxon Chronicle*, and other Ancient Writers; and ſeems to be a Romance formed by the Monks of *Winton*, to do Honour to their Biſhop and Church: Eſpecially as to the great and ſhocking Circumſtances of it.

Theſe Monks tell us alſo, that after this honourable Acquittance, the King and his Mother were reconciled, and ſhe reſtored to all her Eſtate and Honour; and that the poor King, by way of Penance, ſubmitted to be whipp'd not only by his Mother, but even by the Eccleſiaſticks too. But our *Robert*, their Accuſer, ſuſpecting the worſt, was either really, or feignedly, Sick all this while at *Dover*; and as ſoon as ever he heard how Matters went, and that not only the King was reconciled to his Mother, but alſo to Earl *Godwine*, he fled over into *France*, to the Abbey of *Gemetica*, where he was brought up, and there he alſo after died, his Heart being broke, as was ſuppoſed, by Grief and Vexation. And indeed he was juſtly puniſhed by Heaven for his Pride and Ambition, not enjoying his high Dignity much above a Year.

But *Rad. de Diceto* intimates, that the Reaſon of his Fall was his doing ill Offices between, and betraying Earl *Godwine* and his Sons to the King; ſowing Diſcord between the King alſo and his Nobles, and obtaining the Archbiſhoprick it ſelf by Money. And he ſaith, that after he was deprived of his See, he went to, and appealed to *Rome*; and that he died at *Gemetica*, at his return back from thence; but he doth not acquaint us what Succeſs he met with at the Pope's Court.

And on the whole I judge it to be moſt probable, that as he had inſtigated the King againſt Earl *Godwine*, and his Sons, ſo upon their Reconciliation he fled into *Normandy*, and was deprived after his Eſcape thither.

He died *A. D.* 1051, and was buried in the Church of the Abbey above-mentioned, which he had built himſelf with great Coſt, and in great Splendor.

This Archbiſhop is ſaid by ſome to have been the firſt Occaſion of King *William* the the Iſt's obtaining the Crown of *England*; by perſuading King *Edward the Confeſſor* to make Duke *William* his Heir; and when this was effected, he is reported alſo to have carried (himſelf) this welcome News to the Duke; and that when he went to acquaint him with it, he took *Harold* along with him, and made him debar himſelf by Oath, and Promiſe to the Duke, of all future Claim to the Realm of *England*.

32. *STIGAND.*

HE had been Chaplain to King *Harold*, and as Biſhop *Godwine* ſaith, to King *Edward the Confeſſor*, to whom he was alſo a Privy-Counſellor, and inſtrumental in making the Peace with Earl *Godwine*. After that he was made Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, from whence he was turned out; and then of *Chichеſter*, as ſome ſay.

But he was certainly made Biſhop of *Winchеſter*, and came to the See of *Canterbury A. D.* 1053, which he took Poſſeſſion of without the uſual Introductory Ceremonies.

And at firſt he made Uſe of the Pall of his Predeceſſor *Robert*, and while he was Living, which was thought contrary to the Canons of the Church, (as hindring the Sale of a new one from *Rome*): But afterwards he had another Pall, though of not much more Virtue, from Pope *Benedict*, who had himſelf been excommunicated at *Rome*.

Stigand was cited to *Rome*, and plagued about this new Way of getting into the Chair, but by his Money he bribed off the Evil Day as long as he could. There is ſome Difference among the Hiſtorians about his Behaviour, with regard to Duke *William*'s Claim of the Crown of *England*; for *Brompton*, and ſome others ſay he refuſed to Crown him after his Conqueſt of *Harold*, becauſe his Title was precarious: And the famous Story of his frighting King *William* with his *Kentiſhmen*, and their Green Boughs, in *November*, is in every ones Mouth, but I think is ſufficiently refuted in *Page* 308 of this Hiſtory.

I take it to be much more probable, that *Stigand* was in *Kent* at Duke *William*'s Arrival there, and that he made his Submiſſion to him with the reſt of our Countrymen; but on King *William*'s refuſing to be crown'd by him, becauſe of his precarious Title to this See of *Canterbury*, (See *Radborne*'s *Hiſt. Maj. Winton*) for he was look'd upon as not Canonically inveſted in this See, having both obtained it by *Simony*, and holding it *in Commendam*, with the Biſhoprick of *Winchеſter*: On this Diſgrace, I ſay, he haſtened to *London*, and there, with the Earls *Edwin* and *Morchar*, ſet up *Edgar Atheling*; and by denying the King Entrance into *London*, very much to the Detriment of this Kingdom, did highly exaſperate him againſt the *Engliſh*, whom before he was inclined to treat kindly: And it ended alſo in his own Deprivation, as you will find in our Hiſtories.

Soon after King *William*'s Coronation he went into *Normandy*, and took *Stigand* along with him, with ſome others whom he did not care to truſt at Home; and on his Return, *Stigand* went into *Scotland* to hide himſelf from the Sentence that he foreſaw would be pronounced againſt him by the Council. But at laſt he thought better of it, and appeared in Perſon, though it availed him little.

For *A. D.* 1070, and in the Third Year of King *William* the Iſt, a great Council was held at *Winchеſter*, by the King's *Command*, (*vid. Florent. Vigorn.*) and the Pope's Approbation; where *Stigand* having been before ſuſpended by the Pope, was deprived of his Archbiſhoprick for theſe Reaſons there alledged. I. That he had not only uſurp'd the Archbiſhoprick while *Robert* was Living, but had alſo uſed the Pall that he left at *Canterbury*, when *Robert* was expelled by Violence. II. That he had unjuſtly held the Biſhoprick of *Winton*, together with this Archbiſhoprick. III. That he had received his other Pall from *Benedict*, whom the Church of *Rome* had excommunicated, for obtaining the Apoſtolick See by Money. And after his Deprivation the King clap'd him up in Priſon, where as *Rad. de Diceto* ſaith, he died, *A. D.* 1070.

He was buried at *Winchеſter*, his Body being laid in a Coffin of Lead, on the Top of the *North* Wall of the Presbytery; as *Godwine* tells us: Who ſaith alſo, from *Rad. de Diceto*, that after his Death, (*a*) a little Key was found hanging about his Neck, the Lock of which being with ſome difficult Search diſcovered, ſhewed a

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 110.

Note

Note or Direction where vaſt Treaſures were hid or buried under Ground in ſeveral Places: All theſe the Conqueror ſeized on, and appropriated to his own Uſe. And ſome think, that one Reaſon why he laid him in Priſon, and uſed him ſo hardly, as he did, there, was to force him to confeſs where his Riches lay. But the good Archbiſhop was a *true Miſer*, he would part with none of it while he lived, and buried it with him when he died: And to the preſſing Demands which were made upon him for a Diſcovery of his Treaſures; he anſwered roundly with luſty Oaths and Imprecations, that he had no Money nor Wealth at all. Which though in him a premeditated Lye, was true enough in one Senſe; for no Man can properly be ſaid to have any Thing that he doth not uſe and enjoy.

He doth not appear to have had much Religion, by his Laughing at King *Edward the Confeſſor*'s laſt Viſion or Dream, which frighted all other People (*a*); though *Godwine* ſaith he was *wiſe*; nor, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times, was he much over-loaded with Learning: But he knew how to get and ſave Money, and that ſome other Archbiſhops ſince him, have thought one of the moſt uſeful of all the Sciences.

33. *LANFRANC*,

AN *Italian*, born at *Pavia*, and brought up a Monk in the Monaſtery of *Bec* in *Normandy*; he was made Prior of that Convent, and afterwards Abbot of St. *Stephens* in *Cane*, by Duke *William*.

He came to the See of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1070, and being Elected in an extraordinary Manner, and approved by the general Conſent of all the Great Men of the Kingdom, was Conſecrated by *Giſo*, Biſhop of *Wells*, and *Walter* Biſhop of *Hereford*.

He was very tenacious of the Juriſdiction of his See over that of *York*; and the Controverſy ran ſo high, that both appealed to, and went to *Rome* about it, but it was not ended there. *Stephen Birchington* ſaith, that when he went to *Rome* for his *Pall*, the Pope ſtood up and kiſſed him, and gave him *Two Palls*.

In a Council held at *Windſor* this Year, he contended with *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, for Precedence; who, when he came for Conſecration, refuſed to ſwear Canonical Obedience to him: And by the Judgment of the King, and *Hugo* the Pope's Legate, *Lanfranc* carried it againſt the Archbiſhop of *York*; who being ordered by the King to ſubmit, refuſed it, without a Proteſtation, that what he did ſhould not prejudice his Succeſſors.

Radulf de Diceto ſaith, that on this Diſpute, it was proved by many Authorities, that the Church of *York* ought to be ſubject to that of *Canterbury*: But that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* yielded to *York* the Juriſdiction (in Spiritual Matters) in all Places beyond the River *Humber*, and within the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. But yet, if the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſummoned a Council, be it where it will, *York* was to attend him, and to pay him Canonical Obedience. And that *Lanfranc* ſhewed alſo, that Anciently the Archbiſhops of *York* had made *Profeſſions* of Obedience to thoſe of *Canterbury*, and ſworn to it at their Conſecration; but that now for the King's Sake, he would remit to him the *Oath*, and only take his Profeſſion of Obedience in Writing.

And to this Agreement and Determination, the *King*, and *Hubert*, the Pope's Legate, and all the Biſhops and Abbots preſent, did give their Conſent. The Form of *Thomas*'s Profeſſion of Obedience you have in the *Antiq. Britannicæ*, *Page* 3.

'Tis likely alſo, that it was in this Council where the King, *Lanfranc*, and many Peers and Biſhops were preſent, that the Quarrel between the Archbiſhop of *York* and the Biſhop of *Worceſter* was ended, and that Church declared to be free from all Uſurpation. (*a*)

A. D. 1075, A Council was held in *London*, wherein *Lanfranc* got a Third Reformation of the Monks in *England*, whereby they were brought much nearer to the *Benedictine Rule* and *Order*, than they were before by *Dunſtan*: I mean the Monaſteries of Ancient Foundation; for as for the *New Ones*, which were now, or not long after founded, they followed any Rule which their Founder pleaſed to appoint. (*b*)

He did alſo much reform the Rudeneſs and Irregularity of the Clergy, mightily beautified his own, and ſome other Cathedrals; and began the Foundation of Hoſpitals for Sick, Leprous, Lame, and other poor and diſtreſſed People.

He innovated and altered moſt of the Uſages of the *Engliſh* Church: For before his Time, the Archbiſhops ſeem to have lived in common with their Monks, as in a College: But *Lanfranc* built himſelf a Palace, or *Court*, apart from them: (*Curia* is the Word uſed by *Eadmerus*) and ſhifted, parted, and ſettled, the Manors and Poſſeſſions of the Church of *Canterbury*, between himſelf and his Monks, as they now ſtand in *Domeſday-Survey*. And he altered the Title of *Dean of the Convent*, into that of *Prior*.

A. D. 1076, he held a Council at *Wincheſter*, where great Debates aroſe about the Marriage of Prieſts. *Vid. Counc. Brit. Tom.* II. *Page* 12. and a Decree was made, prohibiting Prieſts Marriages. Againſt which, both he, and his Succeſſor *Anſelm*, were mortal Enemies; calling the Prieſts Wives by the contemptuous Name of *Focalia*, and forcing them to repudiate them, which *Huntingdon* ſaith was never done before: And *Malmsbury* ſaith, that one Reaſon for it was, that Prieſts Sons might not inherit their Fathers Benefices. At firſt he only made the *Canons* to put away their Wives, and permitted the Country Clergy to keep thoſe they have: but forbad any ſingle Prieſts to Marry.

A. D. 1077, another Council was held by him at *Weſtminſter*, where many Noblemen and Biſhops were preſent, *Ibid. Page* 14.

A. D. 1078, he held a Council at *London*, where all Biſhops Sees were ordered to be placed in Cities.

He was a great Benefactor to the See and Church of *Canterbury*, and to the City of that Name. See the *Placitum apud Penenden*, Page 50, of this Hiſtory. To his Church he got Thirty Two Manors reſtored, that had been alienated from it; and he much repaired the Walls of *Canterbury*. He built the Priory of St. *Gregory*, the Hoſpital of St. *John*'s in that City, and that of *Harbledown* near it; and began the Fabrick of the *Cathedral* Church of *Canterbury*, which *Corboil* and others compleated; and he rebuilt *Rocheſter* Cathedral almoſt from the Ground.

(*a*) Milton's *Hiſtory, in the firſt of the Three Volumes*, Page 80.

(*a*) Rad. de Diceto, *Page* 483.
(*b*) Concil. Brit. *T.* II. *Page* 7. Tanner's *Preface*.

He

He is represented as having a good deal of Learning for those Times, and as a Man of good Temper and Probity, though some charge him with Pride towards the other Bishops: And as King *William* the Ist had a great Esteem and Value for him, so he improved his Power with the King to do good Offices between him and his People; and he prevented the King's running into some cruel Acts against the *English*, which their Opposition had like to have exasperated him into; as particularly his destroying the Abbey of St. *Albans*, when *Frederic*, the Abbot of that Place, rebelled against him.

He is said also to have given away Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum* to the Poor; a great Sum in those Days. But he could never get the King, though he labour'd it hard, to acknowledge the Supream Authority of the See of *Rome*. For the King alledged, and very truly, that never any of his Predecessors had done so before him. And he would never let *Lanfranc* call a Synod without his Leave; nor let any of his Subjects acknowledge any one to be Pope, but whom he espoused. A Letter written by King *William* the Ist to the Pope on this Occasion, may be seen in *Selden*'s Notes on *Eadmerus*.

Lanfranc is said to have been the Chief Cause of King *William* the IId's obtaining the Crown of *England*, and to have persuaded his Father to bequeath it to him; for the Nobility and Gentry were more inclined to Duke *Robert*, the Right Heir. But as there have been Reasons in all Ages, that have made some Churchmen break through the Notion of *Hereditary-Right*; so now this Archbishop having a great Love for *William*, who was Educated under him, and a Regard to the *Conqueror*'s Will, was prevailed on by that, more than by any Considerations of *Primogeniture*, to set up *William Rufus*, whom he Crowned himself. And as they say, he made it part of that King's Coronation Oath to *follow his Advice and Council*, so he continued to have a great Influence over him, and thereby kept him from doing many oppressive Acts, till towards the latter End of his Reign, when he had gained his Point upon his Brother *Robert*. But then the King began to slight him, and some say banished him; so that he went to *Rome*, and rambled about a good while; but he was at last recalled. Others say, he returned not till after the King's Death. (*a*)

He brought in, and got solemnly confirmed in a Synod at *London*, a Canon of the Council of *Toledo*: *Ut nullus Episcopus vel Abbas seu quilibet ex Clero hominem occidendum, vel membris truncundum judicet, vel Judicantibus suæ authoritatis favore commendet.* And this afterwards seems to have become a fix'd and known Rule of the Church of *England*, and to have given Rise to that Opinion, that our Bishops should withdraw from the House of Lords, in Cases of Impeachment for Life. But though they *might* withdraw, and perhaps still may, if they please, it doth not follow that they *must*, nor doth it appear, that by our Constitution they are obliged so to do. *Vid.* Gibson's Code, *Page* 144, 145.

That Excellent Prelate *Mat. Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, appointed the Famous *William Lambard*, Author of the Perambulation of *Kent*, to insert into the Book called *Textus Roffensis*, a very valuable and ancient Manuscript, now in the Possession of the Church of *Rochester*, these remarkable Words: (*b*)

Quando Willielmus Rex glorioſus Morabatur in Normanniâ; Lanfrancus erat Princeps & Cuſtos Angliæ ſubjectis ſibi omnibus Principibus, & juvantibus, in his quæ ad defenſionem vel pacem pertinebant Regni, ſecundum Leges Patriæ; Lectioni aſſiduus & ante Epiſcopatum & in Epiſcopatu, quando poterat.

Et Quia Scripturæ, Scriptorum vitio erunt nimium corruptæ, omnes tam veteris tam novi Teſtamenti Libros, nec non etiam Scripta ſanctorum Patrum, ſecundum Orthodoxam Fidem ſtuduit corrigere.

Now when I consider that this *Lanfranc* was an *Italian*, and strongly addicted to the Authority of the Pope of *Rome*, and to the Faith and Doctrine of that Church; I don't question but that this good Man took Care, under the Notion of *correcting the Errors* of the Sacred Books, and those of the Ancient Fathers; to give their Words *such a Sense* as was agreeable to what he called the *Orthodox Faith*; and even to *foist in* also whatever he thought convenient for that Purpose: And therefore *from hence*, (as (*a*) a learned Writer observes,) you may begin the Date of the *Foisting in of many spurious* and corrupt Pieces of the Fathers, and of *falsifying the Text* of the vulgar *Latin Bible*.

Mr. *Lambard* inserted the Passage abovementioned, into the *Textus Roffensis*, in the Year 1573.

Lanfranc died *A.D.* 1089, after having sate Eighteen Years, and was buried in the *East* End of his Cathedral, near the Wall on the *South* Side, by the Chapel of the *Holy-Trinity*. But after the Fire in the Year 1174, his Body was removed, and placed nigh the Altar of St. *Martin*, in the *Nave* of the Church.

He wrote a Comment on St. *Paul*'s Epistles.

De Corpore & Sanguine Domini in Euchariſtia contra Berengarium.

Annotatiunculæ in nonnullas Johannis Caſſiani Collationes Patrum.

Decreta de pro Ordinè St. Benedicti.

Epiſtolæ Plurimæ.

His Works were Printed by *Dacherius* in *Folio*. *Paris* A. D. 1648.

And some other Tracts which were published by *Lucas*.

Dr. *Cave* thinks some Books of his are lost: As,

A Commentary on the *Psalms*.
An Ecclesiastical History.
The Life of *William the Conqueror*.

34. *ANSELM.*

HE was by Birth a *Roman*, of *Lombardy*, and had been Abbot of the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, and Supervisor of the Publick Schools, and was reputed a Man of Learning, and Strictness of Life.

The Occasion of his coming into *England*, was to visit *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, who being very Sick, sent for him over to confer with him about some private Affairs. After his Arrival, he was much respected by all Sorts of People, and in particular by the King himself: And so being well recommended by the Barons, Bishops, and Abbots to the King, (*viz.*

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 115.
(*b*) Brown's Fasciculus Rerum, *Page* 34.

(*a*) Strype's *Life of Archbishop* Parker.

William

William the IId) when he was very Sick at *Glouceſter*, he was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1093, without any Election of the Monks, after the See had been kept vacant Four Years. *Eadmerus (a)* will needs have it that he was mighty unwilling to be promoted to the Archbiſhoprick; and ſaith, that when they forced him to the King's Bedſide, he clinched his Fiſt ſo hard, that they could not get the Paſtoral Staff into his Hand; but becauſe they could not, they made him touch it, which was deemed enough; and therefore declaring him *Inveſted*, they carried him to the next Church to perform the uſual Ceremonies. If this Story of his *Epiſcopari Nolo* be true, the Reaſon of it probably was, that *Anſelm* did not like that way of Inveſtiture, and would rather have had it from the Pope: But Biſhop *Godwin* ſaith, that when the King, at the Perſuaſion of thoſe about him, complimented him with this great Preferment, it was with Hopes that he would refuſe it, but that *Anſelm* ſtuck faſt to the Offer, and took the King at his Word; and that the King afterwards, with all his Art, could not get him to relinquiſh. And this I take to be much the more probable Story.

Before his Conſecration, which was done by Order of a Council held *A. D.* 1093, where almoſt all the Biſhops in *England* were preſent, and where, after ſome Diſpute about Precedence between him and *York*, he had the Title given him of Primate and Metropolitan of all *England:* After this, I ſay, *Anſelm* demanded of the King the Reſtoration of all ſuch Church Lands as his Predeceſſor *Lanfranc* had in Poſſeſſion; to which the King at firſt ſeemed willing to agree, becauſe he judged himſelf near Death; but after he was got to be pretty well again, he receded from his Promiſe, and would fain have retained the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Church Eſtates, as after *Lanfranc*'s Death he had given to ſome of his Courtiers; and he preſſed *Anſelm* to conſent, that they ſhould deſcend by Inheritance to their Poſterity. But with that *Anſelm* would by no means comply, which ſeems to have been the firſt Occaſion of the Quarrel between them.

Though others tell you, 'twas for his reproving the King too freely for his Vices, and for his deſtroying Churches to make a Foreſt.

But afterwards, *A. D.* 1095, *Anſelm*, expreſly contrary to the King's Command, eſpouſed the Cauſe of *Urban*, in Oppoſition to *Clement*, whom the King favour'd, and acknowledg'd the former as the *true Pope*, and would have gone to *Rome* to fetch his Pall from him, but the King would not let him. For he had in the mean Time ſent Meſſengers thither for it; who at their Return with it, brought along with them the Pope's *Legate*, (*Gualter* Biſhop of *Alban*) by whoſe Management with the King, *Urban* was at length acknowledged for Pope here; but the King had before prohibited any one to own his Title to the Papacy without his Leave. Which occaſioned great Troubles to the King from the Court of *Rome*, whoſe Management was too Artful and Cunning for him, and much embaraſſed his Affairs. And when the King began to make Uſe of ſome *rough Means*, *Anſelm* began to be ſo uneaſy, that he deſired Leave to go to *Rome*; which Requeſt was at firſt abſolutely denied him, and at laſt granted with great Reluctance and Difficulty: And as ſoon as ever *Anſelm* was gone, the King ſeized upon all the Temporalties of his Archbiſhoprick. And though *Anſelm* pretended that he ought not to be debarred viſiting the Pope, *Cauſâ Regiminis Eccleſiæ*, yet he was told by the Biſhops, as well as by the Lay-Lords, that it was a *Thing unheard of*, and contrary to the Uſage of the Realm, for any Biſhop to do it without the King's Licenſe. (*a*)

This Treatment of *Anſelm* by the King, put Pope *Urban* into a great Rage; ſo that he declared openly in a Synod, that King *William* ought to be Excommunicated; but 'tis ſaid that *Anſelm* himſelf interpoſed to ſtop that Cenſure. However, the King would not reſtore *Anſelm*, who therefore retired to *Lyons* in *France*, and there continued till the King's Death.

But there were other Cauſes which concurred to raiſe the King's Diſpleaſure againſt this Archbiſhop, who was in his Temper very reſolute and poſitive, and would never recede from any Thing which he had once determined on. He was very ſtiff and ſtubborn, with regard to the Point of Inveſtitures to Biſhopricks, and openly oppoſed the King's Prerogative, though he himſelf held his Archbiſhoprick by that Regal Inveſtiture.

A. D. 1094, a Council was held at *Rokingham*, by almoſt all the Nobility, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Kingdom, where *Anſelm* at firſt refuſed to ſwear Allegiance to the King; but at length the Synod determined it againſt him, and declared that he might do it, notwithſtanding his Duty to the Apoſtolick See. (*b*)

But the Year following another Council was held, to which came as great a Number of Biſhops, Nobles, *&c.* And here *Anſelm* refuſed again to ſwear Allegiance to the King, unleſs with a Reſerve of his Duty to Pope *Urban*; on which many of the Biſhops honeſtly declared, that they would no longer hold any Communion with him, or pay any Subjection to him. See *Eadmerus*, who was then preſent in the Council.

For theſe, and ſuch like good Qualities, and particularly for his Zeal againſt the Marriages of Prieſts, and his firm Adherence to the Intereſt of the Apoſtolick See, *Anſelm* had great Honours paid him by Pope *Urban*. As for Inſtance; whereas other Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had their Place in a General Council, next to that of the Biſhop of St. *Ruffinus*, his Place for hereafter, ſhould be at the *Right Foot of his Holineſs*; and who condeſcended to ſay of him, becauſe he preferred his Obedience to the See of *Rome*, before his Duty to his Lawful Sovereign, *Includamus hunc in Orbe noſtro tanquam alterius Orbis Papam*; and truly *Anſelm* was as well qualified for the Exerciſe of Spiritual Uſurpations here, as the beſt Pope of them all ever was at *Rome*.

After *William Rufus*'s Death, and King *Henry* the Iſt's Acceſſion to the Crown, *Anſelm* was invited Home, the King promiſing to ſubmit all Things to his Counſel and Direction; and indeed he was very ſerviceable to that Prince, in keeping his People to him, and keeping out *Robert*, the Right Heir to the Crown. But the Want that King *Henry* the Iſt had of him, occaſioned his making ſome Conceſſions to the Court of *Rome*, and to him, which were as little for the Sovereign's Honour, as the People's Advantage. As particularly, though *Anſelm* himſelf had received his Inveſtiture from the King's Brother, yet he now refuſed to take it from him; alledging, that it was

(*a*) Hiſt. Novorum, *Page* 17.

(*a*) Eadmer. *Page* 38, 39.
(*b*) Eadmer. Antiq. Britan.

prohibited in a Synod which was held at *Rome*.

And in a Synod which he held not long after this at *London*, he depoſed ſeveral Biſhops who had been inveſted into their Sees by the King; and declared, that none ſo inveſted ought to be Conſecrated. On this the King wrote to Pope *Paſchall*, and by his Ambaſſador aſſerted his Royal Right to ſuch Inveſtitures. *Anſelm* follows the Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, to make good the Cauſe in Perſon againſt his Sovereign; which ſo exaſperated the King, that he baniſhed him again as his Brother had done, and ſeized upon his Biſhoprick. At firſt the Pope eſpouſed *Anſelm*'s Cauſe; but finding it not in his Power to conſtrain the King to comply, he changed his Note, and fell to wheedling, and in ſoft Words perſuaded him to do Homage to the King, and to relinquiſh his Right. Some ſay alſo that *Anſelm* having viſited *Adela*, the King's Siſter, and Counteſs of *Blois*, and thereby pleaſed and obliged her very much, ſhe did very much influence the King to reſtore him. And the King having at that Time ſome other Deſigns on the Anvil, which he judged would be the better carried on by the Connivance or Friendſhip of the Church, agreed to *Anſelm*'s Reſtoration; who therefore returned with the Ambaſſadors, bringing with him large Preſents from the Pope to the King, though he had now kept the See of *Canterbury* near Three Years in his Hands.

Thus went out (*a*) of Uſe the old Method of Inveſtiture of Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* by the Ceremony of the Ring and Staff, which all Chriſtian Princes claimed and reſerved to themſelves as a Right; but the King even now would retain the Right of Nomination of all Biſhopricks and Abbeys, and the Perſons ſo nominated were not allowed Conſecration before they had alſo done Homage to the King.

And on this Agreement *Anſelm* Conſecrated thoſe Prelates which he had before refuſed.

After this Reconciliation between the King and the Archbiſhop, *Anſelm* went on again amain in the Prohibition of Prieſts Marriages, and in Divorcing ſuch as were Married, from their Wives; and the Good Man puniſhed Marriage as ſeverely as Fornication. But *Mat. Paris* blames the King very much for ſuffering him to go on at that Rate. Theſe Things were done in a Synod held at *Weſtminſter*, *A. D.* 1103.

Some ſay that half the Clergy of *England* were now either Married, or the Sons of Prieſts.

A. D. 1107, a Council was held in the King's Palace at *London*, where *Gerard*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and many Noblemen, Biſhops, and Abbots were preſent: And here *Gerard* promiſed Submiſſion and Obedience to the See of *Canterbury*, (for *Anſelm* had revived the Diſpute about Precedence.) And Two Years after, another Council was alſo held at *London*, the King Preſent; where *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York* did actually make his Submiſſion, and Promiſe of Obedience to *Canterbury*; and 'twas well for him that he did; for *Anſelm* was in a great Rage about it, and had fully reſolved not to Conſecrate him; and not only ſo, but to Excommunicate all Biſhops who ſhould perform that Ceremony; and he had written to Pope *Paſchall* to deny him his Pall. *Eadmer. Lib.* 4. *Page* 97.

But when *Thurſtan* was Elected Archbiſhop of *York*, and the King had declared, that if he did not ſubmit to *Canterbury*, he ſhould not be Conſecrated, he refuſed it, went to *Rome*, and got Conſecration from the Pope.

Anſelm died *A. D.* 1109, in his Seventy Sixth Year, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

After his Death, the Clergy hoped to have got their Wives again; but which is very ſtrange, the King himſelf continued the Edict for their *Cælibacy*; dreading, I ſuppoſe *then*, a Quarrel with the Pope: For otherwiſe, it was the worſt Policy that ever a wiſe Prince, as he was, ran into. For by this Means the Clergy came to have little or no Dependance upon, or Intereſt in the State, where they could have no ſuch Sacred Pledges as Wives and Children. And conſequently muſt become by Degrees the entire Creatures of *Rome*, and be perpetually endeavouring to leſſen the Power of the State, in order to eſtabliſh that of the Church.

While *Anſelm* was in the Abbey of *Bec*, he wrote ſeveral Books; *De Veritate. De Libertate Arbitrij. De Caſu Diaboli. De Grammatico. Monologion. Proſologion.*

And after he was preferred in *England*, he wrote another Book, *De Incarnatione Verbi.* All his Works were Printed at *Norimberg*, in *Folio*, 1491; and at *Cologn*, in Three *Tomes*, *A. D.* 1573; again alſo there, *A. D.* 1612, in Four *Tomes*.

On his Deceaſe the King took the Archbiſhoprick into his Hands, and kept it vacant about Five Years; but at laſt, by the Advice of his Barons, he filled it with *Ralf*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

Anſelm was a Man of Learning for thoſe Times, and of Strictneſs of Life; but he was with all, Poſitive, Vainglorious, and Proud, and unequal in his Cenſures and Severities: For while he proſecuted the Married Clergy with the utmoſt Vigour, forcing them every where to *Divorce*, or *put away* their Wives, which was what had not been done by *Dunſtan*, nor any of his Predeceſſors; he was remiſs and negligent in puniſhing *Simoniacs*, and even interceded for ſome of them with the Court of *Rome*.

He was, to the utmoſt of his Power, a zealous Promoter of the Papal Authority here; in which he was vigorouſly oppoſed, and ſometimes roughly treated by his Sovereign, and at laſt forced to comply. And the general Senſe of the Nation fell in with that of the King; inſomuch that the Biſhops, as well as the Nobility, told *Anſelm*, that for him ſo much as *to go to Rome* without the King's Licenſe, was *Res inaudita, & uſibus Regni omnino contraria.* But it appears, that the falſe Step which King *William* the Iſt made, in procuring the Pope to ſend ſome Eccleſiaſticks hither to join in the Determination of the Squabble between *Canterbury* and *York* about Precedence, occaſioned a Notion, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* could be neither judged nor condemned by any one, but by the Pope alone: Which Opinion, though *new* to the *Engliſh*, (*a*) did certainly both encourage *Anſelm* to oppoſe his Sovereign in many Particulars, and the Pope to preſume ſo far, as to claim the Right of Inveſtitures to Biſhopricks.

(*a*) *See* Antiq. Britan. *Page* 120, *about the Affair of Inveſtiture to Biſhopricks.*

(*a*) Eadmer, *Page* 19, 21, 23.

35. *RALF. Radulfus de Turbine*, according to *Brompton*.

AFTER *Anſelm*'s Death, the King kept the See of *Canterbury* vacant for Five Years; as probably not knowing where to find a moderate tractable Man, from whom he might expect better Treatment than he had receiv'd from *Anſelm*.

But at laſt, at the united Requeſt of his Peers, and Biſhops, he reſolved to fill up the See, and determined in his own Mind upon *Farecius*, who was Abbot of *Abington*. Many of the Lords were againſt any one who was a *Monk*, and deſired rather that one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, or ſome other ſecular Clerk, might be preferred to this Dignity. But to this it was urged, that *Stigand* was the only Secular Clerk who had been made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for a long Time; and his Character was ſuch, as would not much invite them to the Choice of a *Secular*. At laſt they all agreed in recommending this *Ralf*, as much the fitteſt Perſon for this Office; to which the King complied.

Ralf had been a *Benedictine* Monk, and Abbot of a Monaſtery in *Normandy*, which was his Native Country, though ſome ſay he was an *Engliſhman*; but his being not ſo, was then enough to prefer him. *Anſelm* was his great Friend and Patron, and had made him Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, from whence he was Tranſlated hither, *A. D.* 1114.

'Tis ſaid that he was Elected by the Biſhops of the Province, the Clergy, and the People of *Canterbury*, and to the great Joy of all Perſons; for he was much beloved for his Affability: And his Conſecration was performed with a great Concourſe of Men of all Ranks, and with mighty Pomp.

Notwithſtanding all the Threatnings and Decrees of the Pope, he ventured to take his Inveſtiture from his Sovereign, King *Henry* the Iſt.

There was ſomething new in this Man's receiving his Pall, which was ſent him from Pope *Paſchal* by *Anſelm*, the Nephew of the late Archbiſhop; for ſaith *Eadmerus*, in *Anſelm*'s Time, *Pallium ſuper Altare delatum ab eo aſſumptum eſt, utque ab omnibus pro Reverentiâ St.* Petri *ſuppliciter deoſculatum eſt*, &c. But when this *Ralf* took it, it is ſaid by the ſame Author, *Facta prius de fidelitate & Canonica Obedientia Profeſſione*; which *new Oath (a)* was now probably exacted by the Pope, to make the See of *Rome* ſome Amends for *Ralf*'s taking his Inveſtiture from the King, after *Anſelm* had ſo warmly contended the Point with his Sovereign, in Obedience to the Papal Decree. And this ſeems to be the firſt Time that ever any Oath of Obedience to the Pope was taken by an *Engliſh* Biſhop. But the Ice thus once broke, the Pope went on a-main, and ſoon after got it to be taken by Biſhops, and Abbots, as a neceſſary Part of their Inſtitution and Conſecration.

In his Time, *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, got Conſecration from the Pope (*Calixtus*) without making the uſual Profeſſion of Obedience to the See of *Canterbury*; which very much vexed *Ralf*; and therefore, though Old, Gouty, and Paralitick, away he trudges to *Rome* about it; and the Diſpute held Five or Six Years before it was ended; and at laſt the Pope grew ſo ſturdy, that he threatned the King, and our *Ralf* both, with Excommunication, if they did not admit him; which was at laſt done, though he had received his Conſecration from the Pope without the King's Conſent.

This Archbiſhop, as ſome repreſent him, (*a*) was, notwithſtanding his general Facetiouſneſs, by Fits very peeviſh, croſs, and poſitive. For they tell you, that when *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Godfrey*, Duke of *Lorrain*, and Wife to King *Henry* the Iſt, came to be Crowned by this *Ralf*, he went firſt to the King his Sovereign, who ſate Crown'd in his own proper Chair of State, and asked him who it was that Crown'd him? The King not being very ready with his Anſwer, as, no doubt, being very much ſurprized at the Queſtion; ſaith *Ralf*, *whoever he was, he did me Wrong*; (though by the By, *Ralf* was not then Archbiſhop) *and as long as you hold it thus, I will do no Office at this Coronation.* The Good King replied, who was an humble and modeſt, as well as a Learned Man, *Do as you think beſt.* On which *Ralf* took off his Crown, but at the Peoples Intreaty put it on again, and then proceeded to Crown the Queen. And ſo fond was this Old Man of the Rights of his Church, and of Crowning, that even at a Solemn Feſtival, when it was cuſtomary in thoſe Times for our Kings to wear their Crowns, he would not let the King put it on himſelf, but it muſt always be done by his Sacred Hand.

He ſate Eight Years, and in the main behaved himſelf well in his Office, abating theſe Fits of Pride and Peeviſhneſs, which did now and then poſſeſs him; and a conſtant Levity and Affectation of Low-Wit, which intermingled it ſelf in all his Converſation, and got him the Name of *Nugax*, the *Trifler*.

He died *A. D.* 1122, and was buried at the Entrance into the *North* Croſs Iſle of *Canterbury* Cathedral.

The *Saxon Chronicle* acquaints us that the Year after his Death, a Council was held at *Glouceſter*, where the King deſired the Biſhops to name to him a proper Man to ſucceed this Archbiſhop in the See of *Canterbury*.

All the Biſhops agreed unanimouſly, on the Account of *Ralf*'s inſolent Behaviour abovementioned, never to recommend a Monk any more, and the King readily concurred with them in that Notion. But after ſome Diſputes, the Monks of *Canterbury* at firſt oppoſing this Reſolution for Three Days together, at length determined to Elect *William de Corboil*, who was Canon of a certain Monaſtery called *Cice*, though others ſay he was a *Benedictine* Monk, and Abbot of *Oſiche* in *Eſſex*.

Theſe Names of *Oſiche* and *Cice*, ſeem to ſtand for one and the ſame Place, and I think the Authority of the *Saxon Chronicle* to be ſtrongeſt; and therefore conclude, that *that* was a Houſe of Clerks, or Canons. The Chronicle ſaith alſo, that the Pope ſent over a Legate to complain of this, but the Monks would not recede from their Choice of *Corboil*. However, the King refuſed to admit the Legate, or allow of his Reſidence here, declaring it to be contrary to the Uſage of the Realm, and the Rights of the Crown.

(*a*) Vid. Rad. de Diceto, Mat. Paris in Anno, *where the Form may be ſeen.*

(*a*) Eadmerus, Gervaſius, Antiq. Britan. *&c.*

36. *WILLIAM CORBOILL.*

Corbell, Corveill, and ſome write him *Corbett*; and *Brampton* calls him alſo *Willielmus de Turbine.*

HE came to the See *A. D.* 1122, in the Manner as is above related; ſome will have him to have been a *Benedictine*; which Order 'tis not impoſſible he might enter into after his Election to *Canterbury*, as *Odo* did before him.

He went to *Rome* for his Pall, taking with him, as ſome ſay, *Thurſtane* Archbiſhop of *York*, and *Bernard* Biſhop of St. *Davids*. But I believe *Thurſtan* had been there a good while before this.

King *Henry* the Iſt granted him a Charter, confirming him in the Poſſeſſion of his See, and in all the Rights and Privileges of it; whichCharter was written in the *SaxonCharacter* and Language. *(a)* This ſhews that the *Saxon* Tongue was not as yet quite loſt, though, no doubt it was very much diſuſed. But this is but one ſingle Inſtance, and perhaps was done by King *Henry* the Iſt, to oblige his Queen. The King granted alſo to this Archbiſhop, and his Succeſſors for ever, by the Advice of his Barons, The *Conſtableſhip of the Caſtle of Rocheſter*, and with Liberty to build a Tower in it any where for his own Uſe.

Becauſe *Thurſtan*, Archbiſhop of *York*, had refuſed to acknowledge the Precedency of the See of *Canterbury*, and had obtained a Conſecration at *Rome*, (where any Thing might be had for Money) without making any Profeſſion of Obedience to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; this poor Man was ſo blinded with Rage and Pride, that though he was fully inveſted in his See by Lawful Authority, yet he not only accepted of, but ſollicited a Bull at *Rome* from Pope *Honorius*, whereby he meanly held his Archbiſhoprick as a Papal Gift; and baſely ſubjected by it, both his own See to the Authority of the Pope, and by taking out alſo a Legantine Power from him, did do all he could to enſlave the whole *Engliſh* Church to a Foreign Juriſdiction.

And in this weak Proceeding he was the firſt, and left a ſcandalous Example for *Becket*, and ſeveral others of his Succeſſors to follow.

The main Reaſon which induced him to *this*, ſeems to have been the Gratification of his Pride and Revenge againſt *Thurſtan*; whom now as a *Legate*, he could *Viſit*, *require Obedience from him*, and prohibit him the great Indignity which he had offered to him, of having his Croſs born erected before him, within the Province of *Canterbury*.

And thus, this *Papa alterius Orbis*, this *Primas Angliæ Scotiæ & Hiberniæ necnon Inſularum adjacentium*; *& Qui ſolus gerebat vices Apoſtolicas in Anglia*; to gratify a little ill-natured Pride, condeſcended to become the Pope's Subſtitute, and a precarious Dependant upon that inſolent Uſurper.

And ſuch a piece of Folly as this, occaſioned other Inſults of the like Nature to be put upon the King and the Government. For *A. D.* 1125, Cardinal *Cremæ* came over hither in the Quality of Legate from Pope *Honorius*, upon a Pious Deſign of redreſſing the great Abuſe of Prieſts Marriages, and the King who was then in *Normandy*, weakly gave him Leave. But the People of *England* complained of it as an Innovation, of which there had been no Inſtance ſince *Auſtin* the Monk's Time; and they declared that this Kingdom had never been Subject to any Legantine Power before. *Vid. Gervaſe* of *Canterbury*. However, this Holy Cardinal aſſembles a Synod at *London*, where with great Pretence to Purity in Words, he inveighed againſt the abominable Sin of Prieſts Marriages; but he had the ill Luck that Night to be caught in Bed with a Whore himſelf; which diſgraced him ſo, that tho' he made ſeveral Canons againſt that Crime; the Clergy did not much regard them, but kept their Wives notwithſtanding.

Some Years after this, *viz. A. D.* 1129, the King fooliſhly fell into this Notion of the *Celibacy* of the Clergy, and in a Synod prohibited Prieſts Marriages; but he allowed of Diſpenſations for Money, and ſo made the Purſes of the Prieſts pay for the Sins of their Bodies.

Stow ſaith, that by his Simplicity, in a Council held at *London*, *A. D.* 1129, *Auguſt* the 1ſt, he gained to have the Cogniſance of the *Focary* of Prieſts, or a Power to grant them Licenſes to keep Wives and Concubines; and that the Biſhops repented of it when it was too late. See the Life of King *Henry* the Iſt.

In *May*, *A. D.* 1127, he held a Council at *Weſtminſter*, where he preſided, *Sicut Apoſtolicæ ſedis Legatus*, inſtead of doing it in his own Legal Right as Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. And this I believe is the firſt Inſtance of any one in his Office ever doing ſo.

But as he gave up the Rights of his See to gratify his Revenge and Pride, ſo he dealt equally free with his Lawful Sovereign.

For he, among other Nobles, Biſhops, and the Principal Men of the Kingdom, had ſolemnly ſworn Fealty to *Maud*, the Empreſs, in her Father's Life-time, as the next undoubted Heir to the Crown. But though that Lady had been alſo his particular Patroneſs, yet he left her, and went in to King *Stephen*, whom he Crown'd with his own Hand, though with ſuch Horror and Trembling, that the Hoſt fell out of his Fingers. And the reſt of the good Biſhops ſoon followed his Example, and were firm for King *Stephen* at the firſt; but when in proceſs of Time, they found he was not ſo much *for the Church* as they hoped and expected, away they turn'd all at once to the Empreſs again; though before they had ſaid of her, that *being a Woman ſhe was unfit to Govern*; *and that it was a Shame for ſo many Men to be ſubject to one of that Sex.*

He did ſome few generous Things; as rebuilding the Nunnery of *Shepey*, after the *Danes* had deſtroyed it, and ſadly ravaged the Iſland. And *Lambert* ſaith he founded a new Church for Monks in the *South* Part of *Dover*.

A. D. 1130, the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury* was in his Time burnt down; which as I have ſhewed in another Place, he rebuilt, and had a new Dedication of it.

He died in the Second Year of King *Stephen*, having ſate about Thirteen Years, and was buried at the Entrance into the *North* Croſs Iſle of his Cathedral.

King *Stephen* taking the Advantage of his dying Inteſtate, ſeized upon all the Archbiſhop's Goods, and converted them to his own Uſe; and kept alſo the See vacant for Two Years. During which Time the Pope purſued his Deſigns upon *England* with Vigor; and that Prince being obliged to go to *Rome* for the Confirmation of his precarious Title to the Crown,

(a) Wharton Auct. Hiſtor Dogmat. *Page* 388.

Crown, was forced to bear ſome Things of that Nature, which in freer Circumſtances he would ſcarce have acquieſced in. For now Pope *Innocent* the IId ventured to ſend over hither *Alarick* Biſhop of *Hoſtia*, with a Legantine Power.

And this is the Second Inſtance. At this the Nation grumbled and complained, and he was by no Means at firſt received here eaſily.

But he proceeded, for all that, a Step or Two further than *Crema* did, and called a Synod, *Apoſtolica Authoritate*, and commanded the Church of *Canterbury* to Elect an Archbiſhop. And in the Council which he held here, he made a Decree, that if any one injured an Eccleſiaſtick, and did not make him Satisfaction after the Third Admonition; he ſhould then be under ſuch an *Anathema*, as that none but the *Pope himſelf* could abſolve him from it; unleſs in the Caſe of Repentance at the Point of Death, when he was not able to go and ſpend his Money at *Rome*. And about Four Years after, this was renewed again, in a Council held at *London*.

This was a bold Stroke; and is the firſt Inſtance here, of any one's being obliged by a Canon to ſue out an Abſolution from the Pope in Perſon. But it ſeems not much to have been regarded here, ſince Four Years after, it was thought fit to renew it. *Henry Huntingdon*, *Anno* 1142.

The Bull of Pope *Honorius*, which Conſtituted this weak Creature the Pope's Legate, is Extant in *Wharton*'s *Anglia Sacra*, *Vol.* I. *Page* 792; where that Author ſhews alſo, that the Introduction of the Papal Power into the *Engliſh* Church, was entirely owing to this *William Corboil*; for though from about the Year One Thouſand and Seventy, the Popes had aimed at it, yet neither would our Kings or Archbiſhops admit of any ſuch Thing till now.

31. THEOBALD.

A. D. 1138, A Council or Legantine Synod was held at *Weſtminſter* by *Alberic* the Pope's Legate, Eighteen Biſhops, and Thirty Abbots being preſent; here this *Theobald*, a *Benedictine* Monk, and Abbot of *Bec* in *Normandy*, was Elected Archbiſhop, a Man of no great Learning, but of a ſweet and obliging Temper. *Gervas* ſaith, that the Chapter of *Canterbury* were ſent for to *London* on this Occaſion; who concurred in the Choice, and publickly declared their Conſent to it, in the Preſence of the King, the Nobility, and Biſhops, *&c.*

A. D. 1139, a Synod was held at *Wincheſter*, to aſſert the Immunity of the Church againſt King *Stephen*, but to little Effect. *Vid.* William Malmsbury, *Lib.* 2. *Page* 103.

This *Theobald*, and the other Biſhops, now began to introduce the *Canon* and *Cæſarean* Laws here; which about the Year 1139, were publickly read and mixed with the Body and the Practice of the Feudal and National Law of this Kingdom; by which Means the Plainneſs and Clearneſs of the Law began to be loſt, Juſtice to be delayed, and Tricks, Chicanries and Sophiſtries introduced, to make Tryals tedious and expenſive. The Judges were all Clergymen, and the Monks the only Pleaders; and nothing hardly but Quirks, Subtilties, and Sophiſtries, were now judged as neceſſary to a Lawyer.

On the long Conteſt between him and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Pope found it a very difficult Thing to manage Eccleſiaſtical Affairs here by a Legate, without the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Concurrence, and therefore he had Recourſe to a very Artful Contrivance, to preſerve his own Power and Authority here, and yet not to have any Quarrel with ſo great a Prelate as *Canterbury*; which was, to create him and his Succeſſors *Legati Nati*, which was done about this Time. And Archbiſhop *Parker* ſaith, this *Theobald* was the firſt who had this Title, which held till *Cranmer*'s Time; but then in a Synod held *A. D.* 1554, it was laid aſide.

Appeals to Rome ſeem alſo to have been firſt introduced in this Archbiſhop's Time, by reaſon of the Conteſt between him and the Biſhop of *Winton*, who was King *Stephen*'s Brother, and had alſo a Legantine Power from the Pope. On this Quarrel both applied to *Rome*, as to a Superior Court; which is what our Hiſtories ſay was not done before in this Kingdom. The Word *Appeal* indeed, and that in Reference to the Pope, was ſometimes uſed before, but it was only meant as an Addreſs, to know the Judgment and Opinion of a Great and Learned Biſhop, and not as an Application to him as a Judge. For when Archbiſhop *Anſelm* would have appealed to *Rome*, in the Difference between the King and him; our Nobility and Biſhops told him, it was *a new and unheard-of Thing, and contrary to the Uſage of the Kingdom*; and they required an Oath of him, *Quod nunquam amplius ſedem S.* Petri, *vel ejus vicarium, pro quavis, quæ tibi ingeri queat, cauſa appelles*: And we find by *Eadmerus*, that Pope *Paſcall* the IId complains of our King *Henry* the Iſt, *Quod nullus inde clamor, nullum judicium ad ſedem Apoſtolicam deſtinatur.*

But afterwards, either the Pope prevailed with that King to admit it, or perhaps the Clergy foiſted it into his Laws after his Death; for it is in one of his Ordinances Enacted, That if a Biſhop erred in Faith, and was incorrigible, *Ad ſummos Pontifices vel ſedem Apoſtolicam accuſetur.* But perhaps this is the only Inſtance in which an *Engliſh* Law encourages Application to a Foreign Judicature, and therefore the liker to be a Forgery.

And after this, in the Aſſize at *Clarendon*, *A. D.* 1164, there is an entire Chapter ſpent in ſhewing, that Appeals to *Rome* were an Intruſion into, and a Violation of the *Engliſh* Nation's Right: So that when at laſt they were obtained, it was with great Struggle and Difficulty. But after Pope *Innocent* the IIId got the better of King *John*, the Clergy alſo being inſtrumental to obtain the *Magna Charta*, Appeals to *Rome* became allowed of, and were practiſed continually.

A. D. 1142, a Synod was held at *Wincheſter*, where *Theobald* preſided as the Pope's Legate; and here *William* the King's *Dapifer*, and ſeveral others who adhered to the King were Excommunicated. *William Malmsbury*, *Page* 106.

The ſame Year alſo was another Synod held at *Weſtminſter*, by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, as Pope's Legate; the Occaſion of it was the Redemption of King *Stephen*, who was taken Priſoner by *Maud.*

A. D. 1148, the Pope (*Eugenius* the IIId,) Summon'd *Theobald* to a Synod at *Rheims*, but the King would not let him go. *Gervas* of *Dover*, and *W. Thorn.*

How-

However, he ſtole away thither without the King's Leave, and at his Return was expelled the Kingdom for ſo doing. But he got hither alſo again by Stealth; and to make himſelf the more formidable, interdicted Divine Service throughout the Kingdom, which is the firſt Inſtance of that Kind. (*a*)

At his Return he lived obſcurely in *Norfolk*, till by the Interceſſion of ſome Biſhops, he was reſtored to the King's Favour, and to his Office. And ſoon after this he was ſo great with King *Stephen*, that he was employed by him in making the final Peace between *Maud* and him, at *Wallingford*.

A. D. 1152, the King in Parliament, propoſed to *Theobald*, and the other Biſhops, to Diſinherit *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, and make his own Son *Euſtace* King; in this ſome Biſhops out of Fear complied, but *Theobald* would not, and therein was ſupported by the Pope.

For this King *Stephen* Impriſoned him; but he eſcaped, and got beyond Sea; and returning *A. D.* 1154, was inſtrumental in the Agreement between the King and the Duke, where the latter was declared Heir to the Crown.

A. D. 1154, a Synod was held at *London* under King *Henry* the II, where the Old Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and other Ancient Cuſtoms of this Kingdom, and the Charters and Privileges of the Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* were all confirmed under the Great Seal. *Concil. Brit. Tom.* 2. *Page* 52.

A. D. 1157, a Synod was held at *Chicheſter*, in which the Diſputes between the Biſhop of that Place, and the Abbot of *Battel* were ended. *Ibid. Page* 52.

A. D. 1160, a Synod was held at *Oxford*, in which the Opinions of the *Waldenſes*, then newly brought into *England* by one *Gerrardus Teutonicus*, were condemned, and the Propagators of them ordered to be whipp'd out of the City. *Ibid. Page* 59.

He died *A. D.* 1160, and was buried in his Cathedral Church, at the *Eaſt* End, on the *North* Side, by the Chapel of the *Holy-Trinity*. But after the Fire in 1174, the Monks moved his Body into the *Nave*, by the Altar.

A. D. 1151, A great Breach was made upon the Power and Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. For Pope *Eugenius* ſent a Legate into *Ireland* with Four Palls; one of which was delivered to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, and the other Three to Three other Biſhops; each of which was to have a Preſidency over Five Epiſcopal Sees. And this was done contrary to the Uſage of Ancient Times, and to the Dignity and Authority of the See of *Canterbury*, from whence the *Iriſh* Biſhops uſed to receive their Conſecrations. *Chronicon Normannorum*, *Page* 986, as cited by *Wharton* in *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 793.

38. *THOMAS BECKET*, the Firſt *Engliſh* Archbiſhop after the *Conqueſt*.

THIS Man, ſo famous in Story, was born in *London*, (*b*) his Father was a Merchant, and had been *Portreeve* of that City; his Mother was a *Syrian* Woman. *Stow* ſaith he was a while the Sheriff of *London*'s Clerk; but having a Mind to Learning, his firſt Education was with the Prior of *Merton-Abbey* in *Surrey*; and from thence he was ſent, firſt to *Paris*, and then to *Bononia*, to Study the Canon-Law.

On his Return from Abroad, he commenced, as ſome ſay, Doctor of Laws at *Oxon*. After this he went to Court, and was made by the King Governor of *Cabory* in *Quercy* in *France*, and Governor to the King's Son *Henry*. He was alſo by Archbiſhop *Theobald*, made Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and was at the ſame Time Provoſt of *Beverly*, Prebendary of St. *Pauls* and *Lincoln*, and Parſon of St. *Mary-Hill*, and of *Bromfeild*, and Chaplain to the King. He was alſo made Lord Chancellor of *England*, as is ſaid in his Life, at the Recommendation of Archbiſhop *Theobald*; and when he died, *A. D.* 1162, ſucceeded him in the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, being ſent over by the King from *France*.

The Author of his Life, cited in the *Margin*, owns that he was given to Youthful Follies, and above meaſure Ambitious of Popular Fame; and that though he was Chaſt in his Body, yet he was Amorous in his Talk, *Page* 3.

And Biſhop *Godwine* ſaith, that being recommended to Court by *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who judged him a very fit Man to maintain the Churches Cauſe; he uſed all manner of Arts and Ways to ingratiate himſelf with the King, giving into all the Delicacies and Luxuries of the Court, in his Habit, Attendance, Sports, and Pleaſures, and appeared rather like a great Military Officer, than a Chancellor, much leſs a Divine: So that it was ſaid, *the Chancellor had forgotten that he was an Archdeacon*, he lived and behaved himſelf ſo little like a Clergyman.

But by this Means he gained his Point with the King, and got ſo entirely into his Favour, that after having continued Chancellor about Four Years, on *Theobald*'s Death the King determined to make him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: And accordingly, being then in *Normandy*, he ſent *Richard Lucy*, an Eminent Privy-Councellor, to get the Monks of *Canterbury* to Elect *Thomas Becket*; which was not only effected, but the whole Convocation of the Clergy agreed alſo in the Election, except *Gilbert Foliot*, Biſhop of *London*. He was firſt Ordained Prieſt, by *Walter* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, being only a Deacon before, and then Conſecrated by the Biſhop of *Winton*, 1162, being ſcarce Forty Four Years of Age.

Immediately on his gaining this high Station in the Church, he changed his former gay Courſe of Life, for one of great Gravity and Auſterity; put on a Monk's Habit, declared for a Monaſtick Life; reſigned his Chancellor's Place, and wrote the King Word, when he ſent him the Great-Seal into *France*, *That he could not ſerve the Church and the Court both at once*: For he had in Truth now got that Poſt, which he was ambitious of, and ſerved his King for. The King, who knew the Haughtineſs of his Nature, on his thus throwing off the Care of Temporal Government, was much offended, and Prognoſticated what a Plague he would be to him, and repented heartily that he had placed him in the Metropolitical See.

Becket diſobliged abundance of Men alſo, by the rigid Enquiries he made into the Lands and Eſtates belonging to his Archbiſhoprick; and very many Complaints were made againſt him to the King, that under Pretence of recovering the Rights of the Church, he did by

(*a*) Vid. Twiſden's *Hiſt. Vindic. of the Church of* England, *Page* 149.

(*b*) Becket's *Life*, *Printed in* Engliſh *at* Cologn, *A. D.* 1639, *and Dedicated to the Archbiſhop of* Calcedon. Antiq. Britan. Lambard, Wever, Godwine, *Dr.* Cave.

by his Skill and Cunning in the Law, ſeize upon whatever he pleaſed.

But the main Quarrel between the King and him was on this Occaſion: The Clergy were ſo high in thoſe Days, that they claimed an Exemption from the Power of all Temporal Courts; and on this Account horrible Crimes, ſuch as *Murders*, *Rapes*, and *Robberies*, were daily committed by them, above One Hundred ſince the King's coming to the Crown; without any other Puniſhment, than ſome light Sentence in their own Spiritual Court.

This grew ſo great a Grievance, that the King reſolved to *publiſh* thoſe Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, which had been framed by his Grandfather, King *Henry* the Iſt, and whereby the Licentiouſneſs of the Clergy were in a good Meaſure reſtrained, but which had yet never been promulgated. And becauſe he feared the Archbiſhop eſpecially, and ſome other Biſhops and dignified Clergy might oppoſe this; he deſigned to communicate his Intentions to the Pope, and to deſire his Approbation and Countenance. But *Becket* ſmoak'd this Matter out, and had ſo prepoſſeſſed the Pope, that the Propoſition was rejected at *Rome* on its firſt Propoſal. This being known, highly provoked the King, ſo that he reſolved to curb and reſtrain the exorbitant Power of the Clergy; and the Archbiſhop was ſo far from ſeeking to appeaſe or pacify him, that he exaſperated him daily more and more.

The King went on however with his Deſign, and in a Synod at *Weſtminſter*, *A. D.* 1164, required the Clergy to ſubſcribe thoſe Laws and Declarations; but they would none of them do it, except *Hillary*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; nor agree to it, without adding the Clauſe, *Salvo Ordine ſuo.*

But not long after, ſeveral of the Biſhops followed the King to *Woodſtock*, and complied; and even *Becket* and his Followers: And in the Meeting at *Clarendon* in *Wiltſhire*, all of them ſwore abſolutely to the Obſervation of thoſe Laws and Cuſtoms.

However, after this, diſliking what he had done, *Becket* got the Pope to abſolve him from his Oath; for *He*, it ſeems, had the *Maſter-Key* of their Conſciences, and ſo ſet himſelf to ſtand out againſt the King's good Deſign. But at laſt *Becket* fearing he might have been clapp'd up, endeavoured to get out of the Kingdom; and accordingly attempted to eſcape in a Boat from *Romney* in *Kent*; but being driven back by contrary Winds, he was ſeized, and carried a Priſoner to *Northampton*; and there before a Council, accuſed of Extortion, Forgery, Perjury, and Treaſon; and he was, notwithſtanding his Appeal to the Pope, condemned here, even by his own Suffragan Biſhops.

The next Night after his Condemnation, he broke out of Priſon, ran away, and ventured himſelf again upon the Sea in a poor old rotten Fiſher-Boat; and though with only Three Attendants, had the good Luck to get ſafe into the *Low-Countries*, whence he Poſted to the Pope, who was then at *Senon*; and by him was placed in the Monaſtery of *Pontiniac*. From this Place he thundred out Excommunications againſt all ſuch as ſhould obey thoſe Orders enacted at *Clarendon*, *A. D.* 1164, which he himſelf had ſigned and ſworn to.

This occaſioned the King to ſeize on his Goods, and the Temporalties of the Archbiſhoprick; and to ſend Ambaſſadors into *France* and *Flanders*, that he might not be protected there. And he requeſted alſo of the Pope to confirm the Statutes of *Clarendon*. The *French* thinking this Difference between the King and the Archbiſhop would occaſion ſuch Stirs in *England*, as they might make Uſe of, though in a League of Amity with our King, immediately invaded *Normandy*, taking ſeveral Places there by Aſſault.

The Pope anſwered cautiouſly, that he would conſider of it: But *Becket* went on amain, and excommunicated particularly all ſuch Biſhops as were not in his Faction.

Theſe Proceedings ſo enraged the King, that firſt he got *Becket* turned out of the Abbey of *Pontiniac*, by threatning to baniſh all the Monks of that (*Ciſtertian*) Order out of his Dominions, except that were done. Next he drove all his Relations, Friends, and Dependants, out of the Realm. And by the Advice of *Gilbert* Biſhop of *London*, entred into a League with the Emperor, againſt the Pope and the *French* King; and tampered with the Cardinals to ſet up another *Antipope*, in the Room of *Lucius*, then newly dead.

On this the Pope began to fear a Storm; and therefore ſent the King Word, that he would order all Things between him and the Archbiſhop, to his entire Satisfaction. But for this Compliance, he was ſeverely reprimanded by his Chief Protector, the *French* King! So that the poor Pope was at a great Loſs how to turn himſelf in this tickliſh Affair. But at laſt he thought of a right Expedient; which was, to obtain a Reconciliation between the King and the Archbiſhop, and to make the King of *France* a Mediator for *Becket*. This he effected; and brought the Two Kings, and *Becket*, all together at *Paris*.

On Suit made to him, and *Becket*'s Submiſſion, our good King *Henry* agreed to his Return, and to receive him into Favour; and offered a Recompence for ſuch of his Goods, and Temporalties as he had actually already given away. But when *Becket* came to make his Submiſſion, he did it with this Expreſſion *Salvo honore Dei*; which the King took for a tricking and evaſive Anſwer; and on his taking Notice of it as ſuch, the other not complying, they parted without any Reconciliation. Tho' the King complied ſo far, that in the Judgment of thoſe Preſent, the Archbiſhop was entirely to blame, and was condemned as the *Continuer* of theſe Stirs and Differences, as well as the *firſt Author* of them.

Some Time after this, another Reconciliation was on the Point of being concluded, but was broke off by ſome peeviſh Expreſſions: However, at laſt the King and he were fully reconciled, only his full Reſtitution was deferred till he had behaved himſelf quietly at *Canterbury*, according to his Promiſe; and where he was ordered firſt to go and abide a-while.

But ſo far was he from Quietneſs, that he ſent Excommunications againſt the Biſhops of *York*, *London*, and *Sarum*, before him into *England*; and againſt all thoſe that were concerned in the Coronation of the Young King; which Office he ſaid no one ſhould have done but himſelf. The Perſons under this grievous Cenſure, Poſted to complain to the King in *Normandy*, which brought new Affliction to him; ſo that he curſed the Time in which he made *Becket* Archbiſhop, or reſtored him: And unwarily added, as ſome tell us, That he was very unhappy, that no one would eaſe him, and make an Example of this troubleſome Prelate.

There were Four Knights preſent, who thought it would be an acceptable Thing to their Maſter, to diſpatch this Prelate: Accordingly they entered into a Vow, and bound themſelves by a ſolemn Oath, to deſtroy him; and going over into *England*, they found *Becket* at

at *Canterbury*, in his Return from *Woodſtock*; where the Young King would not ſee him, till he had revok'd the Excommunication of thoſe that Crowned him.

Theſe Knights, whoſe Names were *Reginald Fitz-Urſe*, *Hugh de Mortwill*, *William de Tracy*, and *Richard Briton*, either had a Meſſage, or pretended one from the King to him; which, I ſuppoſe, he receiving with his uſual Pride and Inſolence, high Words aroſe between them; ſo that they charged the Monks, in the King's Name, to ſee him forth-coming. But they were ſo precipitate, that returning again at Evening Prayer, they ruſhed into the Church, and calling out for the Traytor, they fell on the poor Archbiſhop, and ſlew him with their Swords, on the Steps as you go up into the Choir. They deſigned, 'tis ſaid, to have thrown his Body into the Sea, or to have cut it all to Pieces; but the Prior and Monks ſuſpecting ſome ſuch Thing, buried it immediately in the *Undercroft* of the Church, whence it was after taken, and moſt ſumptuouſly enſhrined at the *Eaſt* End of the Choir. This is in ſhort the Hiſtory of the Murder of this Bold and Rebellious Prelate: And in all its Parts 'tis authorized by the Popiſh Writers of his Life, who celebrate him for his protecting Prieſts that were guilty of Murder, and other ſuch hainous Crimes, and his refuſing to Sign the Ordinances of *Clarendon*.

The Ordinances which he diſliked were theſe *Five*.

I. That no Appeal ſhould be allowed to *Rome*, without the King's Licenſe.

II. No Biſhop to go beyond Sea without it.

III. No Biſhop to excommunicate the King's *Tenants in Capite* without his Leave.

IV. That the Biſhop ſhould have no Cognizance of Perjury, nor *Fidei Læſionis*.

V. That the Clergy might be convened before Lay-Judges, and the King's Courts have Cognizance of Churches and Tythes.

Theſe Writers call his Compliance with the King afterwards, that way, *his Fall*; and ſay, that at the Perſuaſion of his Croſs-bearer, (who perhaps was a Biſhop of *Rocheſter*,) he wrote to the Pope for, and had Abſolution for doing it.

The Author of his Life tells us alſo, that the King cited him before the Parliament at *Northampton*, to anſwer for the Revenues of many Biſhopricks and Abbeys, which were vacant during the Time of his being Chancellor; and of which he had given no Account to the Crown: *Page* 37. To this *Becket* deſired Leave to Anſwer by his Council. And afterwards he was tried for this, and condemned, by the Judgment of the Barons, and ordered to be committed to Priſon. And the Biſhops pronounced by the Mouth of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, that they owed him no longer any Canonical Obedience.

But the next Day he waited on the King, and would, againſt all Perſuaſion, carry his Croſs himſelf. The Archbiſhop of *York* told him, that was arming himſelf againſt the King, *who yet carried a much ſharper Weapon. Becket* replied, that though the *King's might kill the Body, his Weapon would deſtroy the Soul, and ſend it to Hell.* The King was frighted, ſo that he ran into his Cloſet, as ſoon as he heard of it; but at length he came out with the Earls and Biſhops, (who were almoſt to a Man againſt *Becket*) and charging him with his Diſobedience, Treaſon, and other Crimes; he appealed to the Pope, and got away, as is ſaid above, into *Flanders*.

This Author ſaith further, that *Becket* told one of the Barons, that they were all obliged to obey God and him, (*'tis well 'twas not him and God*) before any Earthly King whatſoever; *Page* 44. And that as ſoon as he got to the Pope, he plucked off his Ring, and laid down his Staff, and reſigned his Archbiſhoprick, in order to receive it again from the Pope.

And he concludes with owning, at *Page* 342, that when after his Reconciliation with the King, *Becket* came over hither; he found the Biſhops almoſt all againſt him; and that ſome had gone over to the King into *France* to complain againſt him, *as an Enemy to his Majeſty, and all good Men*, (which they did becauſe he had excommunicated the Biſhops of *London*, *Exeter*, and *Sarum*, and ſuſpended *York* and *Durham*, who aſſiſted at the King's Coronation:) When, I ſay, theſe Complaints were made againſt him, and that the Archbiſhop of *York* in particular told the King, that as long as *Becket* was alive, it was impoſſible he ſhould enjoy his Kingdom in Quiet, or ſee any happy Days; this Popiſh Author owns, that theſe Things *forced from the King* thoſe Words, which occaſioned his Murder.

As ſoon as the Pope heard of which, he immediately excommunicated all the Authors of it, and Conſenters to it; and the poor King was fain to purge himſelf by Oath, that he gave no Orders to deſtroy him, and was not conſenting to, or ſo much as privy to the Deſign. And beſides all this, he could not get to be abſolved before he did the following Penance:

Firſt, He was *to pray*, and *offer* at the Tomb of this Martyr, as they call him; next, he was to be whipp'd in the *Chapter-Houſe*, and receive a Laſh from every Monk; then he was to maintain Two Hundred Soldiers at his ſole Expence, for a Year, in the Holy War, each to be paid Two Hundred Crowns; and he muſt revoke the Declarations made at *Clarendon*, which occaſioned this Murder: And at the Pope's Command to go into *Spain* againſt the *Infidels*, and to take on him the Croſs for Three Years.

And ſuch was the unhappy State of his Affairs at that Time, that he thought fit to ſubmit to all this. So they led him into the Church, and then out again, and abſolved him, without any Whipping, as the Author of *Becket*'s Life writes, *Page* 369.

The Place where *Becket* was killed in *Canterbury* Cathedral, was afterwards called *the Martyrdom*; and many Papiſts have been ſo ſilly and ſuperſtitious, as to carry away little Fragments of the Stones on which he fell, and on which they pretended to ſhew the Stains of his Blood. But the Miſchief of all is, that when *Benedict*, one of the Priors of *Canterbury*, was made Abbot of *Peterburgh*, he carried away with him the Stones on which the Carkaſe of this famous Saint fell; and *A. D.* 1177, made Two Altars of them in his new Church. So that our good Catholicks are as much out in the Object of their Worſhip, as they are in the Reaſon of it. *Sed qui vult decipi decipiatur.*

Archbiſhop *Langton* built a very rich Shrine for the Body of this Rebel Saint, after his Canonization; and it thrived ſo well, that the Church made Annually about Six Hundred Pounds of the Offerings there; and the Viſitants were ſometimes, at a *Jubilee*, to the Number of

of One Hundred Thouſand Souls; which *Jubilee* is celebrated every Fifty Years.

King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the Year 1538, ordered this Shrine to be deſtroyed, and the Bones of *Becket* to be burnt; and when they took up his Body, they found his Scull in its proper Place: Whereas there was another Scull which was ſaid to be his, and which was ſhewn and worſhipped at his Shrine for many Ages before.

The Riches of this Shrine were very great, there being Two Cheſts of Gold, and precious Stones, *&c.* carried off, which were ſo heavy, that each required Sixteen Men to remove them.

And *A. D.* 1539, the King cauſed it to be publiſhed, That (*a*) *Becket* ſtubbornly withſtanding the Laws of the Land, againſt the Enormities of the Clergy, had fled into *France*, and to the Biſhop of *Rome*, the Maintainer of theſe Enormities, in order to procure the Abrogation of thoſe Laws. And that his Death, which was vulgarly called *his Martyrdom*, was occaſioned by a Reſcue which *Becket* made of a Man out of the Hands of Juſtice: That he gave opprobrious Language to the Gentlemen who adviſed him againſt that Stubbornneſs, and who had cautioned him of the Danger of raiſing a Riot or Commotion among the People, to promote that Reſcue. And further, that this Saint did not only call one of them *Bawd*, but that he alſo took *Tracy* by the Neck, and ſhook him almoſt to the Ground: And that during this Fray, one of them was provoked to ſtrike him, and conſequently a Quarrel further ariſing, he happened to be killed: That his Canonization had been made only by the Biſhop of *Rome*, whoſe Champion he had been, and whoſe uſurped Authority he had maintained, *&c.* And for theſe Reaſons his Majeſty thought fit to declare to all his loving Subjects, that inſtead of a *Saint*, he ought to be eſteemed as a *Rebel*, and a *Traytor*; and that his Feſtival ſhould not be kept, nor his Shrine frequented, nor the People permitted to commit Idolatry there as they had formerly done.

When *Becket* was at *Sens* in *France*, he pretended that the Bleſſed Virgin appeared to him in the *Nuns* Church there, and gave him an Eagle of Gold: Which was a Bottle in that Form, full of precious Ointment, and told him, that all the Kings of *England* which ſhould be anointed therewith, ſhould be happy and fortunate, *&c.* And this Bottle was afterwards with great Solemnity delivered to *Henry*, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the IIId.

The Author of *Becket*'s Life, above-mentioned, at *Page* 385, ſaith, that after his Murther, the Aſſaſſins went to *Rome*, and applied themſelves to the Pope for a Pardon and Abſolution; who enjoined them an eaſy Penance enough, conſidering what a Crime this was in it ſelf, and muſt needs appear to be to the Pope; for he only ordered them to go to the Holy War; but ſaith he, as they went towards it, *William Tracy* died by the Way in *Italy*; the others going to *Paleſtine*, were then enjoined by the Pope to ſtay in the Place called the *Black Mountain*, a kind of Priſon for Penitents, where they died, and were buried before the Door of the *Temple*.

But this is ſo far from being true, with Relation to *Tracy*, that 'tis certain, after the Fact he went into *Devonſhire*, where at a Place called *Wallacombe*, he lived a private Life, and was buried in one of the Iſles of the Pariſh Church there, which he himſelf had built, and thereby, no doubt, had commuted for his Crime, and got Abſolution.

Mr. *Selden*, in a Letter to *Aug. Vincent*, before his Corrections of *Brook*'s *Heraldry*, tells us, that *Becket*'s Life was written by *Fitz Stephen*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, and his Contemporary, and out of it he gives us this Particular. That,

Becket being accuſed before the whole Baronage of *England* (at *Northampton*) for Injuſtice done in his Court-Baron of *Pagham*, in *Suſſex*; and alſo of Contempt, in not appearing when called by the King's Proceſs to Anſwer; the Court found him guilty in the Forfeiture of his whole Perſonal Eſtate; but that they differed whether the Sentence ſhould be pronounced by a Lay or Spiritual Man; the former declined it for fear of the Pope, and the latter ſaid, *they ſate there only as Barons, and not as Biſhops.* But the King being diſpleaſed at this, at laſt *Henry* of *Blois*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, gave Sentence againſt him.

About Fifty Years after his Death, it was a Queſtion much debated by the Learned Univerſity of *Oxford*, whether *Becket* were damned or ſaved. Some loyally maintaining that he deſerved Death and Damnation for his Contumacy and Rebellion againſt the Miniſter of God, his Lawful Sovereign: But others argued, that the many Miracles which he wrought after he was dead, were a certain Sign of his Salvation. But as there was more Proof of the former, than of the latter, I doubt the Concluſion went againſt him. But that is a Matter I ſhall not enter into, but ſhall cloſe this Account of him in the Words of Dr. *Cave Hiſt. Liter. Vol.* I. *Page* 681.

Longum eſſet omnia viri hujus procaciſſimi Auſa Nefaria commemorare; quoties Ille in Principis Caput conjurarit; quoties Eundem apud Pontificem & exteros Reges accuſarit; quoties denique Angliæ Regem, Epiſcopos Proceres & Clerum excommunicârit, abſolverit, abſolutoſque iterum anathematizârit.

There were ſeveral Things in this Reign that ſerved to advance the Papal Uſurpations and Encroachments on the Power of our *Engliſh* Monarchs: For *A. D.* 1163, a Council being held at *Tours* in *France*, under Pope *Alexander*, the King unwarily permitted the *Engliſh* Biſhops to go thither, where they received uncommon Honours, and entred into an Agreement with the Pope to ſet up his Authority in *England:* Which they manifeſtly executed at their Return, declaring for the *Pontificate*, againſt the *Regal Power.* And when on the King's Quarrel with *Becket*, he acquainted the Pope with it by his Ambaſſadors, and hoped to have influenced him to eſpouſe his Cauſe, he could obtain no manner of Satisfaction at *Rome.* *Becket* had all along declared openly for an univerſal Exemption of the Clergy from the Power of the Civil Magiſtrate; and in this all the Biſhops at firſt joined with him, but *Hilary* Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*

And though the King for a good while exerted himſelf like a Man of Spirit and Reſolution, yet at laſt *France* and the Pope joining againſt him, the latter perpetually threatning him, and others perpetually ſoliciting him to be reconciled to *Becket*, he was induced to a weak Compliance, and to reſtore a Man of an implacable Temper, who behaved himſelf with the ſame, or a greater Inſolence, as ſoon as ever he ſet his Foot on *Engliſh* Ground.

(*a*) *Book of* Martyrs, *Fol.* 1134.

Echard, in his Life of King *Henry* the IId, runs into a Miſtake about the Place of this Man's Death; for he was not ſlain, as he ſuppoſes, *at the Altar*, nor was *that ſhamefully polluted with his Blood and Gore*; but as he was coming down the Steps from the Choir into the Body of the Church.

Archbiſhop *Parker* ſaith, that the Monks of *Canterbury* choſe one *Robert* Abbot of *Bec* in *Normandy*, their Archbiſhop; but that he preferring a quiet and private Life before ſuch Ruffles and Storms, as he ſaw ſuch an high Station ſometimes expoſed Men to, wiſely declined it.

39. *RICHARD*,

WAS Prior of St. *Martins* in *Dover*; and *A. D.* 1173, elected Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Chapel of St. *Catherine* at *Weſtminſter*, by the Chapter of *Canterbury*, and with the concurrent Suffrages of the Provincial Biſhops, (*a*) after the See had been vacant about Two Years.

Some indeed tell us, that the Monks of *Canterbury* would rather have Elected their own Prior, *Odo*; but this ſeems a Miſtake, for the King left them entirely to their Choice, recommending no particular Perſon to them, only deſiring them to chuſe a quiet and peaceable Man.

He is generally repreſented as a Man eaſy in his Temper, and of great Liberality; of good Cunning and Management, keeping himſelf well both with the King, and the Pope; and he quarrelled with no one but with the Archbiſhop of *York* about Supremacy, and there indeed he ran as great and ridiculous a Length as any of his Predeceſſors.

He went to *Rome* and had his Pall 1174.

A. D. 1175, a Synod was held at *London*, the King preſent, and all the Biſhops and Abbots of the Province of *Canterbury*, where *Richard* preſided: Here that moſt important Affair about *York*'s bearing his Croſs within the Province of *Canterbury*, and ſome other Things about the Manners of the Clergy, were debated. *Vid. Conc. Britan. Tom.* II. *Page* 103. and *R. Hoveden in Anno.*

And the ſame Year, in Winter, was held *another*, the King and his Son being both Preſent, with a great Concourſe of Peers, Biſhops, *&c.* where *Roderick* of *Connaught* King of *Ireland*, was admitted to do Homage, and agreed to pay a Tribute to the King of *England*. *Hoveden's Annals, Part* II. *Page* 312.

A. D. 1176, a Council was held at *Northampton*, where the Two Kings of *England*, *Henry* the IId, and his Son, and the King of *Scots* were preſent; in which was debated the Subjection of the Biſhops of *Scotland* to the Church of *England*, and eſpecially to the See of *York*. But while the *Scots* denied any ſuch Subjection to be at all due, and *Richard* claimed it to his See of *Canterbury*, it ended without any Determination. But here the Conſtitutions or Statutes of *Clarendon* were again confirmed by Oath.

This Year alſo, or as ſome ſay 1178, a Synod was held at *Weſtminſter*, *Hugo*, the Pope's Legate being preſent, where was a Comical Scuffle between our *Richard* and the Biſhop of *York*, about the old Matter of Precedence.

York, as ſome tell the Story, came in firſt, and placed himſelf on the Right Hand of the Legate; which *Richard* when he came in, not being able to bear, would not ſit down, but complained highly of the Indignity, and falling from Words to Blows, his Attendants pulled *York* out of his Seat, threw him down on the Ground, and trampled on him, and tore his Sacred Veſtments, his *Chimer*, his *Caſule* and *Rochet* from his Back; at which the Legate was ſo frighted, that he ran away. But the Author of the *Antiq. Britannicæ*, makes *Canterbury* to have come firſt, and to have been placed by the Legate on his Right Hand; and that *York* coming in afterwards, ſate down upon the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ſqueezing him to get in between him and the Legate: That then he was ſo uſed by *Canterbury*'s Men; and that going dirty and torn as he was, to complain to the King, he got only Laughter and Deriſion for his Rudeneſs and Folly.

The next Day *York* appealed to *Rome*, and the Reſult was, that the Pope ſettled the Titles and Precedence to be as now they ſtand. *Vid. Hoveden.*

A. D. 1177, a Council was held at *Weſtminſter*, called (*Pan Anglicum*) where the King, *Richard*, and moſt of the Biſhops, Peers, and Abbots of the Realm were preſent; and here the Quarrel between the Two Kings of *Navarre* and *Caſtile* was accommodated by the Judgment of King *Henry* the IId.

Stow ſaith, that this Archbiſhop gave One Thouſand Marks towards the building of *London-Bridge*, which was began *A. D.* 1176, and was Thirty Three Years in finiſhing. The Method that they took to build it, was by cutting a new Channel to divert the Courſe of the River. This began a little to the *Eaſt* of *Rotherhithe*, or *Redriff*, and ended, or came into the old Courſe of the River at *Batterſey*.

A. D. 1179, he treated the Two Kings of *England* and *France* at his Palace of *Canterbury*; the latter came over to viſit *Thomas Becket*'s Tomb; he ſtaid in the Church all Night, and had the great Honour to be made a Brother of the Convent of *Chriſt-Church*; and he offered at the Shrine of *Becket* a large Diamond, called the *Regal of France*, which 'tis a wonder the Monks never ſold, and placed another in its Room; but it held till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, and then he got it, among other good Plunder, and wore it in a Ring upon his Thumb.

This Archbiſhop ſeems to have had a good Influence over the King, for at his Suit he releaſed Queen *Eleanor*, whom he had kept Priſoner for near Twelve Years before.

He died *A. D.* 1184, and as they tell you, (*a*) on this Occaſion.

He had been ſome Time at *Rome*, and had there, by the uſual Method of Money, prevailed both againſt the King, and the Archbiſhop of *York*, in Suits he had there depending, both about his own Conſecration, and alſo his Precedence over the other. After which, ſleeping one Night in his Palace which he had then at *Wrotham* in this County, he dreamed, or fancied, that a Reverend Perſon appeared to him at his Bedſide, and with a loud Voice ſaid, *Who art thou?* The poor Archbiſhop awaked, but with the Fright not being able to ſpeak, the *Spectre* ſaid, *Thou art he that haſt ſcattered the Goods of the Church committed to*

(*a*) M. Paris, Anno 1173.

(*a*) Gervaſe, Godwin, Lambard, Antiq. Britan.

thy

thy Charge, and therefore I will ſcatter thee; and then vaniſhed. And indeed *Fabian* in his *Chronicle*, doth charge him with Crimes of this Kind. Upon this *Richard* aroſe in the Morning, and intended to go to *Rocheſter*; but on the Way the Viſion, and the *Spectre*'s Words, were always in his Head, and gave him ſuch Uneaſineſs, that one would think he were guilty; for after having told the Story to his Attendants, he was ſtruck with ſuch a Terror, Coldneſs, and Shivering, that he could hold it no further than *Halling*, where was then a Seat belonging to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and there he died the next Morning, in Agony and Torment.

He was buried in the Chapel of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, in his own Cathedral, at the *North* Side, and in the upper Part of the *Nave*.

Rad. de Diceto ſaith, he divided *Kent* into Three Archdeaconries, and the ſame is ſaid in the *Antiq. Britan.*

And Archbiſhop *Parker* further writes, that under the Notion of viſiting his Province, and exerciſing his Legantine Power; he rode about from Place to Place with a great Equipage and Attendance, and put the Convents and his Clergy to ſo very great an Expence, that he contracted an univerſal Ill-will.

There was a great Squabble between him and *Roger*, Abbot of St. *Auſtins* in *Kent*, about Profeſſion of Obedience to him, of which I ſhall give an Account in *Roger's Life*.

40. *BALDWIN.*

A *Devonſhire* Man, and but of mean Birth; he was firſt a Schoolmaſter, and after an Archdeacon; which Office he left, pretending to forſake the World, and turned *Ciſtertian* Monk, and became Abbot of *Ford* in *Devonſhire*.

A. D. 1181, he was made Biſhop of *Worceſter*: And Two Years after was elected Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by the Suffragan Biſhops, after a great Conteſt, and with the Monks Conſent; for they diſputed warmly for their Right of Election. The King applied firſt to them, and then to the Biſhops, to chuſe ſome honeſt, quiet, and peaceable Man; but the Monks would not join with the Biſhops; and as ſoon as ever they found them to meddle in the Election, they appealed to *Rome*, and there the Affair hung for Nine Months. At laſt the Biſhops obtained a Mandate, commanding *them* and the Monks to join together: When the Day of Election came, the Monks would not appear, ſo *Baldwin* was choſen by the Biſhops only; the Monks proteſting againſt the Election, though they liked the Man well enough then: But at laſt the King went to *Canterbury*, and made up the Quarrel between them, which he could not effect without vacating the former Election, and letting the Monks chuſe *Baldwin* anew. See *Gervas*, *Col.* 1466, and 1474. 1475.

However, the King was ſo far from being pleaſed with their Behaviour in this Affair, that he put *Baldwin* upon building a College at *Hackington*, near *Canterbury*, now uſually called St. *Stephens*, in order to get the Election of the Archbiſhop out of the Hands of the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*.

In this College it was deſigned, that the King ſhould for ever nominate one Prebendary, and each Biſhop of the Province another; that ſo a Society of Men of good Education, Learning, and Knowledge of the World, might be eſtabliſhed, who ſhould have Rivalled the Monks, and who were to chuſe ſuch an Archbiſhop as the Crown ſhould approve of. And to give the greater Credit to this new College, it was to be Dedicated to that now famous Saint and Martyr, *Thomas Becket*.

In Purſuance of this Deſign, the Archbiſhop began the Foundation with the King and Pope's Licenſe, and with great Appearance of Magnificence; but before the Building obtained any conſiderable Height, the Monks made a heavy Complaint againſt it at *Rome*. However, the Work went on, the Church was almoſt finiſhed, and Dedicated as deſigned. And ſeveral ſecular Prieſts were inſtalled in the College as Prebendaries. But the enraged Monks were reſtleſs and unwearied in their Solliciration againſt it at *Rome*, and at laſt, by the never-failing Method of Bribery, they got an Order from the Pope to diſſolve this new Corporation, and to Raſe and Level the Building to the Ground, which was done accordingly, though erected by the very ſame Pope's Licenſe.

After this, Pope *Urban*, the Monks great Friend, dying, he was ſucceeded by *Gregory* the VIIIth, in whom *Baldwin* fancied he had ſo great an Intereſt, that he went on again with his Deſign, though in another Place. For having exchanged with the Church of *Rocheſter*, the Manor and Church of *Darent*, and the Chapel of St. *Mary* at *Helles*, for the Manor and Church of *Lambeth*, in the Place where now the Archbiſhop's Palace is Situated; (a) he began the Foundation of another College, bringing hither the Materials which he had provided for the ſame Purpoſe at *Hackington*. But here alſo he was oppoſed by the Monks, after the ſame Manner, and with the ſame Violence as before; and by expreſs Order from the Pope, forbidden to go on with the Building.

As the judicious Sir *Roger Twiſden* (b) obſerves, the Pope went now a little farther Length than he ever had gone before, and appointed a new Officer here, called his *Legate à Latere*, about *A. D.* 1189. He often indeed confined the Grant of the *Legatus Natus*, before, ſo, that he could do nothing but what the Pope pleaſed; but after this new *Legate à Latere* was thought of, (who was ſo called, from his near Dependance upon the Pope's Perſon,) his Power entirely ſuperſeded that of the other. This Kind of Legate ſeldom ſtaid long here, and when he did ſo, was taken by the *Engliſh* for a lurking Enemy: And the Popes never ventured at this Stretch of Power, till they had brought the Archbiſhops low, put them under a Neceſſity of receiving their Pall from *Rome*, and then hampering them with Solemn Oaths, *De fidelitate & Canonica Obedientia*, to defend the *Regalia S. Petri*.

There is ſome Difference among our Hiſtorians, about the Temper of this Archbiſhop; ſome (c) repreſenting him as a paſſionate and reſentful Man, while others ſay, and more truly, that he was ſo mild and eaſy, that it ran into a Defect that Way. And ſo one would think his Caſe really was, when Pope *Urban* directed a Letter to him thus, (d) *Monacho ferventiſſimo, Abbati Calido, Epiſcopo Tepido, Archiepiſcopo remiſſo.* But perhaps he was un-

(a) N. B. *This Exchange, though now begun, and agreed to by the Two Biſhops in the main; yet was not, I believe, compleated till Archbiſhop* Hubert's *Time; but then I find a Deed eſtabliſhing it, in our Archives at* Rocheſter *Church.*

(b) *Hiſt. Vind. of the Church of* England, *Page* 40.

(c) Gervas.

(d) Antiq: Britan.

equal, and ſometimes in one Extream, and ſometimes in the other. For when Earl *John*, the King's Brother, had married his firſt Couſin *Iſabella*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, contrary to the Archbiſhop's Prohibition, he wrote him an angry Letter, enjoining him not to touch the Virgin, and to appear before him at a Day aſſigned. But *John* appealed to the *Legate à Latere*, and ſo got clear of *Baldwin*.

He died at the Siege of *Acon* or *Ptolemais* in *Paleſtine*, whither he had accompanied King *Richard* the Iſt, who went with a great Force Abroad to carry on the Holy War, *A. D.* 1190, and was buried there. All his Goods he left to be diſtributed among the Soldiers, at the Diſcretion of *Hubert*, then Biſhop of *Sarum*, and who not long after was Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

He wrote Sixteen Tracts on ſeveral Subjects, which are publiſhed by *Bernard Toſſier*, in the *Biblioth. Ciceſtrenſ. Tom.* V. *A. D.* 1662. And *Bale* and *Pitſeus* mention ſome other Writings of his which are not yet Printed, and where the Manuſcripts are, I don't know.

This *Baldwin* is ſaid to be the firſt Archbiſhop that viſited *Wales*, and compleatly reduced it within his Province. He viſited it by a *Legantine* Authority. See *Wynn's Hiſtory of* Wales.

41. *REGINALD FITZ-JOCELINE.*

THIS Gentleman was haſtily elected by the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and forced into the Chair, in order to get the Start of the Biſhops of the Province, who were come down to *Canterbury* to elect an Archbiſhop by the King's Mandate. Though the King had alſo written to the Monks, and ordered them to elect ſome good, quiet, and peaceable Man. He was then Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; but in a little Time after his Confirmation, and before his Conſecration, he died, *A. D.* 1191, to the exceſſive Grief of the Monks, who hoped they had now an Archbiſhop after their own Hearts Deſire.

Much after the ſame hurrying Manner, the Monks proceeded alſo in the Choice of *Hubert*, the next Archbiſhop, preſenting him to the Biſhops of the Province, who were come down to Elect: However, the Biſhops now went on, and elected him again, and the Biſhop of *London* declared the Election.

But after *Hubert's* Death, *A. D.* 1206, this Controverſy between the Chapter of *Canterbury*, and the Provincial Biſhops, about the Right of Election, was ended by a Bull of Pope *Innocent* the IIId, who determined the Matter in Favour of the Monks, *A. D.* 1206. The whole Controverſy is recited in the Bull. In theſe Conteſts the King always ſent his Mandate, and generally to the Biſhops, but ſometimes to both them and the Convent.

But notwithſtanding that the Pope ſeemed thus to have confirmed the Right of electing Archbiſhops and Biſhops to the reſpective Cathedral-Monaſteries; you will ſee, in a little Time, he broke in upon it himſelf, and by *Bulls of Proviſions*, entirely defeated the Power of the Monaſtick Chapters in theſe Caſes.

42. *HUBERT WALTER.*

HE was born at *Weſt Derham* in *Norfolk*, and Educated under *Reginald de Glanfeild, Juſticiary* of all *England*. After his going into Orders, his firſt Preferment was the Deanry of *York*, and after that he was made Biſhop of *Sarum*; and while ſuch, he went with King *Richard* the Iſt into the *Holy-Land*, and had a Command of ſome *Engliſh* Troops, with whom he performed great Services at the Siege of *Acon* in *Paleſtine*, and in other Actions.

He was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Year 1193, and probably for the Zeal he ſhewed for the Redemption of his Maſter, King *Richard*, who was taken Priſoner by *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*.

For on the King's Captivity he came home into *England*, and raiſed Two Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Marks among the Clergy for his Enlargement; a vaſt Sum in thoſe Days. And conſidering how odious his Predeceſſor *Baldwin* had been to the Monks, for not being of their Order, he, while his Pall was coming from *Rome*, went to *Merton Abbey*, and there profeſſed himſelf a Monk.

Soon after his Advancement to the Archbiſhoprick, and while the King was a Priſoner, he held a Council of the Earls, Biſhops, and Barons, on the Account of the baſe Conſpiracies with *Philip* King of *France*, and the Conſequential Diſturbances raiſed by Earl *John*, the King's Brother; and who was there diſſeized of his Lands, Excommunicated, and his Caſtles ordered to be Beſieged. He was then Juſticiary of all *England*, and as ſome ſay, Regent, Lord Chancellor, and Pope's Legate; but ſome Time after this, the Pope adviſed King *Richard* not to let him act as Juſtitiary any longer, nor to admit for the future any Biſhop or Prieſt into *that*, or ſuch like great *Secular Offices*, becauſe, no doubt, he feared his Power; and that it would attach the Clergy too much to the State of *England*, and prompt them to adviſe the King to become more independant upon the Pope.

The King complied in ſome Meaſure with this; *Hubert* was removed from being Juſtitiary, and *Fitz Peter* placed in his Room. (*a*) But he was not removed from his Place of Chancellor, unleſs he was put in again afterwards; for he held that Office at his Death.

Archbiſhop *Parker* ſaith, he made only a Feint of reſigning that great Office, on the Account of its being inconſiſtent with the Duty of his Archbiſhoprick, and that the King took him at his Word; at which *Hubert* was afterwards very uneaſy.

Matt. Paris ſaith, *Nullus Clericus niſi Cauſidicus*; he ſpeaks indeed of King *William* the IId's Reign; for then, and till the Time of King *Edward* the Iſt, almoſt all the Offices of the Law were executed by Prieſts. But that wiſe King began to bring Laymen into Offices of the Law, and Judiciary Proceedings. 'Tis plain therefore, that this Demand of the Pope about *Hubert*, was particularly levelled at *him*, and *his Power*, and was not deſigned, as the Pope pretended, only to take the Clergy off from being engaged in Secular Employments.

Sir *William Dugdale* in his *Orig. Juridiciales*, *Page* 9. ſaith, that when *Hubert* was Juſtitiary, he ſent the *firſt Form of an Oath*, which was to

(*a*) Madox's Hiſt. of Exchеq. *Page* 24.

be

be taken by every Man in *England*; which probably was *that of Allegiance*, or to keep the King's Peace.

A. D. 1195, *Hubert*, as the Pope's Legate, held a Council at *York*, the King being preſent, where many Things were done towards reforming the Manners of the Clergy. *Vid.* Hoveden *in Anno* 1189, and *Conc. Brit. Tom.* X. *Page* 1791.

A. D. 1198, being a Kind of Lieutenant of all *England*, he gathered a great Force, and got a Victory over the *Welſh*, who had then rebelled; and as ſoon as he returned to *London*, he reſigned up his great Office.

A. D. 1199, he made a Speech in favour of King *John*'s Claim to the Crown of *England*; alledging, that the Crown *ought to go according to the general Conſent of the whole Nation*; and accordingly King *John* was Elected, and he Crowned him. And the King either continued him, or made him anew Lord Chancellor of *England*.

And the Archbiſhop got, but with great Difficulty, a Seventh Part of their Goods from the Clergy, for the King's Uſe.

The ſame Year, *Hubert* deſigning to hold a Synod at *Weſtminſter* without the King's ſpecial Writ, (who was then in *France*) *Geoffry Fitz-Peter*, the Juſtitiary, bravely ſent him a Prohibition againſt it. However *Hubert*, as Pope's Legate, would hold the Council; and there ſeveral Things were ordered, which ſeem not to have been thought obligatory, becauſe Enacted without the King's Licenſe, and therefore the Decrees are omitted by *Lyndwood*, &c. This *Hubert* did out of Spight to the King, in whom he found himſelf diſappointed.

King *John* in his 3d Year, granted Leave to *Hubert* to change the Tenure of the Lands belonging to the See of *Canterbury*, from *Gavelkind to Knights Service*. Lambard's *Peramb. Page* 588.

A. D. 1200, *Hubert* held another Synod at *London*, for the Reformation of ſeveral Things in the Church, though *Galfride* Earl of *Eſſex*, and the King's Juſtitiary, had prohibited him. *Hoveden. Concil. Brit. Tom.* II. *Page* 123.

He had, as his Predeceſſor *Baldwin*, many Bickerings and Conteſts with his Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and who, by their bribing the Pope to eſpouſe their Quarrel, got the better of him in all his Attempts againſt them; for though he compleated the Exchange began by *Baldwin*, with the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, of *Darent*, &c. for *Lambeth*, and deſigned to go on with a Chapel and College there, which *Baldwin* had begun, yet they influenced the Pope to make him put an entire Stop to it. And all *Hubert* could obtain at *Rome*, after the Matter had hung there a great while, was, that if he would pull that Chapel down, he might build another on a new Foundation; and which he might endow with Revenues of One Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and place in it Twenty Canons or Prebendaries: But it was expreſly prohibited, that any Biſhop ſhould be Conſecrated there, any Abbots bleſſed, any *Chriſm* made, or any *Orders* there conferred. And they had ſo good an Intereſt in the *Roman* Court, that doubtleſs they obtained from the Pope, that Prohibition which was ſent to him, againſt his holding any Secular Employments with his Archiepiſcopal Office.

He died *A. D.* 1205, and was buried in the *South* Wall of the Church of *Canterbury*, but without any Inſcription; for the Tomb is ſtill viſible, and appears to be one of the moſt Ancient in this preſent Cathedral, as Mr. *Somner* thinks.

The Place of his Death was a Houſe which the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* ſeem then to have had at *Tenham*.

Matt. Paris ſaith, King *John* was much pleaſed at the News of his Death, ſaying, *he never was King till then*; but his Joy was but of ſhort Continuance; for the next Succeſſor, *Stephen Langton*, proved a much greater Plague to him; for by his Means, 'tis probable, he loſt not only his Honour, and his Kingdom, but alſo his Life too.

The Cauſe of King *John*'s preſent Hatred to him, (beſides the general Envy that his Ambition, profuſe and pompous way of Living produced) was probably this; the King had got together Four Thouſand *Mariners*, and a powerful Land Army, with a Deſign to recover his Dominions in *France*: But juſt when the King was ready to Embark at *Portſmouth*, by *Hubert*'s and the Earl of *Pembroke*'s unaccountable Perſuaſions, all the Expedition was put by, and the Men Disbanded. This terribly enraged the King, ſo that as ſoon as he was Dead, he ſeized on all his Goods and Poſſeſſions.

He did many Great and Magnificent Things; he encloſed the *Tower* of *London* round with a Wall and a Ditch, and let the Water in all round it by a Moat, as it is now.

He was the firſt that deviſed the *Aſſize of Bread*, and that regulated the Weights and Meaſures of *Mercantile* Goods.

He built a Monaſtery at *North Derham* in *Norfolk*, where he was Born, and began another at *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*, for *Ciſtertian* Monks.

He much increaſed the Revenues of his See, and adorned it with a great many ſumptuous and ſtately Buildings, as Biſhop *Godwin* ſaith.

In his Temper he was immoderately ambitious, and a mighty Admirer of Pomp and Grandeur in his way of Living, by which he contracted the Envy of the Nobility: And King *John* went once to *Canterbury* on Purpoſe to put him to Expence, with a great Train of Company and Attendance.

But he was withal a Man of great Prudence, and exact Juſtice; and though poſſeſſed of more Power than any Archbiſhop before him ever had, ran into but few Extravagancies and Exceſſes of it. But he was but little skilled in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, and had more of the Virtues of a General, and a Judge, than of a Biſhop and a Metropolitan: However, he was a true Lover of his Country, its Laws and Liberties, and did very good Offices for it, both with King *Richard* and King *John*.

After this great Archbiſhop's Death, the Chapter of *Canterbury* aſſembled together to elect another in his Room, without acquainting the King with their Deſign, or ſtaying for his Order. But they were divided among themſelves, as ſome relate the Matter. Others ſay, they firſt agreed to chuſe one *Reginald*, who was their Sub-Prior, and made their Election at Midnight with all Secreſy; Inthronizing him, binding him alſo by an Oath, not to diſcloſe the Matter to any one, till he ſhould come into the Pope's Preſence, whither they ſent him immediately, and with all Privacy. But this poor Man's Vanity defeated all their Caution; for as ſoon as he got over the Sea, he made his Election known, and ſhewed his Teſtimonials of it every-where. This vex'd the Monks ſo, that they reſolved to diſappoint him, and now out of Revenge to him, they applied to the King, and got his Leave to Elect another. The King recommended

John

John Gray, who was then Biſhop of *Norwich*, and the Monks choſe him, and his Election was fairly and regularly declared, or publiſhed, before the King and the People.

On this moſt of the Monks poſted away to *Rome*, on the Account of theſe Two Elections, ſome preſſing earneſtly for *Reginald*, and others for *Gray*. The Pope was for neither of theſe Men, and ſollicited each Party of the Monks privately, to recede from their Friend, and to Elect *Stephen Langton*; but they dreaded the King's Diſpleaſure, and would not come into it. However, when the Pope began to threaten them, and declared the former Elections void, they could not ſtand it any longer, but were at laſt terrified by him into the Choice of *Stephen Langton*; contrary to their Faith before given to the King to abide by the Election of *Gray*.

The Suffragan Biſhops alſo at *Rome* claimed their Right of Election, but the Pope would not regard it, but ſupported that of the Monks; and he declared the King's Licenſe to Elect, not to be neceſſary, ſince the Election was to be confirmed at *Rome*.

43. *STEPHEN LANGTON*,

WAS an *Engliſhman* of a good Family in *Leiceſterſhire*, but was Educated Abroad in the Univerſity of *Paris*, of which he was now Chancellor, and in great Favour with the *French* King, and a Cardinal.

After the Pope's forcing the Monks to Elect him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his declaring him to be ſo, and his Confirming and Conſecrating him was known at the *Engliſh* Court, King *John* forbad *Langton* to come into the Kingdom; and the Biſhops ſtood by him, and adhered to the Election of the Biſhop of *Norwich*: Sending their Proctors to *Rome*, and complaining of any Election that the Monks ſhould make without their Concurrence, who by ancient Cuſtom had a Right to be joined with them, and had actually concurred with them in the Choice of Three Archbiſhops.

The Monks, on the other Hand, claimed their Right of Electing ſolely, without any Concurrence of the Biſhops; and thus the Matter hung at *Rome* for this Year 1206.

The next Year, King *John* being involved in Troubles and Difficulties at Home, by the Clergy's violent Oppoſition of a Tax that he had impoſed; the Pope thought he might venture to abide by Cardinal *Langton's* Election; but however he tried firſt the ſoft Way, and ſent over hither a *Nuntio* with a Preſent to the King of Four extraordinary Baubles; *viz.* Four Rings ſet with Stones, of as many different Colours, and which by his Letters to the King, he repreſented as having Wonderful and Myſterious Virtues; and therefore deſired him to admit of *Langton* for the Archbiſhop, who was an *Engliſhman*, and a Cardinal, and well skilled in all Kinds of Learning; but to the Chapter of *Canterbury* he ſent expreſs Orders to receive him, and to obey him.

The King was in a great Rage, and charged the Monks of *Canterbury* with Treaſon; and ſince they would adhere to the Pope and *Langton*, he ſent Officers to expel them the Convent; who executed the King's Commands violently, driving the poor Monks out with drawn Swords, and threatning to burn them, and the Monaſtery together, if they did not immediately quit the Houſe; which therefore they did, and fled over into *Flanders*, and were kindly received in the Abbey of St. *Bertin*, and in ſome other neighbouring Monaſteries.

The King alſo wrote to the Pope, complaining of the Injury done him, in obtruding thus an Archbiſhop upon him, who was bred up Abroad, and a Friend to his open Enemies; and declaring that he would not recede from the Election of the Biſhop of *Norwich*; and at laſt told him, that if he could not have a fair Satisfaction at *Rome*, he would ſhut up his Ports againſt all Foreign Prelates and Prieſts, and never ſeek hereafter for Judgment in the *Roman* Church. The Pope returned a ſoft Anſwer, and told him, that Two Monks had been deputed to obtain his Conſent to *Langton's* Election, but that they were detained at *Dover*, and ſo could not deliver their Meſſage: However he juſtified the Election of *Langton* as agreeable to the Canons of the Church.

And ſoon after this he wrote to Three Biſhops here, to argue and adjuſt this Affair with the King; and if he would not comply, to threaten the Kingdom with an Interdict. All this increaſed the King's Diſpleaſure, and particularly the Inſolence of *Simon Langton*, the Cardinal's Brother here, who adviſed the King to throw himſelf upon his Brother's Mercy, or elſe he could do nothing in his Behalf. So that the King declaring he would not comply, *A. D.* 1208, on *March* the 22d, the Biſhops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Worceſter*, put the whole Kingdom under an *Interdict*, which was a Prohibition of all Divine Service, except Confeſſion, Baptiſm, and the Adminiſtration of the *Euchariſt* to Sick Perſons.

Upon this the King proceeded with the utmoſt Violence againſt the Clergy, requiring all Prelates, *&c.* to depart the Kingdom, confiſcating their Goods and Revenues, and even Impriſoning their very Concubines.

So that the Clergy of *England* were now under a ſad *Dilemna*, being ſuſpended if they diſobeyed the Pope, and deprived if they would not obey the King.

The Nation lay under this Interdict for above Three Years, to the great Hurt both of King and People; and the King himſelf alſo was now excommunicated. But at length he began to relent, and finding the Pope abſolutely inflexible, agreed to the peaceable Admiſſion of *Langton*, and to the Return of the proſcribed Biſhops and Clergy; for he found the Circumſtances of his Affairs ſo precarious, that he was forced not only to comply in this Point, but ſoon after in much greater, of which all our Hiſtories give a Melancholy Account.

After *Langton's* Arrival, which was in *A. D.* 1213, the King was Abſolved from his Excommunication, but the *Interdict* had not been yet taken off; and he took an Oath to defend and maintain *Holy Church*, and to make Satisfaction to all ſuch of the Clergy as had been deprived, *&c.* during the Time of the Interdict. But neither all this, nor his mean throwing himſelf at *Langton's* Feet, when he firſt met him, could ſecure *Stephen* long to his Intereſt. For he took the Part with thoſe Barons that deſerted the King at *Portſmouth*, in his deſigned Expedition for the Recovery of his Dominions Abroad, and threatned all thoſe with Church Cenſures, who ſhould aſſiſt him in puniſhing any of them.

And this Year, in *Auguſt*, *Langton* held a Synod, or Council, at *London*, to compoſe the Differences between the King and his Barons; and told them that he had found a Charter of King

King *Henry* the Iſt, by which, if they would, they might recover their Ancient Liberties, which had ſo long been loſt; and he was all along, after this, the ſecret Adviſer of the Barons in the War that they afterwards made upon the King, and by which they obtained *Magna Charta*, and their other *Charter of the Foreſt*, &c. This Charter, (which *Matt. Paris* hath preſerved a Copy of) being read, was gladly received, and ſworn to by all there preſent.

And there is another good Thing related of him, as done this Year:

Viz. When the poor King was forced by the Pope to confirm his former verbal Reſignation of his Crown to him, by an Inſtrument under his Hand, which was ſervilely executed in a great Aſſembly, in St. *Paul's* Cathedral at *London*: On this Occaſion, I ſay, *Langton* is reported to have ſtood up, and in the Name of all the Clergy and Laity of *England*, to have delivered in an Appeal or Proteſtation againſt it at the High Altar; and indeed he was the great Promoter of the Nation's Liberties.

But as *Langton* now thus openly and boldly oppoſed the Uſurpations of the Pope, his great Friend and Benefactor, ſo the Pope expreſſed his Reſentments of it; and immediately ordered his Legate here to fill up the vacant Benefices, without *Langton's* Conſent. On which *Langton* held a Synod at *Dunſtable*, of his Suffragan Biſhops; where he complained of this Indignity, and got Letters to be ſent to the Pope about it.

And ſoon after, for his ſiding with the Barons againſt the King, the Pope ſuſpended him, ſummoned him, and brought him to *Rome*, and enjoined all his Suffragans to withdraw their Obedience from him: Nay, he went ſo far, as to vacate the Election of *Simon Langton*, the Archbiſhop's Brother, into the See of *York*.

A. D. 1222, he called a Synod at *Oxford*, in order to reform ſome Matters in the Church. *Conc. Brit. Tom.* II. *Page* 181.

Here a young Fellow being convicted of counterfeiting the Five Wounds of, and pretending to be Jeſus Chriſt, was delivered over to the Secular Arm, condemned to be Crucified, and was executed accordingly: This Wretch had Two Wenches with him, who perſonated alſo the Two *Maries*.

A. D. 1226, Another was held by him at *Weſtminſter* under *Otto*, the Pope's Legate, where ſome Obventions being demanded from the Pope, the Synod demurred to the Payment, and complained of the Exactions and Avarice of that Court, and would not determine it as the Pope's Right, but left it as they found it. *Matt. Paris.*

To this Archbiſhop, and to his Succeſſors, King *John* gave the Patronage of the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, as you may find by the Charter cited by Mr. *Pryn*, *Page* 24, where alſo is a Patent in theſe Words:

Rex Priori & Monachis Roffenſibus ac liberè Tenentibus de Epiſcopatu ſalutem: Sciatis quod Reddidimus venerabili Patri noſtro Domino, S. Cantuar. Epiſcopo, Patronatum Epiſcopatus Roffenſis, cum omnibus Pertinentijs tamquam jus ſuum; & ideo vobis mandamus quod ei tanquam Domino & Patrono ejuſdem Epiſcopatus ſitis in omnibus intendentes. In cujus Teſtimonium has Literas, &c.

A. D. 1226, Thirteen Friars-Minors, or Preachers, being ſent into *England* with *Gilbert Fraxineto* their Abbot, and *Peter de Roch*, Biſhop of *Winton*, waited on Archbiſhop *Langton* at *Canterbury*, and ſome of them preaching before him, pleaſed him ſo well, that he became a great Friend to their Order. And about Two Years after this, Nine more Friars came over and landed at *Dover*, Five of whom ſtaying at *Canterbury*, began the firſt Houſe of *that Order* there, the other Four came up to, and ſettled at *London*.

King *Henry* the IIId being at firſt Crowned haſtily by the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *Bath*, was afterwards, when the State of the Kingdom was ſettled and compoſed, Crowned again in a very Solemn Manner, by *Stephen Langton* at *Weſtminſter*, *A. D.* 1220.

In which Year alſo this Archbiſhop, at his own Charge, tranſlated *Becket's* Bones out of the Stone-Coffin, into a very Rich Shrine of Gold, and adorned with Jewels: And at this Scene of Sumptuous Superſtition, were preſent the King, and the Pope's Legate, and almoſt all the Nobility and Dignified Clergy in the Kingdom, with a vaſt Number of Foreigners, and numberleſs Crouds of the common People; and the ſplendid Feaſt that the Archbiſhop made on this Occaſion, was hardly ever exceeded by any Thing before or ſince.

A. D. 1223, he was ſent to the *French* Court, on the Death of King *Philip*, to demand the Reſtitution of *Normandy*, and the other Dominions formerly poſſeſſed by our *Engliſh* Kings in *France*; but he had no favourable Anſwer.

At his Return he joined with *Hubert de Burgh*, and others, in adviſing the King to reſume ſuch Lands of the Crown, as in the late unſettled Times were got into private Hands; which Advice contracted great Hatred and Animoſities againſt them both.

Stephen Langton made the Pope alſo his profeſs'd Enemy, by the Zeal he ſhewed in ſtanding up for the Liberties and Laws of his Country, againſt the Uſurpations and Encroachments of *Rome*, notwithſtanding he had been preferred by that Power and Intereſt only.

He died *A. D.* 1229, at his Manor Houſe of *Slindon* in *Suſſex*, and was buried in his own Cathedral, at the *Eaſt* End of St. *Michael's* Chapel.

Fuller ſaith, he wrote Commentaries on all the Books of the Old, and on ſome of the New Teſtament; and that he was the firſt who about *A. D.* 1210, divided the Bible into Chapters; as *Robert Stephens* did afterwards divide thoſe Chapters into Verſes.

Archbiſhop *Parker* ſaith, he wrote many Things elegantly, and judiciouſly; and in particular, the Hiſtory of the Reign of King *Richard* the Iſt.

Upon his Death there aroſe a new Conteſt between King *Henry* the IIId, and the Monks of *Canterbury*, about the Election of a Succeſſor. The Monks obtaining the King's Leave to Elect, choſe one *Walter de Heveſham*, or *Hemeſham*, a Monk, whom the King refuſed; and he gave the Archbiſhoprick to *Richard*, who was then Chancellor of *Lincoln*. On which, away poſts *Hemeſham* to *Rome*, in order to get Conſecration from the Pope; and the King hurries alſo his Proctors thither to oppoſe him, and to get his Nomination of *Richard* confirmed: Objecting alſo great Crimes againſt *Walter*, as that he was not only illiterate, but infamous in his Life and Converſation; that his Father was hanged for Theft; and that he had debauched a Nun, and got ſeveral Children by her.

Thus he made Way to get him put by, and have *Richard's* Election confirmed; which, ſome ſay, was not at laſt done, but upon the King's Proctor's promiſing the Pope a Grant of the Tenths of all the Moveables both in

England

England and *Ireland*, to aſſiſt him in his Wars againſt the Emperor. But then his Holineſs vacated the poor Monk's Election, for his Inſufficiency; for undoubtedly *Walter* was not *able* to grant Tenths of the Goods of Kingdoms.

And the cautious Monks themſelves, in order to prevent the Pope's ſending a Bull of Proviſion, went to a new Election, and choſe *Richard*.

But *Matt. Paris* ſaith, that the Pope put him in by his own Power, which is in ſome Meaſure true, in the Senſe above explained.

44. *RICHARD WETHERSIDE*, uſually called the *Great*.

THIS Gentleman was Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and thence preferred to the Archbiſhoprick, *A. D.* 1229, being Conſecrated at *Canterbury* by *Henry* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, without any Pall received from *Rome*. But he enjoyed this Dignity but a little while; for he loſt his Life on the Occaſion of a Quarrel between him and *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, about ſome Lands of the Earl of *Glouceſter*, which were *Tunbridge-Caſtle*, the *Lowy* of *Tunbridge*, (*a*) and the Appendant Manors. Theſe Lands the Archbiſhop claimed, as belonging to him in the Minority of the Earl of *Glouceſter*, whoſe Father died in his Homage. But *Hubert de Burgo*, the King's Juſticiary, had entred upon them, and got them into his Poſſeſſion. *Richard*, to make his Title good, travels to *Rome*, and appeals to the Pope, excommunicating all thoſe (except the King) who had any Hand in ſeizing upon thoſe Lands. The King ſent alſo his Proctors to *Rome*, to repreſent the Matter to the Pope, and to make out his juſt Claim to theſe Lands which he had given to *Hubert*, on the Account of the Infant Earl his being in his Wardſhip. But the Archbiſhop gained his Point in the *Roman* Court, the Pope giving Judgment for him. On which, with great Joy, haſtning Home, after Three Days Journey, he fell Sick at St. *Gemma*, and there died, and was buried in the *Friars-Minors* Monaſtery, *A. D.* 1234.

They repreſent him as a wiſe and learned Man, and of good Life, very graceful in his Perſon, and eloquent in his Speech, mild and good-natured in other Things, but highly tenacious of the Rights and Privileges of his See.

He wrote ſeveral Books, as *de Fide & Legibus*, *de Sacramentis*, *de Univerſo Corporali & Spirituali*, &c.

In a little Time after *Richard*'s Conſecration, the Pope ſent over one *Stephen*, his Chaplain, to demand the Payment of the Tenths which were promiſed him, on his vacating *Walter de Hemeſham*'s Election: The King, by Silence, ſeemed to be willing to conſent to the Performance of his Promiſe, but the Barons expreſly declared againſt it; while the Biſhops fearing the Pope's Diſpleaſure, ſubmitted to it. *Stephen* producing the Pope's Authority, went about all *England*, demanding and exacting this Tenth by his Officers in a very rigid Manner, to the great Diſtreſs and Scandal of the Nation; only the brave Earl of *Cheſter* kept the *Publicans* from coming into his Palatinate, and ſaved all his People from this Tax.

Richard held a Synod at *Weſtminſter*, where ſeveral very good Provincial Conſtitutions were made.

In his Time, and a while after his Death, moſt of the good Dignities, Prebends and Livings of the Church were poſſeſs'd by *Italians*; which was a Thing hateful to the *Engliſh* Nation, too apt (ſometimes without juſt Ground) to be rude to Strangers. But now this was thought by the King, and his great Miniſters, ſo great a Detriment to his Native Subjects, that they did underhand encourage the common People to inſult them, and even to beat and plunder them. So that the *Italians* were forced to hide themſelves in Churches, Monaſteries, *&c.* till they could find a convenient Opportunity to fly the Country, and make the beſt of their way Home. When the Pope complained of this, the King ſaid he knew nothing at all of it; but however, no Enquiry was made after the Perſons who committed theſe Outrages, nor any Puniſhment threatned or inflicted. But by the Abſence of theſe Popiſh Foreigners, who were all entirely in the Intereſt of the *Roman* Pontiff, and perpetually ſending the Wealth of the Nation Abroad, the *Engliſh* People recovered ſome Degree of Liberty, though they were not able entirely to ſhake off the Popiſh Yoke till ſome Hundreds of Years after.

After *Richard*'s Death, the Monks of *Canterbury* being unwilling to incur the King's Diſpleaſure, elected *Ralph Nevil*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and then Chancellor of *England*, a Perſon very highly favoured by his Majeſty. The King was very much pleaſed, at their preſenting *Nevil* to him, and immediately inveſted him with the Temporalities of the Archbiſhoprick. When the Pope heard of this, he asked *Simon Langton*, Brother to Archbiſhop *Stephen Langton*, who was then at *Rome*, what kind of Man *Nevil* was? *Simon*, either out of Hatred to the King, or perhaps hoping for the See himſelf, told him that he was a Man of no Character, either for his Learning or Morals, but a Cunning Intriguing Courtier, and who was the King's Principal Counſellor and Manager; and who, if he ſhould get into the Archiepiſcopal Chair, would perſuade the King to refuſe Payment of the Tribute agreed to by King *John*, and influence the whole Nation to throw off the Papal Yoke. The Pope remembred well that his Brother *Stephen*, when Archbiſhop, had endeavoured to ſtop the Payment of that Tribute, and had proteſted and appealed againſt it; and therefore was warmed by this Account of *Simon*'s to that Degree, that without aſſigning any Reaſon or Cauſe at all, he entirely nulled the Election of *Ralph*, and gave the Monks a Licenſe and Order to chuſe another. Upon this they elected *John* their Sub-Prior; and in this Election the eaſy King concurred and approved of their Man. Accordingly he goes to *Rome* for the Pope's Confirmation, who not liking him, over-awed and influenced him ſo, that the poor old Man gave up his Election, left *Rome*, and trudged home again to *England*.

The Pope having thus Twice ſucceſsfully baulked the King's Deſigns, ſends now a Third Order to the Monks to elect a bold reſolute Man, who would ſtiffly defend the Rights of the Church, and govern his Province with Spirit and Authority. On this the Monks Elected one *Blund*, a Reſident in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and whom the King approved of. But the Pope now grown more inſolent by Succeſs, vacates his Election alſo, upon ſlight

(*a*) *See* Tunbridge-Caſtle, *in Page* 385, *of this Hiſtory.*

ſlight Pretences of his having bribed the Monks, and of his holding Two Benefices with Cure of Souls, *&c.* and peremptorily ſends them an Order to Elect *Edmund*, Canon and Treaſurer of the Church of *Sarum*. They complied, and the Pope immediately ſent *Edmund* over his Pall. Though what his Reaſons were for pitching upon this Man, who was no Monk, nor eminent any way as to Zeal for the Papal Power, doth not appear.

But indeed he was an honeſt, good, and learned Man, and ſo agreeable to the King, that he eaſily obtained his Conſent to his Election: And it muſt needs much heighten his Character, that he was made Archbiſhop without his Knowledge, or any way applying for it.

45. *EDMUND*, uſually called St. *Edmund*.

HE was born at *Abington* in *Berkſhire*, and Educated in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where ſtudying Theology, and entring into Orders, he became a very noted Preacher, and was much followed in *Oxfordſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, and *Worceſterſhire*. At length he was made Canon of *Sarum*, and Treaſurer of that Cathedral, and Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1234.

One of the firſt Things he did after his Promotion, was honeſtly and boldly to perſuade the King to remove from his Council the Biſhop of *Winton*, and *Peter de Rivallis*, who had adviſed him to introduce vaſt Numbers of *Poictovins*, and other Strangers, into Places of Truſt and Profit, to the great Injury and Exaſperation of his own Native Subjects. With this good Counſel the King complied, confining the former to his Dioceſe, and baniſhing the latter.

And not long after, this Archbiſhop was ſucceſsfully employed in making Peace between the King and the *Welſh*, and ſuch of his Barons as had ſided with them.

And indeed he was in the main a true Lover of his King and Country; but an Accident ſoon after happened, in which his Zeal for the Superſtitious Canons of the Church carried him beyond his Prudence, and unfortunately brought upon him the Hatred of his Sovereign: Which was his ſo violently oppoſing the Marriage of *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, with the Widow of *William Marſhal*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, and Siſter to the *King*: becauſe after her Husband's Death, ſhe had entred into a Vow of Religion. For the King did not only obtain a Diſpenſation from the Pope to make good this Marriage, but out of Spite to *Edmund* alſo, he deſired the Pope to ſend over hither a Legate of Spirit, and one endowed with ſufficient Power to oppoſe and leſſen the Power of the Archbiſhop. Cardinal *Otto* was ſent hither for this Purpoſe, whom the King ſupported and favoured, though he oppreſſed his People with intolerable Exactions, and (*a*) filled all the vacant Benefices with *Italians*, and other Foreigners, and the Kingdom with a rapacious Brood of Proctors and Tax-gatherers for the Pope; and all that the poor Archbiſhop got for complaining of theſe Oppreſſions, was Contempt and Ridicule.

After theſe Troubles from the Court, he naturally met with others from all Hands; the Monks of his Cathedral quarrelled with him for conſecrating Biſhops any where but at *Canterbury*: The Monks of *Rocheſter* Cathedral alſo and he had a great Diſpute about the Election of a Biſhop for that See. They preſented to him one *Richard de Wendover*, whom the Archbiſhop would not admit of, becauſe he knew him to be a weak and unlearned Man. On this the old Trade went on, the Monks appealed to *Rome*, and the Archbiſhop poſted thither in Perſon; but he had better have ſtaid at Home, and acquieſced at firſt, for *Otto*, the Legate, outwitted and defeated him, and after a tedious and expenſive Suit, poor *Edmund* was caſt, and forced to return home with Vexation and Diſgrace.

In his Abſence, the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* had choſen a Prior, whithout his Conſent; for which, when *Edmund* excommunicated them, the Legate releaſed and abſolved them. However, *Edmund* went on, and Interdicted their Church, and at laſt *Otto* went thither in Perſon, heard the Cauſe, and finding the Monks guilty of Forgery, turned out their Prior, and puniſhed them with Severity.

He had alſo a little ſeeming Succeſs in a Complaint he made to the Pope, about the King's keeping vacant Benefices for a long Time in his Hands; and for a great Sum of Money which he paid at *Rome*, he obtained an Order that he might fill up ſuch Vacancies as the King ſhould omit to preſent Perſons to, for above Six Months Time. But as ſoon as the King perceived this, he bribed the Pope ſo, that he revoked his own Order, and defeated all the good Intentions of the Archbiſhop.

Tired therefore, and teazed almoſt to Death with theſe continual Troubles, he retired from his See to the Abbey of *Pontigniac* in *France*, and there in a little Time broke his Heart, and waſted himſelf to a Skeleton with Grief, died *A. D.* 1242, and was buried in the Church belonging to the ſaid Abbey.

About Six Years after his Death, this Man whom one Pope helped to kill, another, *viz. Innocent* the IVth, Sainted; and *Lewis* King of *France* removed his Body into a Rich and Sumptuous Shrine.

There was an Altar Erected to him in our Church of *Rocheſter*, as appears by a Charter of Donation to it, which I have ſeen.

Dr. *Cave* makes this Archbiſhop to have been one of the Tutors of the famous *Roger Bacon*, at *Oxford*. And *Leland* ſaith, that *Bacon* wrote the Life of this *Edmund*; but the Author of the *Antiq. Oxon* ſaith, 'tis a Miſtrke in the Name, the Perſon they mean being one *Robert Bacon*.

(*a*) *The Revenues ariſing from Benefices given by the Pope to his* Italians *out of* England *at this Time, was found to be above Sixty Thouſand* Marks per Annum, *which exceeded the King's Revenue in all its Branches; and in the Year* 1253, *it appeared that the Foreign Eccleſiaſticks had above Seventy Thouſand Pounds* per Annum *here, when the Crown Revenue was ſcarce a Third Part of it.*

46. *BONIFACE*.

THIS Gentleman was Son to *Peter* Duke of *Savoy*, and Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, but had little elſe to recommend him; however, the Monks of *Canterbury*, at the King's Nomination of him, who was deſirous by it to oblige his Queen, unanimouſly elected him.

The King on this, by Perſuaſions and Threatnings, got the Hands and Seals of all the Biſhops and Abbots, to recommend him to the Pope; to whom *Boniface* went, and got his Conſecration from him at *Lyons*, *A. D.* 1244. But ſome of the Monks were ſo ſorry that they had conſented to his Election, that they left the Convent, and turned *Carthuſians*, vowing perpetual Penitence. Juſt after this Conſecration, his Brother *Peter*, Duke of *Savoy*, came over hither, and built that once Noble Palace in the *Strand*, which ſtill bears his Name, and is called *the Savoy*.

A. D. 1245, he went to *Rome*, aſſigning for a Reaſon, that his Church had contracted a Debt of Fifteen Thouſand *Marks*, by the expenſive Tranſlation of *Becket*'s Body into the Shrine built by *Langton*, and by the Careleſneſs and Litigiouſneſs of ſome of his Predeceſſors: Which he could not poſſibly pay without conſulting the Pope. But before he went off, he cut down the Woods, let long Leaſes, and by all the ways he could poſſible, raiſed a large Sum of Money *here*, which he carried Abroad along with him, and ſpent it in raiſing Soldiers to defend and maintain the Quarrels of his own Family. When he came to the Pope, partly by good Words, but chiefly by Bribes, he obtained of him the Grant of the Biſhoprick of *Valentia* in *Provence*, and ſome other profitable Benefices, to hold them *in Commendam* with his Archbiſhoprick. And after this he managed the Pope ſo, that he got a Bull to receive the Profits for Seven Years, of all the vacant Benefices within his Province. The King at firſt oppoſed this Grant, but was at laſt brought to conſent to it: However, he forbid, all over *England*, the paying any more Money to the Pope's Officers, and ordered thoſe who came on ſuch an Errand to be Impriſoned.

And in a Parliament held ſoon after at *London*, the King getting rid of that Dread of the Pope which had ſo long poſſeſs'd him, complained to the Peers, Biſhops, and Commons, of theſe Papal Uſurpations and Exactions, and (*a*) of the Donation of almoſt all Eccleſiaſtick Benefices to Foreigners. And ſevere Letters were written to *Rome* by the King, his Barons, Biſhops, and Abbots, on this Occaſion; to which the Pope thought it proper to return no Anſwer, but with his uſual Artifices, to proceed in a ſoft and ſecret Way, when open Violence and Swaggering would not be born here.

A. D. 1250, *Boniface* returned Home; and as though he had not Pillaged the People enough before, now reſolves upon an entire Viſitation of his Province, and begins firſt with his Church and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; where he plagued the Monks ſo, that they had a freſh Occaſion to repent that ever they choſe a Foreigner and a Soldier for their Archbiſhop.

When he came to *London*, he took up his Lodgings in the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s fine Houſe, and made the *Londoners* ſend him in Proviſions. He quarrelled with, and abuſed the Biſhop of *London* by foul Language; and finding that the Dean and Chapter of St. *Pauls* had appealed to *Rome* againſt his Viſitation, he excommunicated them all.

Next he went to the Priory of St. *Bartholomew*, where he was received by the Sub-Prior and Convent with great Pomp in their Habits; but he look'd ſtern and big, and ſaid, *he came to Viſit them.* Upon which one anſwered, with a loud Voice, *That they had a very Learned and Vigilant Biſhop, who would viſit them when there was Occaſion, but they ought not, nor would be viſited by any one elſe.* This ſo provoked this bluſtering Prelate, that he flew upon the poor old and decrepit Sub-Prior, who ſtood next to him, knock'd him down with his Fiſt, and then kick'd him and trampled upon him; tore his fine Cope and rich Veſtments, which became Plunder to the Crew he carried with him. And in this Struggle the Archbiſhop happening to fall backwards, diſcovered that he had Armour, a Coat of Mail on, under his apparently Sacred and Spiritual Habit. The Biſhop of *London* being informed of this, adviſed his Canons to go and make Complaint to the King, and to relate the whole Matter to him; they attempted to do ſo, but could not get Acceſſion to the King, the Queen having prepoſſeſſed him in Favour of *Boniface*. But the Citizens of *London* in the mean Time got to Arms, and had certainly torn the *Savoyard* to Pieces, if they had not been appeaſed and ſtopp'd by the King's Proclamation, and with much ado he ſlipp'd down to the *Thames* Side, and got to *Lambeth* in a Wherry. From whence he ſoon thundered out his Excommunications againſt all that oppoſed him, and they, as ſoon as they could, appealed to the Pope againſt him, ſending to *Rome* the Dean of St. *Pauls* on that Errand. *Boniface* follows him thither, and entred *Rome* with great Pomp and Splendor; he carried with him Letters from the King and Queen to the Pope in his Behalf, and believed at firſt, that by that Means, by his high Birth, and more eſpecially by his deep Purſe, he ſhould gain all his Points at *Rome*; but he was in ſome Meaſure miſtaken, for the Pope trimmed, and took Money on both Sides, and at laſt he found it neceſſary to make an End of this Quarrel by Compoſition.

After his Return to *England*, on ſome ſlight Occaſion, he excommunicates the Dean and Canons of St. *Pauls* a Second Time; which ſo alarmed the whole Clergy, that they agreed on a Meeting at *Dunſtable*, and there raiſed a Sum of Four Thouſand *Marks*, to carry on a Suit at *Rome* againſt the Inſults of this peeviſh and malicious Archbiſhop.

The Pope, in his great Goodneſs accepted of their Money, and gave them an Equivalent in very fair Promiſes; as he did the Archbiſhop alſo, for the like Sum given him, to determine the Cauſe for him. And the cunning Pope carried his Diſh ſo even, as to pleaſe both Parties tolerably well; for though he did not Inhibit the Archbiſhop from going on with his Viſitation, yet he ſo bridled him, that it was likely to become moderate enough, and tolerable; and ſo it proved for a while; for though *Boniface* at his Return went on with his Viſitation, yet at firſt he proceeded with Temper and Mildneſs. But he could not hold it ſo long, before his Pride and Ill-nature began to ſhew themſelves.

The next Place that he had a Quarrel with, was the Chapter of *Lincoln*, where he challenged the Donation of all their Prebends and Benefices. The Archdeacon, *William Lupus*, undertook the Defence of the Churches Right; but *Boniface* ſo worried him with Excommunications, *&c.* that the poor Man was forced to run away and hide himſelf at *Rome*: There his Caſe moved Compaſſion, the Pope protected him, and at laſt gave Judgment for him; but he was ſo waſted with Care and Travel, that he could not hold it any longer, but died in his Travels home to *England*.

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 179.

While he was thus buſy in carrying on the Plagues of his Viſitation, his own Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* obtained from the Pope a Charter of Exemption and Immunity from being viſited by the Archbiſhop. But when this was brought to him at St. *Albans*, he ſo little valued the Pope's Bull, that he threw it into the Fire, and burnt it to Aſhes, excommunicating alſo thoſe who brought it. This was complained of both to the King and the Pope, but without any Redreſs from either.

At laſt this, which was called by his Clergy *the troubleſome Viſitation*, had an End; and then away goes *Boniface* with the great Sum of Money he had amaſſed by it, over into Foreign Parts, and raiſes an Army by it to deliver his Brother out of Captivity, who had been taken Priſoner by the Citizens of *Taurinum*; but though he had alſo other Helps and Aſſiſtances, this Expedition proved unſucceſsful, and he was forced to return to *England* with Loſs and Diſgrace.

Soon after his Return, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* appealed againſt him to the Pope, for invading ſome of his Rights and Liberties, but without any Succeſs; for his own Birth, and the King's Favour, ſecured him at *Rome* againſt any Complaint at that Time, let it be never ſo juſt.

A. D. 1265, about this Time, a War being likely to break out between the King and the Barons, about the Laws and Liberties of *England*, which the Pope had ſecretly abſolved the King from obſerving, though he had bound himſelf by the moſt Solemn Oaths ſo to do: *Boniface* leaving one *Hugh Mortimer* to collect the Revenues of his Province and See for him, left the Kingdom, and went over into *Savoy*; whence, after a Stay of Four Years, he returned; but was firſt of all forced to promiſe the Barons that he would behave himſelf quietly and peaceably in his Province, and not raiſe any ſuch Diſturbances and Buſtles as he had formerly done. The King alſo joined in this Deſign, and interpoſed to make up all the Eccleſiaſtical Differences between the Archbiſhop and his Suffragans, and the Abbots and Priors of Convents. The Church of *Rocheſter* compounded with him for all Feudal Services, *&c.* (*a*) for the Annual Sum of Ten *Marks*.

And though formerly proud, turbulent, and cruel in his Temper and Behaviour, he now towards the end of his Life grew more moderate, and did ſome very good Things; for he cleared his Church entirely from the great Debts (above-mentioned) which it laboured under; he finiſhed that noble, large, and ſumptuous Hall, in the Palace at *Canterbury*, which his Prededeſſor *Hubert* had begun, and built a very fine Hoſpital at *Maidſtone*, called the *New-work*, which was afterwards turned into a College of Secular Prieſts by Archbiſhop *Courtney*.

A. D. 1266, he held a Provincial Synod at *London*, by the Pope's Command, where the Legates, *Otto* and *Ottoboni*, were both preſent.

Some Time after this, he, with his Suffragan Biſhops, waited on the King, and complained to him, that Foreigners had got Poſſeſſion of moſt of the Eccleſiaſtical Dignities, and therefore deſired him to prefer *Engliſhmen*, among whom there was Choice enough, for both Learning and Piety. *I will do it willingly*, ſaid the King, *and think it very proper, in the firſt Place, that your ſelf, who are both a Stranger, and Unlearned, and my Brother* Athelmar, *Biſhop of* Winton, *who have no Merit at all but your Relation to me, ſhould reſign your Biſhopricks, and get home to your own Countries, and then I'll promiſe you to ſupply your Places with Good and Able Men.* This Anſwer of the King ſo ſhocked *Boniface*, that he grew uneaſy here; and perceiving himſelf to be diſagreeable to the King, and diſtaſtful to his Biſhops and Clergy, he gathered up all the Money he could, and ſo loaded with Pelf and Curſes, retired into *Savoy*. And *A. D.* 1270, died in the Caſtle of St. *Helena*. (*a*)

He made ſeveral Conſtitutions, in which the Immunities of the Church were carried very high; againſt which my Lord *Coke* thinks thoſe Anſwers to the Articles of the Clergy, which he found in a Fragment of an Old Parliament Roll, were levelled; but it doth not appear that *thoſe Anſwers* were ever confirmed by Parliament, as *ſeveral others* were to the Articles of the Clergy in the Ninth of King *Edward* the IId, *&c.*

On his Death, *Wilhelmus de Chillenden*, Sub-Prior of *Chriſt-Church*, was with the King's Licenſe Elected Archbiſhop by the Monks. But the Pope excepted many Things againſt him, as to his Learning and Sufficiency, and at laſt forced him to quit his Election: And then *ex Plenitudine Poteſtatis ſuæ*, he placed *Robert Killwardby* in his Room; and then the Monks, to keep up a Shew of their Right, elected him likewiſe. The King and his Council making a publick Proteſtation againſt this Act of the Papal Power.

(*a*) Antiq. Britan, *Page* 187.

47. *ROBERT KILLWARDBY.*

THIS Man was born in *England*, and Educated at *Paris*, and is ſaid to have been a Man of Letters; he was a *Franciſcan* Fryar, and Provincial of the Order. He was Conſecrated at *Canterbury* by *William* Biſhop of *Bath*, and Twelve other Suffragan Biſhops, *A. D.* 1272.

Soon after this, the Prior of *Canterbury* demanded of him Three Thouſand *Marks*, which he pretended were ſpent in promoting *Chillenden*'s Election, and which the Pope had appointed the next Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to pay. *Robert* demurred a little to this, and began to enquire into the Morals and Behaviour of the Prior, in order to find Cauſe to remove him; upon which the cautious Prior prevailed with his Monks to remit One Thouſand Three Hundred *Marks* of the Sum demanded, and then the Archbiſhop paid the reſt, and enquired no further.

A. D. 1275, upon the Arrival of King *Edward* the Iſt, and his Queen *Eleanor*, he Crowned them both with great Solemnity at *Weſtminſter*.

A. D. 1276. And ſoon after this he revived the neglected and almoſt obſolete Statutes made by his Predeceſſors, for regulating his Court of the *Arches*, reducing them to Five Eminent Articles.

(*a*) *That Year that* Boniface *died, there was ſuch terrible ſtormy, and exceſſive Rainy Weather, with Thunder and Lightning, about* Canterbury, *that the whole Country was drowned, the Cattle waſhed out of the Fields, and the Trees blown or waſhed down, and carried into the Roads and Highways, ſo that the like was never heard of before.* Antiq. Britan. *Page* 188.

The next Year he held a Synod at *London*, whither the Archbiſhop of *York* was Summoned; and here *Llewellin* Prince of *Wales* was Excommunicated for refuſing to obey the King's Commands. On this, *Llewellin* preparing for War, and King *Edward* raiſing Forces to reduce him, he demanded Twelve Knights, or Men at Arms, of the City of *Canterbury*. The Citizens demanded of the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* to bear a proper Part of this Expence; which they abſolutely refuſing, ſo enraged the Citizens, that they beſieged them in their Convent, and probably had uſed them very ill, had not *Robert* by his prudent and mild Management interpoſed, and produced a Reconciliation.

A. D. 1278. The next Year *Robert* viſited his Province, and both the Univerſities; and in the Schools at *Oxford*, he diſputed learnedly and well againſt ſome idle Notions and Opinions, which were then vulgarly received, and which his Succeſſor, *John Peckham*, got afterwards to be condemned in a Synod.

Towards the latter End of his Time, he made a Collection for building the Monaſtery in *London*, called the *Black-Friars*; and obtained ſuch large Sums, that he finiſhed the Work well, and yet put a good Sum into his own Pocket beſides. But in this he had the Advantage of the Stones of an *old Tower* which formerly ſtood hard by, and now was gone to Ruins. This *Tower*, or *Caſtle*, was burnt down, with the whole City almoſt, *A. D.* 1080.

This Archbiſhop ſolemnly excommunicated all the Violaters of the old Charters of the Laws and Liberties of *England*, which were confirmed by King *Edward* the Iſt. But the Year after, Pope *Clement* the Vth revoked this by a ſpecial Bull, which produced no ſmall Stir among our Barons, and was the Occaſion of a further Confirmation of them not long after; wherein alſo, ſome new Articles were added, expreſſing what Puniſhment the Infringers of them ſhould have; theſe were called the *Articuli ſuper Cartas*, and were made in the 28th of King *Edward* the Iſt.

It appears by ſeveral old Deeds, that he continued Archbiſhop in the Year 1278, and therefore Mr. *Battely* miſtakes in ſaying, he reſigned *A. D.* 1277.

But ſome Time in the Year 1278, he was ſent for to *Rome* by Pope *Nicholas* the IIId, and made Cardinal of *Hoſtia*, and Biſhop of *Portua*; whereupon reſigning his Archbiſhoprick, he went over into *Italy*, and there fell Sick, and died in a few Months after.

He never had any Pall from *Rome*.

He wrote ſeveral Tracts which are not publiſhed, but remain in Manuſcript in the Libraries of *Bennet-College* and *Peterhouſe* in *Cambridge*, as alſo in *Baliol-College* in *Oxon*; a Catalogue of which you may find in Dr. *Cave*'s *Hiſt. Literar.* in *Anno* 1272.

After his Reſignation, the Monks of *Canterbury* elected *Robert Burnel*, Biſhop of *Bath*, to ſucceed him, but the Pope would not hear of any ſuch Thing; and without conſulting either them or the Suffragan Biſhops, by the Plenitude of his own Power, Appointed and Conſecrated *John Peckham*, another Friar-Minor, to be Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

For now this new Order of *Friars* was grown into ſuch Requeſt, that the poor Monks were every-where contemned as a Company of uſeleſs and inſignificant Fellows.

48. *JOHN PECKHAM.*

HE was born in *Suſſex*, of obſcure Parents, and had his firſt Education in the Monaſtery of *Lewes*; thence going to *Oxford*, he got into the now faſhionable Order of Friars-Minors, and as his Predeceſſor *Robert* had been, became Provincial of that Order. After this he went a while and ſtudied Theology at *Paris*, and being made Canon of *Lyons*, he went and lived there. And after him, it became cuſtomary for the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* to be Canons of *Lyons*, as long as till King *Henry* the Vth's Reign. At *Lyons* he ſtudied the Canon and Pontifical Law; and to perfect himſelf in that then neceſſary Learning, he travelled to the Univerſities of *Italy*, and to the *Roman* Court, where he practiſed, and was made by the Pope Auditor of his Palace. And from hence he was on *Kilwardby*'s Reſignation, made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by the ſole Papal Power, *A. D.* 1279.

This *Friar John*, as well as *Friar Robert*, his Predeceſſor, own'd himſelf entirely the Pope's Creature, calling that Uſurper his Lord and Creator, who indeed treated him accordingly; for immediately on his Admiſſion to the See of *Canterbury*, he demanded Four Thouſand *Marks* of him, under pain of Excommunication if he refuſed it. Poor *John* wrote to the Pope to get his Payment off, and repreſented his own and his Churches Poverty in the moſt moving Terms he could, but it availed nothing; all he could get, was only a Years Time to pay the Money in.

In his firſt Year he held a Council at *Reading* in *Berks*, where ſome Regulations were made in the Religious Houſes. (*a*)

A. D. 1280, he held a Council at *Lambeth*, where, ſaith Archbiſhop *Parker*, inſtead of enjoining the Preaching of the Goſpel, he moſt ſtrictly enjoined the Pope's Decrees made in the Council of *Lyons*, and the Injunctions of the Legates *Otto* and *Ottoboni*, to be obſerved; and as if this was not Burden enough, he Enacted Sixteen new Eccleſiaſtical Laws; and though the King forbad theſe Things, he would inſiſt upon them.

While theſe glorious Things were a doing, the Archbiſhop of *York* coming to the King, and being forced to travel through part of the Province of *Friar John*, was ſo inſolent as to let, or order his Croſs to be there born erect before him: This had often been deemed a terrible Indignity and Vexation to the good Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; and did now ſo Anger our Friar, who had been bred up to renounce the World, that he immediately, under pain of Excommunication, forbid all Perſons throughout all his Province, to deny even Meat and Drink, and all Neceſſaries of Life, to the Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Attendants, as long as he ſhould preſume to have his Croſs born up in that ſaucy Manner: And by this he gained his Point: For the *Yorkiſts* having been uſed to Eat and Drink well, choſe rather to *feed* with their Croſs down, than *ſtarve* with it Erect.

But the Abbot of St. *Auſtins* in *Canterbury*, was in ſome Meaſure even with him; for pretending an Exemption from his Juriſdiction, he

(*a*) Conc. Britan. *Tom.* II. *Page* 329.
(*b*) Antiq. Britan. 193. Walſingham's Concil. Britan. *Tom.* II. *Page* 327, 328.

would

would not let *Peckham*, bear up his Croſs within his Abbey.

In this Council alſo, thoſe Abbots, who, pretending Exemption, refuſed to come to the Synod, were ſuſpended and excommunicated; as *Weſtminſter*, St. *Albans*, St. *Edmundsbury*, and *Waltham*; and though they pretended to appeal to the Pope, yet were forced to ſubmit.

The Council over, he viſited his Province in Perſon, and receiving ſome Provincial Benevolence, was much more mild and moderate than was expected.

A. D. 1284, he went alſo to *Lewellin* Prince of *Wales*, and endeavoured to perſuade him to make his Peace with, and ſubmit to King *Edward*: But when he found he could not prevail, he returned to *England*, and Excommunicated him and his Adherents.

In the next Parliament the King demanded a Tenth from the Clergy; but the Archbiſhop got it poſtponed, by moving for a Confirmation of the old Eccleſiaſtical Immunities mentioned in the Laws of King *Cnute*, and King *Edward the Confeſſor*, &c.

In another Synod now held, he puniſhed and remedied many Diſorders of the Clergy, as Non-Reſidence, *&c.* and was very ſevere on ſuch, as contrary to the Canons, held more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls. He exerciſed alſo great Severities upon the *Jews*, pulling down all their Synagogues within his Province, and hardly permitting at the King's Requeſt, that they ſhould be allowed *one* only in *London*.

He was alſo very ſevere in inflicting the Cenſures of the Church againſt Adulterers and Fornicators; and one Sir *Walter Gifford*, who had debauched Two Nuns, he Excommunicated, and would not take off that (then dreadful) Sentence, till *Gifford* had agreed to be ſtripped and whipped Three ſeveral *Sundays*, in the Pariſh-Church where the Nunnery ſtood, and in the Pariſh-Church, and Market-Place of *Shaftsbury*; not to wear the Habit, nor take the Title of a Knight upon him, nor to wear a Shirt for Three Years; which Term alſo he was to ſpend in the Holy War.

A. D. 1282, he built a College at *Wingham* in *Kent*, of which I ſhall ſpeak fully in another Place.

A. D. 1290, he held a Council at *Reading*, where he would have drawn all Cauſes about Advowſons, *&c.* into the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, but the King expreſly forbad it.

This Council ſeems to have been the firſt Synod, where our Clergy had Proctors to repreſent them, diſtinct from the Archdeacons.

Though Things ſeemed to run hard upon him at firſt, as his Houſes and Caſtles being all out of Repair, which coſt him Two Thouſand *Marks*; the King taking his Firſt Year's Profits; the Pope demanding, as was ſaid above, Four Thouſand *Marks*, and his Inthronization Charges coming to Two Thouſand *Marks* more, yet he died very Rich, *A. D.* 1292, at *Mortlock*, and raiſed good Eſtates for his Relations.

He was buried in his own Cathedral of *Canterbury*, in that Part which is called *the Martyrdom*, on the *North* Side; where ſtill remains a Monument of him with his Effigies in Wood.

He wrote ſeveral Books; as,

Collectanea Bibliorum, Printed at *Paris* 1514, and at *Cologn* 1541.

Conſtitutiones Forty Seven, which are Printed in *Lyndwood's Provinciale*.

Perſpectiva Communis cum Figuris, Publiſhed by *John Gauricus*.

And ſome Things of his remain yet in Manuſcript, an Account of which you may find in *Cave's Hiſt. Liter. Vol.* I. *Page* 740.

The Pope ſent this Archbiſhop a Bull, (which you may ſee at Large in *Fox's* Acts and Monuments, *Page* 30, and which ſome ſay had been ſent before to *Boniface*, when he was Archbiſhop,) to exempt the Clergy from the Payment of any Tax laid upon them by the State, or any Lay Prince. But he had not Courage enough to produce it: And when *Winchelſea* attempted to animate the Clergy to inſiſt upon it afterwards, it availed nothing againſt a Prince of the Spirit of King *Edward* the Iſt.

The Archbiſhop of *Litchfield* being Ill and Weak, (*a*) *Peckham* required him by a particular Inſtrument to provide himſelf of a *Suffragan*, whoſe Duty there appears to have been, *circumeare Prædicare*, *Eccleſias dedicare*, *Virgines conſecrare*, *Ordines celebrare*, *Parvulos confirmare*, *& alia exequi quæ ad Officium Epiſcopale requiruntur*.

So that this Suffragan ſeems to have been of the ſame Nature with the Ancient *Chorepiſcopi*, or Biſhops in the Country, and were ſo called, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Proper Biſhops* of the City, or See. In the 26th of King *Henry* the VIIIth, *Cap.* 24. is an Act for the Nomination and Conſecration of Suffragan Biſhops.

By another Inſtrument, *Peckham* alſo appointed Three *Coadjutors* to the Biſhoprick of *London*, giving them Power to Collate to Benefices, to inſtitute Clerks, to grant Diſpenſations, *&c.* and yet none of theſe were Biſhops. But ſuch alſo were of Ancient Standing in the Chriſtian Church, and about their Appointment there are many Rules in the Canon-Law; though with us their Power did not extend to conferring of Orders, but only to the Diſcharge of voluntary Juriſdiction, in Caſe of the Infirmity or Inability of the Biſhops.

49. *ROBERT WINCHELSEA.*

ALL we find of this Man in his Youth is, that he was put to School at *Canterbury*, thence (as ſome ſay) went to *Merton-College* in *Oxon*, and from thence to the Univerſity of *Paris*, of which he was made a Rector.

At his Return Home, he commenced Doctor at, and was made Chancellor of *Oxford*, and afterwards Prebendary of St. *Pauls* in *London*, and Archdeacon of *Eſſex*.

When he had theſe Preferments, he behaved himſelf very well in them, preaching conſtantly at St. *Pauls*, and viſiting his Archdeaconry every Year.

And grew ſo eminent for his Learning and good Manners, that he was taken Notice of at Court, and came into this High Station with the general Approbation of all Men.

He was freely Elected Archbiſhop by the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, neither the King, nor the Pope, nor the Suffragan Biſhops interpoſing, *A. D.* 1292.

When he went to *Rome* for his Conſecration and Pall, he was much celebrated *there*, as he had been *here*, and in other Places, for his excellent Learning, fine Parts, good

(*a*) Gibſon's Code, *Page* 159.

Preach-

Preaching, and gentle Deportment. So that he might have been made a Cardinal, if he would have ſtaid there; but as ſoon as ever his Buſineſs was over, he haſted home to *England*.

As ſoon as he was Conſecrated, he got a Bull from the Pope to give the Biſhoprick of *Landaff* to whom he pleaſed; and in Purſuance thereof, without the King's Authority, he did give it to *John de Monmouth*; which made the King detain the Temporalties of the Biſhoprick in his Hands for near Two Years.

While he was at *Rome*, the King wanting Money to carry on his War againſt *France*, demanded a Moiety of the Goods both Spiritual and Temporal, of the Clergy. This great Exaction Planet-ſtruck the Prelates, but the King purſued his Demand, and made them comply with it; which was afterwards the Cauſe of great Diſſentions between him and his Clergy, and eſpecially between him and this Archbiſhop.

When he came home he went to the King, and paid his Homage to him in *Wales*, where he was then reducing a Rebellion that happened there, and *Robert* excommunicated *Madoc Llewellin*, the principal Author of it.

He came to *London* with the King in great Favour; but ſoon after calling a Synod, the Prelates made ſad Complaints of the late Exactions of the Crown, and of their being ſo over-awed by the King's Power, that they were forced to comply with them. And he revived, and got paſſed into a Decree, the Injunction of the Pope, which I mentioned before, *That the Clergy ſhould not be Taxed by any Secular Power, without the Pope's Conſent.*

Some Time after this, King *Edward* wanted Money again for his *French* and *Scottiſh* Wars, and demanded a Supply of his People. The Laity eaſily complied, but the Eccleſiaſticks hung back, made great Delays, and at laſt offered only a Tenth, which the King refuſed at firſt to accept. *Robert*, and his Clergy, adhered to their Offer, and deſired the King to be ſatisfied with it, and at laſt he acquieſced.

After his Return from Abroad, which the Invaſion of the *Scots* occaſioned: and after that he had obtained Victory over them, the King called a Parliament at *Berwick*, and there demanded new Supplies to defray the Expences of theſe Wars. *The Clergy now abſolutely refuſed to be Taxed any Thing at all*, inſiſting on the Pope's Order, which I lately mentioned; and the Archbiſhop had got a new Order from Pope *Boniface*, to inforce the former Decree. The King adjourns the Parliament to *London*, and there renews his Demand upon the Clergy, and receiving no Satisfaction, locks up all their Barns, ſeizes upon their Corn, *&c.* On this the Archbiſhop openly enforced the Pope's Decrees, and threatned Excommunication to all the King's Officers that ſhould ſeize upon the Clergy's Goods. The King ſent ſome proper Perſons to reaſon the Matter with the Convocation; but the Archbiſhop adhered and ſaid, *it was his Duty to obey his Spiritual Lord the Pope, before his Temporal one, the King*; but if the Pope would give Leave, he ſaid, they would then comply with the King's Demands.

This exaſperated that ſturdy Prince ſo, that he aſſembled a Parliament without the Clergy at *Salisbury*, and put them all out of his Protection; which terrified them ſo, that they contrived a Way, by taking Letters of Protection from the King, to oblige the King, and yet to avoid the Pope's Diſpleaſure too; (*a*) but *Robert* would not recede an Inch from his Opinion, and therefore the King ſeized upon his Goods for his Contumacy. The Clergy got Friends to make their Peace with the King, and offered him at laſt a Fifth, or even a Fourth Part of their Moveables; which being accepted, the King finding himſelf engaged in a Foreign War, releaſed the Archbiſhop's Goods, and received him into Favour.

The Barons laid hold of this Opportunity to influence the King to confirm the old Charters of Liberties, which with Reluctance he conſented to. In his Abſence the *Scots* invaded the *Northern* Parts, and the Clergy readily gave a Tenth towards the Charge of reducing them; which when the King underſtood, he was very angry that they would conſent to be Taxed ſo eaſily in his Abſence, when they had denied him almoſt every Thing he asked of them, when here.

A. D. 1300, a Peace being concluded with *France*, *Robert Winchelſea* married King *Edward* to *Margaret*, the *French* King's Siſter, at *Canterbury*, and the Nuptials were celebrated with great Magnificence.

The Year after, the Pope having quarrelled with the King of *France*, and preparing to defend himſelf againſt him, asked a Tenth for Three Years, of all the *Engliſh* Clergy's Goods, which the Prelates readily came into, though they made ſuch Difficulties of affording their Lawful Sovereign any neceſſary Supply.

A. D. 1305. The King having made an End of his Wars in *Scotland*, began to puniſh ſome great Men whom he charged to have been in a Conſpiracy againſt him when he was in *Flanders*; and particularly, he charged this Archbiſhop with High-Treaſon, and of a Deſign to depoſe him, and to ſet up his Son in his Stead. *Robert* did not deny the Crime, but threw himſelf at the King's (*b*) Feet, and with Floods of Tears begg'd his Mercy; and now called him his Sovereign Lord, and gave him ſuch Titles as he had never done before, and even at laſt begg'd the King's Bleſſing. The King told him, that though he had well deſerved it, yet he would take no Perſonal Revenge upon, but would leave him to the Juſtice of thoſe of his own Order; and accordingly baniſhed him, and preferred a Complaint againſt him in the Pope's Court, whither *Robert* was cited, and forced to go in Perſon, and was ſuſpended by the Pope, till he could clear himſelf of the Crimes charged upon him by the King, which Suſpenſion held Two Years.

When he parted with the King, as above, he retired, and lay hid in the Priory of *Canterbury*, (or in ſome of their Tenants Houſes, for he was a while at *Chartham*, as appears by the Annals of St. *Auſtin's-Abbey*,) no one elſe daring to harbour or ſupport him. But this coſt the Monks very dear, for as ſoon as ever the King heard of it, he proſcribed them alſo, as he had done *Robert*, and by Proclamation forbad all Perſons to ſupply them with Neceſſaries; ſo that about Eighty of theſe poor Fellows were expelled the College, and forced to beg their Bread as they could get it, the King ſeizing upon all their Revenues. But after he heard that *Winchelſea* was gone beyond the Seas, he reſtored the Monaſtery again to its Rights and Privileges.

(*a*) Reyner's Apoſt. Benedic. in Append. *Page* 62. Batteley's Cant. *Page* 71.

(*b*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 207.

Some

Some Time after this, the Biſhop of *Winton* preſuming to intercede with the King on the Behalf of his Lord the Archbiſhop, as he called him; the King was in a great Rage, and told him he thought *he* had been his Lord, and not that Traytor; and therefore confiſcated his Goods, and put him out of his Protection. But this valiant King died while *Winchelſea* was in Exile; and his Son, King *Edward* the IId, having a mind to be Crowned by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and not to have him tried in a Foreign Court, ſent for him Home, and reſtored him to his See. But being indiſpoſed and weak, he could not make Haſte enough Home to perform the Coronation Solemnity, and therefore by an Inſtrument named Three Biſhops to ſupply his Place; of whom *Wincheſter* being one, the King choſe him to do the Office. But the Archbiſhop of *York* wiſely refuſing to come at all, unleſs he could have his Croſs born before him, was prohibited to appear at the Solemnity.

This important Squabble about the Erection of the Croſs, continued near Three Hundred Years.

But in *A. D.* 1353, it was finally concluded, and the Reſult was, that either Archbiſhop might have his Croſs born before him in the others Province.

During *Winchelſea*'s Baniſhment there was a great Buſtle about this Matter, which he revived at his Return; and ſent the King Word, that if *York* preſumed to have his Croſs born before him in his Province, neither himſelf nor his Suffragans would come to Parliament; ſo that he was forced to order *York* to go Home; and then indeed his Grace *Robert*, condeſcended to wait on his Sovereign, and to do his Duty in Parliament.

On *Winchelſea*'s Return, all the Profits of the Archbiſhoprick during the Time of his Abſence, were reſtored to him; ſo that his Baniſhment proved in the End an Advantage to him, and he was eſteemed by this Means to be the richeſt Archbiſhop that had ever ſate in that Chair.

About 1310, *Peter de Gaverſton* having, by the King's Order, Impriſoned the Biſhop of *Coventry*, the Archbiſhop would ſuffer no Buſineſs to be done in a Convocation juſt then called, till he was releaſed. However, he excommunicated him afterwards in that very Convocation, for refuſing to ſwear to the Performance of the Decrees there made, and for adhering to *Gaverſton* againſt the Archbiſhop and the Clergy. *Coventry* appealed to the Pope, and not only got off his own Sentence, but even obtained, by *Gaverſton*'s Means, thoſe very Decrees to be made null at *Rome*.

Winchelſea died at *Otford A. D.* 1313, and was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, by the *South* Wall, and near the Altar of St. *Gregory*. But his Monument, which was very Sumptuous and Noble, on the Account of the Vulgars frequenting it perpetually, and celebrating him as if he had been a Saint, was ordered to be demoliſhed, at the Time of the Reformation. And though the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and his Succeſſor *Walter*, and moſt of his Suffragans, joined in a Requeſt to the Pope to get him Canonized, it failed of Succeſs.

(*a*) Excepting his Pride and Haughtineſs, after his obtaining the See of *Canterbury*, his Faults, (as Archbiſhop *Parker* obſerves) were rather Local, and ſuch as the Times led him into, than Perſonal; for though he ſtood to the Pope in maintaining the Rights and Liberties of the Church againſt the Crown; he joined alſo with the Barons in their juſt Demands for the Rights and Liberties of the People of *England*, and for the Confirmation of the Charters of Liberties.

He diſpoſed of his Preferments excellently well, to Men of Senſe and Learning; and would not be byaſſed nor led (as the Faſhion is now) by any great Mens Letters, nor Perſonal Recommendations, into the Advancement of Men of no Merit. He maintained at his own Charge, ſeveral poor Youths at the Univerſities; and in his Charity at Home was profuſe, not to ſay pompous: For he gave Twice a Week to every Beggar that came to his Door a Farthing Loaf; a great Alms in thoſe Days, when Wheat was not Three-Pence a Buſhel, and the uſual Number of theſe Beggars was between Four and Five Thouſand; and at every great Feſtival he gave away One Hundred and Fifty Pence to ſo many poor People, and ſent Neceſſaries to many poor Perſons, whoſe Infirmities detained them at Home: And he was alſo very Liberal to ſuch as had once lived well, but were now fallen into Decay.

At his Table he was chearful, pleaſant, and affable, but baniſhed all Buffoons, Flatterers, and Detractors, from his Houſe.

On *Winchelſea*'s Death, the Monks Elected *Thomas Cobham*, (who was then at *Paris*) Dean of *Sarum*, and Prebendary of *York*, according to their uſual Form: A Man ſo very good, that he uſually went by the Name of the *Good Clerk*: But the King ſent Poſt to *Rome*, and got the Pope to vacate the Election, and put in his Friend, *Walter Reynolds*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*. The Pope gladly catched at ſuch an Opportunity of exerting his Power; and therefore immediately advanced *Reynolds*, pretending that he had for this Time, reſerved the Power of beſtowing the Gift of this Archbiſhoprick to himſelf, and that long before it was Vacant. So *Cobham*, who was a Man of a good Character for Learning and Probity, was made only Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

(*a*) Deo odibilis & ſuperbus qui per totum Anglorum orbem oris ſui flatu, more meretricio, Sacerdotium deturpavit, & Clerum, & in Populo Tyrannidem exercuit in audicum. Vid. *Annals of St.* Auſtins *in* Lambard's Perambulation, *Page* 300.

50. *WALTER REYNOLDS.*

HE had been Chaplain to King *Edward* the Iſt, and in King *Edward* the IId's Reign, was made Treaſurer and Chancellor, and at laſt Biſhop of *Worceſter*; from whence he was preferred to this Dignity, *A. D.* 1313, and had his Pall ſent him from *Rome*, but at a very great Expence.

Battely, in his *Cantuar. Sacra*, *Page* 51, ſaith, that from the Regiſters it appears that he had all theſe *Bulls*:

1. One reſerving to the Pope the Proviſion of an Archbiſhoprick upon a Vacancy.

2. Another directed to him as Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and declaring him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

3. A Third declaring the Election of *Cobham* void.

4. A Bull to the Chapter of *Canterbury*, to receive him for their Archbiſhop.

5. A

5. A Bull to the Biſhops of this Province to receive him as their Metropolitan, and to obey him.

As ſoon as he was Archbiſhop, he laid down his Chancellor and Treaſurerſhip, and took Care to keep up the Authority of his See, by buying off the Danger of Complaints and Appeals againſt it at *Rome* from his Provincial Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.*

By theſe Gifts, Preſents, and Bribery, he obtained all theſe large Privileges and Conceſſions from the Pope.

1. That for the next Three entire Years, he might viſit his Province either in Perſon, or by his Officers, might inhibit all the Juriſdiction of his Suffragan Biſhops, and receive Procurations, *&c.* in every Place that he viſited.

2. That no Religious Houſes, or any other Churches, *&c.* ſhould, upon the Account of any pretended Immunities or Privileges, be exempt from his Viſitation.

3. That he might have a Power of reſtoring Two Hundred Regular Prieſts, who had been Suſpended or Excommunicated for Diſorders.

4. That he might diſpenſe with One Hundred Clerks which were under Age, and prefer them to Benefices with Care of Souls notwithſtanding.

5. That he might alſo abſolve and clear One Hundred Laymen, who were under the Cenſures of the Church, for laying violent Hands on Prieſts or Clergymen.

6. That he might diſpenſe with Forty Clerks for holding Two or more Benefices with Cure of Souls.

7. That wherever he viſited any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, he might have a Power of conferring one Dignity or Prebend in that Church on whom he pleaſed.

8. That he might have Power to grant a Pardon or Indulgence for One Hundred Days, to any one, in any Place where he ſhould Viſit, Preach, give Alms, or keep any Hoſpitality.

Thus furniſhed out every way with Powers, or Tricks, to pick the Peoples Pockets, and fill his own, he began his Viſitation in Perſon, and carried it on till he was interrupted by the Barons War, and by being ſent for to Court by the King.

After this War was ended, one *Adam Tarlton*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, was Apprehended and Arraigned for Rebellion; which *Reynolds* hearing of, he, with the Archbiſhops of *York* and *Dublin*, entred the Court with their Croſſes born before them, frighted away the Judges, and took the Priſoner from the Bar. This made a great Noiſe, and the King afterwards had *Tarlton* tried anew; and when he was found guilty by a Jury of Laymen, he ſeized upon his Temporalties; and *this ſeems to have been the firſt Inſtance of a Prieſt or Eccleſiaſtick's having been tried by a Jury of Laymen.* But afterwards the Archbiſhop reconciled him to the King, and got him made Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, ſo much was that unfortunate Prince led by this Artful Courtier.

And as he now got Pardon and Preferment for a Rebel, ſo ſoon after he turned one himſelf: For he was ſo ungrateful to his Maſter, that after this he ſided with the Barons againſt him, furniſhed the Queen under-hand with Money to carry on the War againſt her Huſband; and not only agreed to the King's being depoſed, but preached a Sermon upon that Occaſion, in Juſtification of what was done; and ſaid, *That the Voice of the People was the Voice of God.* (*a*)

He was made one of the Twelve Guardians to the young King.

The Queen ſome Time after ordered him to Conſecrate one *James Barclay*, who was Biſhop Elect of *Exeter*; he did ſo, but becauſe it was done without the Pope's Cognizance, he was ſo plagued and teized by that Pontiff, that it broke his Heart; for he was a poor Spirited Wretch, and could not bear himſelf up under any Difficulty, Adverſity, or Affliction.

He died *A. D.* 1327, at his Manor of *Mortlock*, and was buried in the *South* Wall of the Choir of *Canterbury* Cathedral, where he had an Effigy cut in Stone; and *Godwine* and *Wever* ſay, there was alſo an Inſcription, but 'tis now defaced and gone.

The Letter which he wrote to the Pope about the Canonization of his Predeceſſor, *Robert Winchelſea*, you may find in *Anglia Sacrâ*, *Vol.* I. *Page* 173.

At this Man's Inthronization, *Bartholomew* Lord *Badeleſmere*, offered himſelf to the Earl of *Glouceſter*, who was the Archbiſhop's High-Steward and Butler, to perform the Office of Chamberlain: Which he claimed as his Due, in Right of his Manor of *Hatfeild* by *Charing*; as the Earl of *Glouceſter* claimed to be Steward and Butler, on Account of his Manor of *Tunbridge*, &c. And that you may make ſome Gueſs at the Pomp of ſuch a Solemnity as the Inthronization of an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in thoſe Days, when Noblemen thought it an Honour to attend at it; I ſhall here give you from Mr. *Somner* and *Lambard*, the Fees this Earl of *Glouceſter* claimed as his Due at this Time.

Seven Robes of *Scarlet*; Thirty Gallons of Wine; Fifty Pounds of Wax for Lights for himſelf; Hay and Oats for Eighty Horſe for Two Nights; the Diſhes and Saltſellars which ſtood on the Archbiſhop's Table, by the firſt Diſh; and at his Departure, Proviſions for himſelf and Attendance, with only Fifty Horſe for Three Days, in ſome of the next adjacent Manors of the Archbiſhop. Theſe Fees belonged to him as Steward.

As Butler alſo he had theſe Fees:

Seven Robes of Scarlet; Twenty Gallons of Wine; Fifty Pounds of Wax; Hay and Oats for Sixty Horſe for Two Nights; the Cup wherewith the Archbiſhop ſhould be ſerved; all the empty Casks; and either Six Hogſheads of Wine, or as many as ſhould be drunk under the Bar.

51. *SIMON MEPHAM*,

WAS a *Kentiſh* Man, born at *Mepham*: and to mention that by the By, had among his Provincial Biſhops at one Time, theſe Six all of this County, (*b*) *viz. John*

(*a*) Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 367, *in* Hiſt. Roffenſ.
(*b*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 220.

Grandiſen,

Grandiſon Biſhop of *Exon*, *Stephen Graveſend* Biſhop of *London*, *Henry Burroughs* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Thomas Cobham* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Richard Swinfeild* Biſhop of *Hereford*, and *Hamo de Hetb* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. He had commenced *D. D.* and was Parſon of *Tunſtall* in this County, Canon of *Chicheſter*, and Prebendary of *Landaff*, when the Monks of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* obtaining the King's Licenſe, freely elected him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1327; the King approved of him; and the Convent making their way to the Pope by Money, to prevent any Interruption, he was Conſecrated by the Pope at *Avignion* the ſame Year.

He was eſteemed very Learned in the Profeſſion of *Theology* for thoſe Times.

The firſt Thing he did at his return from thence, was to excommunicate all ſuch as had been concerned in the Murder of *Walter Stapleton*, Biſhop of *Exon*, who was beheaded by the Mob of *London* in *Cheapſide*, for oppoſing the Queen's Rebellion againſt King *Edward* the IId; which he did, (*a*)

A. D. 1328, when he held a Council or Synod with his Suffragan Biſhops at *London* for this Purpoſe.

A. D. 1330, he held another Council at *Lambeth*, an Account of which you may find in *Spelman's Conc. Brit. Tom.* II. *Page* 497.

A. D. 1333, the doughty Difference abovementioned between the Two Archbiſhops about carrying their Croſſes ran ſo high, that neither *Simon*, nor any of the Biſhops of his Province, would come to Parliament: And in a Parliament then held: of Eccleſiaſticks, only *York*, *Lincoln*, and *Carliſle*, with the Abbots of *York* and *Selby* were preſent; whereby nothing was done, the Affair of *Scotland* was neglected, and the Nation put to the Charge and Trouble of another Seſſion. (*b*)

He began a Viſitation of his Province after the Manner of ſome of his Predeceſſors; but *Grandiſon* Biſhop of *Exon*, oppoſed him in it, and would not let him ſo much as come into his Church; and he appealed to *Rome* againſt his Viſitatorial Power; but on what Foot I know not, unleſs perhaps it were becauſe he viſited without any ſpecial Bull from the Pope.

There were great Controverſies alſo between him and the Abbey of St. *Auſtins* in *Canterbury*, and which were carried ſo far, that the Pope delegated one *Ictterius* as his *Nuntio*, to hear the Cauſe, who gave it againſt the Archbiſhop, and condemned him One Thouſand Two Hundred and Ten Pounds Coſts, as ſome ſay; but the *Antiquitat. Britan.* and *Godwine*, ſay it was but Seven Hundred Pounds. This *Simon* refuſing to pay, was pronounced *Contumacious*, and as ſome ſay, died under the Sentence of Excommunication; ſo that he could not be buried till the Abbot of St. *Auſtins* had abſolved him: Which Sentence was got to be reverſed by his Succeſſor.

He died *A. D.* 1333, at his Palace of *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*, and was buried in his own Cathedral, where he lies under a Tomb of Black Marble, on the *North* Side of St. *Anſelm's* Chapel, but without any Inſcription.

(*a*) Polidore Virgil *aſcribes this to* John Stratford, Mepham's *Succeſſor, but he is miſtaken.*

(*b*) *Sir* R. Cotton's *Records, Page* 13, 14.

52. JOHN STRATFORD.

OF this Gentleman's Birth I find nothing.

When he was young he addicted himſelf to the Study of the Civil and Canon Law, and made very good Proficience in it; and being taken publick Notice of, was made Archdeacon of *Lincoln*. Here he behaved himſelf ſo handſomely, as to gain the Favour of Archbiſhop *Walter*, and by him was made Dean of the *Arches*. In this Poſt he ſtill ſhewed himſelf to more Advantage, and was a wiſe, learned, and equal Judge. And by this Means he became ſo eminent, that he was made a Privy-Counſellor and Secretary to King *Edward* the IId; where he gained ſo good Credit and Reputation, as to be ſent Ambaſſador to the Pope; and while he was at *Rome*, the Biſhoprick of *Winton* becoming vacant, the Archbiſhop got the Pope to put him into that See by a *Bull of Proviſion*; of which kind of Inſtrument I ſhall ſay more in the next Archbiſhop's Life.

This was done without conſulting the King, and did afterwards occaſion great Troubles and Vexations to *Stratford*. For *Roger Baldock*, the Chancellor, had a mind to that Biſhoprick, and the King intended it for him when it ſhould become vacant: But *Stratford* being thus haſtily and covertly preferred to it, contracted thereby the Hatred both of the King and *Baldock*. The latter of whom began to perplex and plague him as ſoon as ever he returned from *Rome*; perſuading the King to ſeize upon the Revenues of his See, becauſe he was made Biſhop by the Pope without the Royal Aſſent. He worried him alſo by various Kinds of *Subpœna's*, *Citations* and *Proceſſes*; and for his Non-appearance, made a ſtrange Proclamation, that no one ſhould any way harbour him or ſupport him with the common Neceſſaries of Life, or hold any kind of Correſpondence with him: Under theſe Afflictions the poor Man labour'd for a whole Twelve-Month, without any Redreſs; for what can any Man do ſuddenly againſt Arbitrary Power, exerting it ſelf under the Form of Law? But at length the Archbiſhop got the Pope to write in his Behalf to the King, and he himſelf ſtrengthned with that Authority, waited on his Majeſty, to expoſtulate with him for this very hard Uſage of *Stratford*: The King laid all the Fault on *Baldock's* Councils, (and all Arbitrary Miniſters are rightly ſerved when ſo dropp'd by their Prince); but the Archbiſhop urged, that if the King diſapproved of the Pope's way of *providing* for Biſhopricks, he might ſignify it to him by his Ambaſſadors, and declare againſt it; but that it was hard to let *Stratford* ſuffer for it, who did not ſeek it, nor contrive to apply that way for his Preferment, and who certainly was a very Honeſt, Loyal, and Learned Man. This Reaſoning at length prevailed upon the King; ſo *Stratford* was brought into Favour, and the Revenues of his See reſtored to him.

And indeed *Stratford* was ſo very faithful and loyal to his Maſter, as to adhere firmly to him in all the Difficulties which the Queen and *Mortimer* brought him under; for which they had afterwards put him to Death when they were in the Heat and Height of their new and ill-gotten Power, if he had not avoided his Sentence by Flight. But afterwards in King *Edward* the IIId's Reign, when they had revenged themſelves upon moſt of their Enemies, and began to cool and ſettle; they conſidered that *Stratford* was guilty of no Crime, but an ill-

timed Fidelity to his Maſter; and therefore being fully apprized of his Integrity and Capacity, they got the young King to invite him to Court; who did ſo, and made him Chancellor of *England*.

And ſoon after this, upon *Simon Mepham*'s Death, wrote to the Pope to make him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. On this the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* reſolved not to give up their Right of Electing, though the King did his of Nominating; and accordingly held a Chapter, and choſe him Archbiſhop themſelves. The Pope complied with the King's Requeſt, and made *Stratford* Archbiſhop by his own Power. Beſides the Bull of Proviſion by which he was Conſtituted Archbiſhop, which you may ſee in *Batteley*'s *Cantuar. Sacra*, in the *Appendix*, *Numb.* V. He had Five other Bulls alſo; one to the Convent to admit him; a Second to the Clergy of the Dioceſe, and City of *Canterbury*; a Third to the People of thoſe Places; a Fourth to the Vaſſals of the Church of *Canterbury*; and a Fifth to the Provincial Biſhops: So that the Pope made a very good Trade of theſe Bulls of Proviſion; ſtretching it alſo a little further on this Occaſion; for he put in a Man to be Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, on the King of *France* his Recommendation; this was *Adam* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who in an Embaſſy, in which the King had employed him to *France*, proved manifeſtly Partial to the *French* Intereſt; and conſequently this angred the King ſo, that he ſeized on his Temporalities, and did not reſtore them again, till the Clergy in the enſuing Parliament interceeded for him.

In this Seſſion, the King having a Supply granted him for the Holy War, ſent *John*, now Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Pope, and to the King of *France*, to concert Matters about their joint Expedition thither; and there, *i. e.* in *France*, he met his Pall, which the Pope had ſent him from *Rome*, by *Haimo* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and ſoon after, hearing of the Pope's Death, returned Home: The Deſign of his Embaſſy coming to nothing.

And now after his Inthronization, he viſited his Dioceſe and his Church. Not long after this, *viz. A. D.* 1334, the King began to think of, and to prepare for a War with *France*; to ſupport which, the Archbiſhop undertook to ſupply the King with what he thought would be a ſufficient Sum of Money: For the Tenths for Six Years, which had been given for an Expedition to the Holy War, and which were reſerved for that Purpoſe in the Cathedral Churches, were now appropriated to this Affair. And *Stratford* had perſuaded the King to this War againſt the *French* King, who had uſed *England* ill in ſome late Inſtances: And to make his Ancient Claim upon the Kingdom of *France*. Juſt before the Expedition *A. D.* 1334, a Parliament was called, where the Archbiſhop got the King a Tenth for Three Years from the Clergy; and at the King's Departure he was left Regent of the Realm.

The King was Young, and though he carried over with him an immenſe Sum of Money, ſuch as the Archbiſhop judged would have, at leaſt, maintained the Army for Three Years, yet it was all ſpent in One Year, and the King and his Army in great Want. On which he wrote to *Stratford* for more, and put him in mind of his Promiſe to ſupply him with Money ſufficient for the War.

Stratford wrote him back, that he wondred ſo great a Sum could be ſo ſoon ſquandred away, and deſired him to change his Treaſurer, and bad Counſellors, and put in others, who would be more frugal, and better Husbands. And the Pope, now dreading the Conſequences of King *Edward*'s Succeſſes againſt *France*, wrote to the Archbiſhop to influence him to perſuade the King to accept of good Terms, and conclude a Peace.

The Archbiſhop, ſeeing theſe new and preſſing Demands for Money, and knowing alſo how much the Nation was ſtraitned and impoveriſhed by the late Taxes, and the perpetual Popiſh Exactions, fell in with the Pope's Judgment, and wrote to the King to make Peace.

This was very diſagreeable to the King and the Nobility, that *Stratford*, who had been the Perſuader to, and Undertaker for this War, ſhould be the firſt that ſhould adviſe to end it; and at a Time too, when the King had ſo much Proſpect of Succeſs: It got him therefore univerſal ill Will; and his Enemies ſuggeſted to the King, that his Advice muſt be the Reſult of Treachery, and Adherence to the Intereſt of the Enemy.

On this the King ſlips privately Home to *London*, and deſigned to ſeize on the Archbiſhop, but his Officers not finding him at *Lambeth*, miſſed of him; and *Stratford* hearing of his Danger, got haſtily to *Canterbury*, and there lay concealed, and upon his Guard; thither the King ſent Two Officers to expoſtulate with him, and to tell him, that either he muſt find Money to defray the Debts of the Army, or go over thither and offer himſelf up in Perſon to the King's Creditors, as a Security for thoſe Debts. The Archbiſhop deſired Time to return an Anſwer to theſe hard Demands; and accordingly wrote ſeveral preſſing Letters to the King, ſtating the Caſe truly, and deſiring him, as before, to put away his Evil Counſellors, *&c.* but all without Effect, the King continued inexorable. When he ſaw this would not do, he appealed to the People in his Publick Sermons, ſtating his hard Caſe openly, and wiſhing and lamenting with Tears, that he had minded his Church Affairs more, and ſecular ones leſs; wherein he was ill uſed for his Diligence and his Fidelity; and then he Curſed and Excommunicated by Bell, Book, and Candle, all thoſe who gave the King ill Advice, *&c.* and ordered the Biſhop of *London*, and the reſt of his Provincial Biſhops, to Read and Publiſh theſe Cenſures. The King then wrote to the Biſhop of *London*, making his Complaints as above againſt the Archbiſhop, and deſiring him to contrive ſome way to make thoſe Cenſures have as little Force as poſſible. And in the mean Time, he ſent ſome proper Perſons to the Archbiſhop to perſuade him to go to the King immediately, and Diſcourſe with him on the Affair of the *French* War; but *Stratford* deſired Time to conſider of this.

Some time after this, came ſome Perſons deputed from the Duke of *Brabant*, and when he would not talk with them Perſonally, they fixed the Purport of their Meſſage upon the high Croſs in *Canterbury*, which was to demand Money lent by their Maſter to the King.

The King on this writes a Letter to the Chapter of *Canterbury*, ſetting forth the whole Affair between him and the Archbiſhop; and the Archbiſhop cauſes that, and his own Anſwer to be made Publick; and they are both, with the King's Reply, though all very long, preſerved from *Stephen Byrchington*, in the *Antiquit. Britan. Page* 224.

When this Epiſtolary War was over, the King Summon'd the Archbiſhop to Juſtice; and he refuſed to Anſwer but in a Parliament: So a Parliament was called, and ſafe Protection given to him to make his Appearance in it. Hither he came, attended by a great Number of Biſhops, Clergy, and Eſquires, but was prohi-

prohibited to take his Seat in the Houſe till he had made up his Accounts in the *Exchequer* with the King, and anſwered to the Crimes charged upon him; he obeyed the Order, went into the *Exchequer*, and there had a Copy of the Charge brought againſt him by the Crown; to which he promiſed a ſpeedy Anſwer; and then, with the King's Leave, had his Place in the Parliament: Here he complained of his hard Uſage, and deſired he might Anſwer in the Houſe, to the Articles brought againſt him by the Crown. When the Houſe ſat again, the King's Officers again denied him Entrance; he demanded his Right in Form, but was ſtill hindred from going into the Houſe. With that he took his Croſs into his own Hands, and proteſted, that he would not ſtir from thence till the King gave him Admiſſion into Parliament: As he thus ſtood at the Door, many Perſons came to him, and gave him reproachful Language; at which he was ſo provoked, that he beſtowed this round hearty Curſe upon them; *The Curſe*, ſaid he, *of God Almighty, of his moſt Bleſſed Mother, of St.* Thomas, *and of me, light on the Heads of all thoſe who have thus miſled the King, and who hinder his Affairs*, Amen, Amen.

Some Time after this, by the Interceſſion and good Offices of the Peers, the King gave him Leave to ſit in Parliament, and to have his Cauſe heard there, and a Committee of Twelve were appointed to report the State of his Caſe to the King: But all Ranks of the Nobility continually interceeding with the King for him; before that Report was made, he was received into Favour, acquitted and cleared; and became ſo dear to the King, that he truſted him with the Management of all Publick Affairs, as much or rather more than ever. When the Parliament was diſſolved, he applied himſelf to Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and held Two Provincial Synods of his Clergy, where *A. D.* 1337, many good Orders were eſtabliſhed. The King went on with his War in *France* ſucceſsfully; and becauſe the Clergy gave him a Tenth for Three Years, he granted them many Privileges which were inconſiſtent with the Welfare of the Kingdom; but which they always took Care to obtain, when a King was in Diſtreſs for Money, and wanted their Aſſiſtance.

He died at his Palace in *Mayfeild* in *Suſſex*, *A. D.* 1348, and was buried in his own Cathedral, on the *South* Side of the Altar of St. *Dunſtan*, having a fine Monument of Alabaſter erected for him, with his Effigies upon it.

This Gentleman was thrice Lord Chancellor of *England*, *A. D.* 1331, 1335, when his Brother was allowed to be his Deputy, and again in the Year 1341.

He was very bountiful in his Charity to the Poor, relieving Thirteen poor Perſons every Day Thrice, and moſt times with his own Hands.

About the Year 1343, the King, in Conſort with his Barons, had declared for the Liberty of the Church of *England* againſt the Papal Exactions, and had in particular forbidden the Pope to fill up any more Biſhopricks here by his *Method of Proviſion*, againſt which the Statutes of *Proviſors* was made.

The Letters which paſt between him and the Pope on this Occaſion, are inſerted in the *Antiq. Britannica*, *Page* 257, (*a*) but are too long to be repeated here.

And would his Wars Abroad, and the Poſture of his Affairs have permitted him, and his Peers encouraged him to ſtand to it, there had probably now been a Period put to the Power of the Pope in *England*. But ſoon after, he deſired the Pope to make his Secretary Biſhop of *Durham*, which the Pope gladly did.

Upon *Stratford*'s Death alſo, when the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury* unanimouſly elected *Thomas Bradwardine*, D. D. becauſe the King was ſtrongly inclined to *John Ufford*, he wrote to the Pope to put him in by a Bull of *Proviſion*: The Pope finding the King thus fickle and inconſtant, conceived new Hopes of the Continuance of his Power, and immediately made *Ufford* Archbiſhop, giving him more Privileges and Conceſſions than any Pope had ever granted before.

(*a*) *In* Tho. Walſingham, *and other Hiſtorians.*

53. *JOHN UFFORD*, or *OFFORD.*

THIS Noble Gentleman, who was Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, was Educated in the Study of the Civil and Canon-Law at *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor, and was afterwards made Dean of *Lincoln*. His Learning and Knowledge being equal to his Birth, he was called to Court, and firſt made a Privy Counſellor, and then Lord Chancellor, and at laſt was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by the Papal Power, as is aboveſaid, *A. D.* 1348. But he never was Conſecrated, nor received his Pall, dying of that dreadful Plague, which this Year conſumed almoſt half the People of *England*.

He was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, by the *North* Wall, near *Becket*'s Shrine. Though he ſtaid ſo little a while in the Chair, he began to build a Palace for the Archbiſhop at *Maidſtone* in this County; but his Death prevented its attaining any Degree of Perfection.

54. *THOMAS BRADWARDINE.*

ON *Ufford*'s Death this Gentleman was again Elected Archbiſhop by the Monks of *Canterbury*, and the King conſented to it. 'Tis ſaid alſo, that the Pope had appointed him to this Dignity by his Bull of Proviſion, as ſoon as ever he had Notice of *Ufford*'s Deceaſe.

He was born in *Suſſex*, was bred at *Merton* College in *Oxford*, of which he was Fellow; he was alſo Proctor of the Univerſity, and commenced there Doctor of Divinity: He was Confeſſor to King *Edward* the IIId, and much eſteemed by him for his good Preaching; and he was very ſerviceable to him in his Wars in *France* by his Counſel, and by exciting the Courage of the Officers and Soldiers in his Sermons.

He was firſt made Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and then Chancellor of *London*. He was accounted a very good Philoſopher, Mathematician, and Divine, and was uſually ſtiled *Doctor Profundus*.

His Lectures, or Sermons, he reduced into Three Books, and entituled them *De Cauſa Dei*. This Book was Printed by the Care of Sir *H. Saville* at *London*, 1618, *Folio*.

He wrote alſo *Geometrica & Arithmetica Speculativa*, both Printed together at *Paris*, *A. D.* 1512. And *Tractatus Proportionum Venet*, 1505. And *Bale* mentions ſome other Tracts of his which are not Printed.

He was Conſecrated at *Avignon*, *A. D.* 1349, and ſoon after his Return, being inveſted with his Temporalities, he died of a Fever in a few Weeks, and before he was Enthroned, at *Lambeth*.

He was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, by the *South* Side of St. *Anſelm*'s Chapel.

And after his Death, all the ſucceeding Archbiſhops were conſtituted by the Pope's Bulls of *Proviſion*, as he was, till the Time of the Reformation, though ſeveral of them were duly Elected alſo by the Chapter of *Chriſt-Church*.

Theſe Bulls of Proviſion, as well as ſeveral other Powers which came from *Rome*, were inſolent Uſurpations on the Rights of our Kings: For (*a*) our Princes claimed Anciently the ſame Right in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, as the *Roman* Emperors had exerciſed before the Fall of that Empire. They had Anciently by their Authority divided Biſhopricks, granted Inveſtitures, and made Laws both relating to Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes and Perſons. And when the Popes began at firſt to extend their Power here beyond the Limits aſſigned them by the Canons, they met with great Oppoſition in *England*, with Regard to all Parts of their Uſurpations. But *Rome* taking its Advantage of the Weakneſs of ſome, and the perplexed unhappy Circumſtances of others of our Kings, managed their Matters ſo ſteadily, that in Time they gained their Point. And if they had not run into the Infatuation of oppreſſing the Clergy here, ſo as to drive them by their intolerable Exactions to ſeek Shelter under the Secular Authority, they might in all Probability eaſily have gained the entire Civil Government, and have been Maſters of all the Temporal Power of our Princes. But the diſcontented Clergy ſupported the Secular Power then, as much as they had before advanced the Papal Uſurpations.

When Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth pretended to Eſtabliſh it as an Article of neceſſary Faith that all Power both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, was derived from the Pope; he began here to claim a Right of diſpoſing all Benefices by his *Bulls of Proviſions*. Upon which ſome Laws were made, as hinted above, (in the 25th of King *Edward* the Iſt.) reſtraining thoſe Invaſions upon the Crown. But though theſe *Proviſions* were thus condemned for the future, yet there being no Puniſhment declared for the Tranſgreſſors of the Facts, it was laughed at and eluded at *Rome*.

In the 25th of King *Edward* the IIId, a more ſevere Law was Enacted, depriving all that offended againſt it of their Benefices, and puniſhing them beſides with Impriſonment, and Arbitrary Fines; and by another Act, they were put out of the King's Protection.

Several other Confirmations of this were made in this Reign, and alſo in that of *Richard* the IId, in which the former Puniſhments alſo were extended, not only to the *Proviſors* themſelves, but alſo to all ſuch as were employed by them, or took Farms of them. And in the Sixteenth of King *Richard* the IId a Law paſſed, that if any one purchaſed Tranſlations, Excommunications, or Bulls from *Rome*, which were contrary to the Right of the King, &c. both they, the Receivers, and Executors, were put out of the King's Protection; their Goods and Chatels forfeited to the King, and their Perſons Impriſoned.

And from ſome material Words in this Statute, *Premunire facias*, it came to be called the Statute of *Premunire*. But notwithſtanding all this, and ſome other Laws after made, eſtabliſhing the Liberty of Elections, our Kings being often more taken up with preſerving *their own Prerogatives*, than the *Rights of their People*, were often prevailed with by the Arts of the Clergy, to grant *Pardons*, and *Licenſes*, to ſuch as had obtained *Proviſions* from *Rome*; by which Means theſe good Laws were frequently evaded.

However, in King *Henry* the Vth's Time, all theſe *Pardons* and *Licenſes* were condemned; and the Weakneſs of the Papacy, their Situation at *Avignon*, and the Schiſm which after followed, between the Popes of *Rome*, and thoſe which ſtill ſate at *Avignon*, hindred thoſe Grand Uſurpers from carrying on their Shew with a high Hand, and made them very cautious of thundering out their Cenſures.

And all that our Princes made of this Advantage was, to oblige the *Proviſors* to depend on their Licenſe to execute their *Bulls*, and by that Means to get Money out of them, which was all the Uſe theſe good Laws were put to. Nay, ſo very kind were ours, as well as other Chriſtian Princes, that they took Pains at *Conſtance* to make up that Breach in the Papacy, which it was the Intereſt of all of them to have kept open, and to have made wider: For as ſoon as that was cemented, the Popes went on as before; and Pope *Martin* the Vth, though he did not care to venture on ſo rough a Prince as our King *Henry* the Vth, yet he in the next Reign, attempted the Repeal of all thoſe Laws here; annulling the Statutes made by King *Edward* the IIId, and by King *Richard* the IId, and declaring all ſuch to be Excommunicated as obſerved them.

Of which ſee more in Archbiſhop *Chicheley*'s Life.

(*a*) *See Biſhop* Burnet's *Hiſt. Reformation.*

55. *SIMON ISLIP.*

HE had his Education as his Predeceſſor had, in *Merton* College in *Oxon*, where he commenced *D. LL.* in which Profeſſion being Eminent, he was made Canon of St. *Pauls* in *London*, (*a*) and Dean of the *Arches* to *John Stratford*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and afterwards became a Privy Counſellor, and was Secretary and Keeper of the Privy-Seal to King *Edward* the IIId. Being thus well known at Court, and a Favourite of the King's, the Monks of *Canterbury*, on *Bradwardine*'s Death, Elected him Archbiſhop. But the Pope, to keep his uſurped Claim of diſpoſing of Biſhopricks here, vacated the Monks Election, and put him in by a Bull of *Proviſion*. After his Conſecration, *A. D.* 1349, and the Reception of his Pall, he retired privately to *Canterbury*, to avoid Buſtle and Expence, and was there Enthroned without any Pomp, Noiſe, or Feaſting. For he was in his Temper very frugal, but a little too rigid and ſevere. He deprived, when he viſited his Dioceſe, great

(*a*) Wharton *in* Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 794, *ſaith, he was Archdeacon of* Stow 1332, *and Vicar-General to the Biſhop of* Lincoln, 1337.

Numbers

Numbers of his Clergy; which much frighted his Comprovincial Biſhops: And *John Synwall*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, at a great Expence, obtained from *Rome* an Exemption from his Viſitation; but *Simon* got it revoked.

A. D. 1351, he pulled down the Manor Houſe belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* at *Wrotham*, and carrying the Materials to *Maidſtone*, finiſhed the Houſe there which *John Ufford* had begun, and obtained from the Pope a Power to Tax the Clergy of his Province for this Work.

A Parliament being now called, the old Quarrel about their Croſſes aroſe again between our Two Archbiſhops, and was carried ſo high, that the King thought fit to interpoſe, and to determine it under the Great Seal; which he did thus, That each Archbiſhop might have his Croſs born before him erect in the other's Province; but that to ſhew ſome Preference to *Canterbury*, every Archbiſhop of *York* ſhould, within Two Months after his Inthronization, ſend by his Vicar-General, or ſome ſuch Meſſenger of Note, a Piece of Gold with the Image of an Archbiſhop bearing his Croſs in his Hand ſtamped on it, and of the Value of Forty Pounds *Sterling*, by way of Preſent to the *Southern* Metropolitan, and which afterwards was to be offered at *Becket*'s Shrine. That in all Synods, and ſuch like Aſſemblies where the King was preſent, *Canterbury* ſhould have the Right, and *York* the Left Hand: And Laſtly, that in great and broad Streets, both their Croſs-bearers ſhould go on Breaſt; but where they were ſo narrow that this could not be done, there *Canterbury*'s ſhould go firſt.

And thus ended this doughty Squabble, which had continued a great while, to the Scandal of both Sees.

He founded a College in *Oxford*, which was then called *Canterbury-Hall* or *College*, and which is now ſwallowed up in *Chriſt-Church*; it was reſigned into the Hands of King *Henry* the VIIIth, in the 27th Year of his Reign.

The Parſonages of *Eaſtry* and *Monkton* in *Eaſt-Kent*, which by Archbiſhop *Richard* had been appropriated to the *Almnery* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, but had been taken away by *Baldwin*, in the Quarrel between him and his Monks, he reſtored again to the firſt Uſe, and eſtabliſhed there perpetual Vicars.

He diſliked the *diſſolving* ſuch Marriages as were contracted by Perſons who were under Vows of a Single Life; and though he laid a Puniſhment on the Counteſs of *Kent*, who being a Widow, and a Nun profeſſed, was yet privately Married; yet, I ſay, he did not Divorce her from her Husband, but ſuffered them ſtill to Cohabit.

He died *A. D.* 1366, which was occaſioned by a Fall from his Horſe, as he rode to his Palace at *Mayfield*; for being by his Fall all Dirty and Wet, he fell aſleep without changing his Cloaths; and when he waked had a Paralytick Fit, which ſoon carried him off. And this was an unlucky Year for Prelates, no leſs than Six more dying within the Compaſs of it.

Simon was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, towards the upper End of the *Nave* of the Church, in the Middle Iſle; and under a fair Altar-Tomb inlaid with Braſs. But his Funeral was private, and as little expenſive as poſſible; for your good Men that love Money heartily, are for ſaving it even after Death.

On *Iſlip*'s Death, the Monks of *Canterbury* unanimouſly Elected *William Edyndon*, then Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, but he abſolutely refuſed to accept of it.

And then the Pope, with the King's Approbation, and at his Deſire, placed *Simon Langham* in the Chair, by a Bull of *Proviſion*.

56. *SIMON LANGHAM.*

HE was firſt a Monk in the Convent of *Weſtminſter*, and afterwards both Prior, and then Abbot there. While Abbot, he was alſo Great Treaſurer to the King; and ſome Time after was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *London*; but that of *Ely* being void at the ſame Time, and of more Value, he choſe the latter.

At the King's Requeſt, he was after this made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by a Bull of *Proviſion*, *A. D.* 1366. And ſome Time after, and while he held the Treaſurerſhip, he was made Lord Chancellor.

From *Canterbury* College in *Oxford*, he took away the Parſonage of *Pagham* in *Suſſex*, which his Predeceſſor had annexed to it, and placed a Head over it, who was one of his own Monks; and indeed his great Deſign was to eject the Seculars out of it, and to turn it into a Convent of Monks. The famous *John Wicliff* was a Scholar there at this Time; who joined heartily with the reſt of his College, in oppoſing the Introduction of Monks into it; and they appealed to the Pope againſt the Archbiſhop. But *Langham*'s Intereſt was ſo great at *Rome*, that their Effort proved unſucceſsful, and the Monks carried it againſt them.

Soon after this, Pope *Urban* made *Langham* a Cardinal, which ſo diſpleaſed the King, that he ſeized on the Revenues of the See of *Canterbury*, as in a Vacancy. *Simon* did not ſeem at all concerned at this, but with Difficulty obtaining Leave to go to *Rome*, he reſigned the Archbiſhoprick, and went and lived there.

He did little or nothing to benefit the Archbiſhoprick, but was extravagantly liberal to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*; his Gifts to that Hive of Monks, amounting to the large Sum of Ten Thouſand and Eight Hundred Pounds. And hither, after his Death, his Body was brought, and ſumptuouſly buried.

57. *WILLIAM WITLESEY.*

THIS Gentleman was a Relation of *Simon Iſlip*, late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who Educated him in the Study of the Civil and Canon Laws, in which he commenced Doctor, and was employed by *Simon* to Negotiate Matters for him in the Court of *Rome*; which he performed with ſo much Diligence and Dexterity, that he made him his Vicar-General, and after Dean of the *Arches*, making him alſo Archdeacon of *Huntington*, and giving him the Parſonages of *Croyden*, and *Cliff* by *Rochеſter*. He was alſo preferred after this to the Biſhopricks of *Rochеſter*, *Worceſter*, and *London*, ſucceſſively, and now on *Langham*'s Reſignation, was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by the Pope's *Bull of Proviſion*, *A. D.* 1369. Soon after, he received his Pall, and was inthroned at *Canterbury* privately, without the uſual Pomp and Buſtle.

The next Year he held a Synod in St. *Pauls*, *London*, and preached to his Clergy there, an Elegant

Elegant Sermon in *Latin*, as he did another afterwards in a ſubſequent Synod.

By his Intereſt with the Pope, he got the Univerſity of *Oxford* to be ſet clear and free from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and to be governed only by its own Chancellors and Proctors, as it is now.

About this Time, after the Convocation roſe, proper Meſſengers were ſent to the Pope, to deſire him to forbear ſending any more Bulls of *Proviſion* hither, but to leave the Conventual Elections free; and that the Biſhops choſen in ſuch Chapters, might be confirmed by the proper Metropolitans, according to the Ancient Cuſtom and Uſage of this Land; and afterwards it was determined in Parliament that it ſhould be ſo; and that the King ſhould not interpoſe either by his Authority, or Money, or by Application to *Rome*, to hinder the Freedom of ſuch Elections: But this Order was neither much regarded, nor long obſerved. *Antiq. Britan. Page* 254.

A. D. 1375, he died at *Lambeth* very Aged and Infirm, and was buried in the upper End of the *Nave* of *Canterbury* Cathedral, between thoſe Two Pillars which are over againſt the Tomb of *Simon Iſlip*.

On his Death, as ſome tell us, *Vid. Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 794, *Simon Langham* being then at *Rome*, made an Intereſt with the *Canterbury* Monks to be rechoſen Archbiſhop, and they did Elect him, but under the feigned Name of *Adam Eaſtow*. When the King came to underſtand this Trick, he was exceeding angry with the Convent, and threatned to baniſh the Monks out of the Kingdom, and to confiſcate all their Revenues and Goods. But Pope *Gregory* the Eleventh interpoſed, and made their Peace; ſo that at laſt they yielded to Elect *Simon Sudbury*, whom the Pope made Archbiſhop by his Bull of *Proviſions*.

They tell you alſo, that *Simon* having been in *England A. D.* 1374, as the Pope's *Nuntio*, was ſeverely chid by the Pope and Cardinals for uncovering his Head to the King: But he modeſtly excuſed himſelf to them, by aſſuring them, and proving by Witneſs, that he did *but half uncover it*.

In his Return Home, he called at *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*, and there bribed the Monks ſo, that they came into his Re-election, as is aboveſaid; but the King would have no Cardinal Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

58. *SIMON SUDBURY.*

THE Pope, glad of an Opportunity to break in on the Order of Parliament above-mentioned, which rendred the Capitular Elections of Biſhops free, agreed with the King's Judgment, and by his Bull of *Proviſion*, made *Sudbury* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1375.

This Gentleman, whoſe Father's Name was *Tybold*, was born at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, and thence was called *Simon* of *Sudbury*: He was bred up in the Study of the Civil and Canon Laws, where he took his Degree of Doctor; and to compleat his Knowledge therein, viſited the Univerſities of *France* and *Italy*. While he was at *Rome*, Pope *Innocent* the VIth made him his Domeſtick Chaplain, and one of the *Auditors of the Rota*; and afterwards by a Bull of *Proviſion*, made him Chancellor of the Church of *Saliſbury*, and ſoon after that Biſhop of *London*; whence he was Tranſlated to *Canterbury*, as is above ſaid.

In the firſt Year of this great Promotion, he was ſent Ambaſſador to *Bruxels* by King *Edward* the IIId, in Conſort with the Duke of *Lancaſter*, to Negotiate a Peace between *France* and *England*; but it came to nothing.

A. D. 1377, he Crowned King *Richard* the IId, and was ſoon after made Lord Chancellor. About this Time *John Wickliffe* preaching openly againſt ſeveral Corruptions of the *Roman* Church, ſo alarmed the Pope, that he ſent to the King, and to *Sudbury*, either to Silence him, or to deſtroy him. The Archbiſhop had *Wickliffe* apprehended, and examined him in the Preſence of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and gave him a Charge to preach no more any ſuch pernicious Doctrines. But *Wickliffe*, tho' he forbore a little while, yet in a ſhort Time went on again with greater Freedom than ever, to inveigh in his Sermons, againſt the Superſtitious Rites of the Church of *Rome*. Being taken up again, he was brought before a large Aſſembly of the Biſhops at *Lambeth-Houſe*; but there was ſuch a Croud of the common People about the Houſe, that the Archbiſhop and Biſhops dared not to proceed againſt him, but diſcharged him again.

The Year following *Sudbury* called a Synod at *London*, (*a*) where they debated about hindring the Growth of this *new Scbiſm*, as they called *Wickliffe*'s Tenets; but I think no great Matter was done, except the making of Three new Conſtitutions about Auricular Confeſſion.

The Followers of this *John Wickliffe* were called *Lollards*, and his Hereſy *Lollardy*, and *Lollardiſm*; which Name firſt aroſe from the Preaching of a zealous poor *Mendicant Fryar* at *Paul's Croſs*; who ſaid theſe were the *Lollia*, or *Tares*, which *Satan* had ſown amongſt the good Wheat; and repeated it ſo often, that the People took the Word, and ever after called thoſe Noble Proteſtants by the Name of *Lollards*.

This Archbiſhop was barbarouſly murdered by the Rebels in *Wat Tyler*'s Inſurrection, (of which I have given you an Account in this Book, *Page* 94.) for they had received a Notion that he adviſed the King againſt his coming to any Terms, or offering any Accommodation with the Rebels; and therefore they were reſolved to revenge themſelves upon him; and finding him in the *Tower* of *London*, they hurried him out immediately, and ſtruck off his Head upon *Tower-Hill*: They mangled him ſadly too, giving him Eight ſeveral Strokes with the Ax, before they could diſpatch him; but at laſt they fix'd his Head on a Pole, carried it along with them, and fix'd it upon *London-Bridge*, leaving his Body unburied. Which at laſt, after a Day and an half, was taken up and carried to *Canterbury*, and depoſited in his Cathedral, on the *South* Side of the High Altar, juſt above Archbiſhop *Stratford*'s Tomb.

There was a handſome Monument erected for him, to which the Mayor and Aldermen of *Canterbury* were wont, for a great while, to pay a Solemn Annual Viſit, in order to commemorate his great Benefactions to their City: Which were indeed very conſiderable; for he rebuilt at his own Charge, all that part of the Wall of *Canterbury* which had been deſtroyed by the *Danes*, and which was uſually called the *Long-Wall*, reaching from the *Weſt* Gate to the *North* one.

(*a*) Vid. Lindwood's Prov. *Lib.* III. *Fol.* 183.

He

He built alſo the Two preſent Wings of *Canterbury* Cathedral, and had pulled the *Nave* quite down, in order to rebuild it again in a better Manner, if he had lived.

He built alſo a fine College for Seculars at *Sudbury*, in the Place where his Father's Houſe ſtood, endowing it very handſomely; and he built the upper End of St. *Gregory*'s Church in *Sudbury*.

William de Chartham, who writes that Fragment of this Archbiſhop's Life, which is publiſhed in the *Angl. Sacra*, *Vol.* I. *Page* 40. acquaints us, That it was Propheſied of this Prelate (no doubt by ſome of the Monks) *that he ſhould die an untimely Death*: And the wiſe Reaſon he gives for it is this, That *Sudbury* honeſtly told ſome Pilgrims whom he met on the Road to *Canterbury*, and who were going to pay their Devotions at *Becket*'s Shrine, *That they had as good ſave their Journey, and go back again.* "Quod illa Indulgentia Plenaria quæ "apud Cantuarios Sperabatur, nullius com- "modi vel valoris fuerat. That is, *That the Plenary Indulgence or Pardon of their Sins, which they expected to have at* Canterbury, *was of no Value, nor Benefit at all.*

If he had Senſe enough to *think*, and Honeſty enough to *ſay* this in thoſe Times, his Name ought to be remembred with Honour and Reverence by all true Proteſtants. And indeed his Courage and Steadineſs in adhering to his Prince in his Troubles; as well as the Patience and Reſignation of Mind which he ſhewed in his *own*, even at Death, demonſtrate that he muſt have been a Man of great Virtue, Courage, and Firmneſs of Spirit.

59. *WILLIAM COURTNEY*,

WAS the Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Devonſhire*, and his Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*. He early addicted himſelf to the Study of the Civil and Canon Law. Soon after his taking Orders, he was made Prebendary of *Bath*, *Exeter*, and *York*, and in ſome Time Biſhop of *Hereford*. He ſucceeded *Sudbury* in the Biſhoprick of *London*, where he ſtaid Six Years, and was, as *Walſingham* ſaith, made a Cardinal, and at laſt was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1381. The Monks of *Chriſt-Church* conſented to his Election, but he was conſtituted alſo Archbiſhop by a Bull of *Proviſion* from Pope *Urban* the VIth, before the Monks had choſen him. After the King had alſo conſented, and reſtored him the Temporalities, a Monk comes to him at *Lambeth*, being ſent by the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* with his Croſs. And he told *Courtney*, *That he was the Meſſenger of the King of Kings, who commanded him to take that Croſs, as the Enſign that he appointed him to govern his Church*; but I believe *Courtney* received him rather as the Monk's Agent, than as an Ambaſſador from Heaven. The next Year he married King *Richard* the IId to the King of *Bohemia*'s Siſter, with great Pomp and Solemnity, which he did before he received his Pall; for that was brought to him ſoon after from *Rome*, by Sir *Thomas Cheyney*.

Some time after the Reception of his Pall, he puniſhed the Bailiffs of *Canterbury* with Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, for aſſuming a Power to hear Matrimonial Cauſes, which belonged only to Spiritual Men. As he did likewiſe thoſe of *Romney*; and he plagued the City Serjeants, for bearing their Maces within the Precincts of his Church, and made them for the future leave them at the outer Gate of the Cloſe. And calling a Provincial Synod at *London*, he there got many of *Wickliffe*'s Opinions condemned as Heretical, and made ſome Perſons of Note *recant*, who had been Eſpouſers of them; and ſome who would not *recant*, he condemned as Hereticks; and though they appealed to the Pope, the Archbiſhop went on and excommunicated them, and got the Royal Power to ſupport him in his Proceedings. So that in another Synod held at *Oxford* 1383, he forced thoſe poor Wretches to recant, and abjure their new Opinions.

Wickliffe himſelf was all this while in great Danger of being apprehended, and caſt into Priſon; but he abſconded, and ſhifted about from Place to Place, and at laſt died in a firm Adherence to the Doctrines he had preached to the People.

About this Time *Courtney* excommunicated one *Richard Iſmonger*, (*a*) a Layman of *Ayleſford*, for daring to puniſh Men for ſome Crimes which the *Church* only ought to take Cognizance of: And though the poor Man ſubmitted, asked Pardon, and promiſed heartily never to do ſo again; yet the good Archbiſhop enjoined him this Puniſhment, That he ſhould be whipped Naked Three ſeveral Market Days at *Weſt Malling*, and as many at *Maidſtone*; and then that he ſhould alſo enter Naked into *Canterbury* Cathedral, and there offer a Wax Light of Five Pounds Weight at St. *Thomas Becket*'s Shrine. Which I mention only as an Inſtance of what we may expect from the Inſolence of Popiſh Power, if God for our Sins, and Ingratitude, ſhould ever let us feel the Weight of it again.

In this Archbiſhop's Time the Pope granted a ſtrange kind of Power to one *Walter Diſs*, who was Confeſſor to the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and a Carmelite Friar; one Branch of which was, that he might make Men *Chaplains to the Pope, and who then ſhould be Subject to no Juriſdiction*, nor to any Rule, Diſcipline or Inſtitution whatſoever.

Into this glorious Order of Chaplains Papal, did one *Peter Patteſhall* get Admittance for his Money; and ſtaying among this Lawleſs Crew a while, at laſt goes over to the *Lollards*, and there betrays all the Roguery and Wickedneſs of the Friars of all Sorts. (*b*) And publickly preached againſt all thoſe Orders, charging them with all manner of Crimes, as with Murder, Treaſon, Rapes, Adulteries, Sodomy, *&c.* naming the Perſons guilty, and telling the Times and Places where theſe horrible Facts were committed; which made great Numbers leave the Popiſh Superſtitions, and embrace *Wickliffe*'s Opinions; among which were ſeveral of great Birth and Fortune. Theſe the Papiſts called *Caputiatos aut Pileatos*, *Cap-Men*, or *Bonneters*, becauſe they would not doff their Caps to the Hoſt.

Theſe Things highly angred *Courtney*, who was before a mortal Enemy to the *Lollards*.

A. D. 1388, deſigning a Provincial Viſitation, he deſired the Favour of Pope *Urban*, that he might receive no Impediment in it from the *Roman* Court; which having obtained, he began his Viſitation, and received no Oppoſition till he came to the Dioceſe of *Exeter*, where the Biſhop enjoined his Clergy not to ſubmit to his Viſitatorial Power, under the Penalty of Excommunication. And the Archbiſhop on the other Side excommunicated

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 266.
(*b*) Ibid. *Page* 267.

all

all such as would not submit to this Power; and though *Exeter* appealed to the Pope, yet the Archbishop went on with his Visitation, and cited the Bishop to answer to Articles exhibited against him in his Court. But the poor *Somner*, which carried the Citation, being met with on the Road, by some of *Exeter*'s Men, was made to chew and swallow the Instrument, Seal and all. This Act set the King and Court against him; who siding with the Archbishop, *Exeter* dropp'd his Appeal at *Rome*, and submitted himself to his Metropolitan.

Next the Bishop of *Sarum* opposed his Visitation, and got a Bull of Exemption for his Diocese from the Pope; but *Courtney* managed him so smartly, that he brought him also to a Submission, and an Acknowledgment of his Visitatorial Power; which afterwards he exercised every where throughout his Province, without any Opposition at all.

A. D. 1394, a new Statute against Papal Provisions was made, enforcing the former Enacted in this Reign, and making it Imprisonment for any one to sue out, use, or accept any such Bull of Provision. And soon after this, the King summoned all such Clerks as were Abroad in *Rome*, and other Foreign Courts, and yet had Benefices in *England* to return Home, which they all did.

The Pope upon this sent over an Artful *Nuntio* to expostulate with the King against the *Statutes of Provisors*, the *Quare Impedit*, and the Statute of *Premunire*, which as great Infractions of the Rights of the Church, he desired might be abrogated: The King desired him to stay till the next Parliament, which he did, but found both Lords and Commons so resolved to oppose the Papal Exactions and Usurpations, that he obtain'd no more by all his cunning Management, than that the Bulls of *Provisions* should continue in Force till the next Sessions of Parliament.

The Opinions of *Wickliffe* did now gain very great Ground, and that among Men of Condition and Distinction, as well as among the Populace, and many free Things were preached and written against the Power of the Clergy, which even the Interposition of Regal Edicts could not wholly suppress.

The Archbishop obtained this Year Four Pence to be paid to him out of every Twenty Shillings of the Clergy's Revenues within his Province, by a Papal Authority. But the Bishop of *Lincoln* appealed to *Rome* against it; and during the Time of this Suit's hanging in the *Roman* Court, the Archbishop died at *Maidstone*, *A. D.* 1396, and was buried *(a)* as most write, in his Cathedral of *Canterbury*, near *Becket*'s Shrine, on the *South* Side, where there is a Monument for him, with his Effigies on it, at the Feet of *Edward the Black Prince*'s Tomb; though there is an Inscription in *Maidstone-Church*, which implies that he was buried there, as I have already observed, when I spake of that Place.

But *Wever* saith it was the Custom of old for great Persons to have Tombs erected for them in more Places than one. 'Tis certain he ordered his Body to be buried at *Maidstone* by his Will: But *Somner* saith he found by the *Leiger* Books of *Canterbury*, that King *Richard* the IId was there when his Body was interred in that Cathedral, and probably he ordered him to be there buried, and overruled his Will, if it be true that he is buried in that Church.

At *Maidstone* he pulled down the old Work of the Hospital built by his Predecessor *Boniface*, and re-edifying it, turned it into a College of Secular Priests. The Church of *Mepham* also, which was now dilapidated, he rebuilt, and Four new Almshouses near it for the Poor.

Towards the Repair of the *Nave* of the Church of *Canterbury*, the Walls, Cloysters, *&c.* he gave One Thousand *Marks*, and got One Thousand more from the King, and a Silver Image gilded, representing the *Trinity*, with Six Apostles standing round it, in the whole of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds Weight.

He built also all the *South* Side of the Cloister anew, which cost him Three Hundred Pounds, and he gave near as much more for other Repairs.

That he was in his Temper proud and haughty, appears by several Instances of his Behaviour; one comical Example of it I have already given you under *Saltwood Castle*, *Page* 383. Another I think may be this, In the Tenth of King *Richard* the IId, he made a Solemn Protestation, that though he had a Right to be at all Councils and Parliaments, yet he was to be *Sworn* to no one inferior to the Pope, and therefore ought not to be Sworn; however, saving this Prerogative, he did at last condescend to take the Oath of Fidelity to the King. *(a)*

But he made another very honest, and bold Protest, in the Parliament of the Sixteenth of King *Richard* the IId; which was, That the Pope ought not to excommunicate any Bishop, or to meddle in the Disposal of any Ecclesiastick Dignity, nor to make any Translations of Bishops within this Realm without the King's Will and Consent: And he declared, that in this the Crown had been always free, and subject to no one but God, and to no Earthly Sovereign; and this he prayed might be entred. *Ibid. Page* 384.

Once on a Prospect of an Invasion from *France*, this Archbishop directed his Letter to the Commissary of *Canterbury*, to Arm the Clergy of that City and Diocese, thus; every Benefice of above One Hundred *Marks per Annum*, was to find a Man at Arms, and Two Archers; one of Forty Pounds to find Two Archers; one of Twenty Pounds to furnish out One Archer; and all under Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, were to find *Coats of Mail*, and small Arms. *(b)*

The Author of the Life of King *Richard* the IId, Printed at *London*, 1681, in *Octavo*, tells us, that this Archbishop got a Bull from the Pope to Tax all the Clergy in his Province at Four Pence in the Pound, of all Ecclesiastical Goods and Revenues, without pretending any true or lawful Cause for the same, *Page* 153.

60. *THOMAS ARUNDEL,*

WAS a Man of great Birth, his Father being *Richard Fitz-Allen*, Earl of *Arundel*, and his Mother *Eleanor*, Daughter of *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster*.

(a) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 270.

(a) Cotton's *Abridgment of the* Tower *Records*, *Page* 318.
(b) Somner's Canterb. *Page* 135.

Being

Being bred up young in the Theological Studies, as ſoon as he took Orders he was made Archdeacon of *Taunton*; and though in the *Romiſh* way of Expreſſion, no higher than a *Subdeacon*, was made Biſhop of *Ely*, thence Tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*; and *A. D.* 1396, to this of *Canterbury*, by the Pope's Bull of Proviſion.

Henry Chillinden, Prior of *Canterbury*, delivered him his Croſs after the ſame Manner, and with the ſame Form of Words as was done to his Predeceſſor *Courtney*; and he was ſoon after inveſted with the Pall, and inthroned at *Canterbury* with great Pomp and Feaſting.

The Convocation now Sitting, was Prorogued for ſome Time; and when they met again, the Scholars of the Univerſity of *Oxford* preferred a Complaint againſt their Chancellor and his Commiſſary, for obtaining from the Pope a Bull of Exemption from both Metropolitical and Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, alledging that this, under the Pretence of a *Privilege*, was in Reality a *Slavery*; ſince by it they were exempted from the Right and Advantage of appealing againſt the Oppreſſions of the Chancellor's Proceedings to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as their proper Viſitor; and therefore they Petitioned the Archbiſhop, that as they owned his Viſitatorial Power, ſo he would pleaſe to reſcind this pretended Exemption of the Chancellor's, and which they themſelves did now Solemnly, and in Form renounce.

This Renunciation the Archbiſhop ratified and confirmed, and declared the before-mentioned Privileges of Exemption to be null and void. And when the Chancellor upon this left his Poſt in a Huff, the Archbiſhop called him back to it again by an Edict, and puniſhed him for his Rudeneſs.

As ſoon as he was ſettled in his See, he began a Viſitation of his Province; and that being over, a Parliament was called, and ſate at *London*, *A. D.* 1397. Here the Archbiſhop's Brother, the Earl of *Arundell*, and ſome others, were condemned, for Rebellion and Treaſon; and the Archbiſhop himſelf was ſummoned to appear as a Party concerned; and he *not attending* at it, but pleading, as *Courtney*, his Predeceſſor did, that Eccleſiaſtical Perſons ſhould not ſit as Judges in Caſes of Blood, (unleſs, I ſuppoſe, *when Heretick Blood is the Caſe*, and then it was meritorious) he was proſcribed (*a*) by Order of Parliament, and ordered to get out of the Kingdom in Forty Days, upon the Forfeiture of his Head.

This was done at the Importunity of Sir *John Busby*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; for before, the King was inclined to have pardoned him: But *Busby* beſought the King that he might not be admitted to Anſwer, leſt by his great Wit and Cunning he might induce Men to believe his Story.

On this he goes to *Rome*, and was kindly received by Pope *Boniface*, who wrote to the King to reſtore him; and when he could not prevail with him ſo to do, the Pope made *Arundell* Archbiſhop of St. *Andrew*'s in *Scotland*, by a Bull of *Proviſion*, and by the Word of his Mouth, and gave him ſeveral other rich Dignities in *England* the ſame way. But after he had received a ſevere Letter on this Occaſion from the King, he not only revoked the Tranſlation of *Arundell* to St. *Andrew*'s, but made *Roger Walden*, then Dean of *York*, and Biſhop of *London*, at the King's Deſire, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who therefore muſt now be conſidered as ſuch. Some ſay *Arundell* did never accept of the Archbiſhoprick of St. *Andrew*'s, but inſiſted on his Right to *Canterbury*.

(*a*) Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 795.

61. ROGER WALDEN,

WAS by the Pope's Bull af *Proviſion*, and the King's Deſire, as I ſaid, made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1398, confirmed, conſecrated and inthroned; and accordingly he executed the proper Offices belonging to the Metropolitan; he convocated Synods, and made ſeveral Provincial Conſtitutions, of which *Lyndwood* hath retained one, about the Obſervation of Holidays.

And now the Pope having gone this Length to oblige the King, thought it a proper Time to exert his own Power again; and accordingly, notwithſtanding the late ſevere Acts of Parliament to the contrary, which I have mentioned above, he went on to fill up the vacant Biſhopricks here, by his *Bulls of Proviſions*. But when the King ſaw how far this was likely to go, he called a Convocation of the Clergy, and asked of them whether the Pope had any *ſuch Right of diſpoſing of Biſhopricks, or not?* They were afraid of the Pope, and ſo did not anſwer directly to the Queſtion, but adviſed the King to write to the Pope to *deſiſt from the Practice*. This cowardly trifling Anſwer more enraged the King againſt the Pope; and he ſwore, that if *his Clergy had ſhewed Reſolution enough to have withſtood the Papal Power, he would have firmly ſupported them with the Royal one.*

After this the Pope ventured to ſend a *Nuntio* hither, to perſuade the King to permit the Pope's Bulls of *Proviſions*, and to revoke the Acts made againſt them; but the King (knowing the Inclinations of his People to be ſtrongly againſt the Papal Uſurpations) anſwered rightly, that it was not in his Power.

A. D. 1399, the King made an Expedition into *Ireland*; during which Time *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, whom the King had baniſhed, and who had thereupon concerted Meaſures with Archbiſhop *Arundell*, and others Abroad, came into *England* with a great Force, and ſeizing upon *Scroop* the Treaſurer, and ſome others of the King's Counſellors, whom they judged to be the Authors of their Diſgrace with the King, ſtruck off their Heads.

Arundell was deep in all this Affair, not only perſuading *Lancaſter* to take the Crown, but perſuading him to depoſe King *Richard*, and giving him Inſtances of Kings who had been dethroned for ill Government; and he contrived afterwards the Means to ſeize this King *Richard* the IId.

But to go on: The King hearing of this Invaſion, returned Home as ſoon as he could, but found *Lancaſter* had gotten ſo great an Army together, as rendred him a very formidable Enemy; and perceiving alſo his Subjects generally inclined to revolt from him, he deſired a Conference with *Arundell*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who he heard was among theſe Malecontents; and when he came to him, the King told him, that he was ready to quit the Crown, if he might be ſecure of his Life, and an honourable Maintenance; and on thoſe Terms he delivered himſelf into the Hands of the Duke of *Lancaſter*.

As ſoon as Pope *Boniface*, the Infallible, heard that King *Richard* was in the Power of *Lancaſter*, he immediately declares this *Roger*

Walden, who had been an Archbiſhop of his own Creating for Two Years, to be an Invader and Uſurper, and conſequently down he pulls him from his Metropolitical Chair, and replaces *Arundel* in his Room, who had declared he would have no new Pall, and that *Walden*'s Promotion was null and void; and in his Bulls lays all the Blame of his former Conduct on the Miſrepreſentations which King *Richard* and *Roger* had given him.

Here therefore ends *Walden*'s Metropolitical Power; but he was afterwards made Biſhop of *London*, and died in his firſt Year.

As ſoon as *Henry* the IVth had got into the Throne, by the Conſent of the People, and the depoſing of King *Richard* the IId, the Loyal *Arundell* Crowned him, and preached a Sermon at that Solemnity in his Praiſe.

A Parliament being called ſoon after, *Arundell* aſſembled a Synod in St. *Paul*'s, to which came the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmoreland* from the King, not to demand Money, (*a*) but to aſſure them that the King would ſupport and maintain their Rights and Privileges, and would *puniſh all Hereticks*, and ſuch as were Enemies to the Church, according as they ſhould deſire, and therefore he deſired their Prayers.

This was a notable and ſure way to ſupport a precarious Title to the Crown, and it will always ſucceed; for the Clergy don't uſe to oppoſe, nor ſo much as to queſtion the Titles and Claims of ſuch Princes, as they think will ſupport their Power.

The Archbiſhop in the Name of the Synod, returned the King their Thanks, and deſired of his Majeſty the *Prohibition of the Pope's Bulls of Proviſions*. For the Pope's *detruding* him from the Archbiſhoprick was remembred longer, and made a deeper Impreſſion upon him, than his *reſtoring* him to it.

A. D. 1403, he married King *Henry* the IVth to the Widow of the Duke of *Britain*.

A. D. 1404, the King demanded a Tenth of the Clergy, which coming very hard, the Commons in this Parliament, which was called *Parliamentum Indoctum*, moved for taking away the Temporalities of the Clergy, and giving them to the Crown, without which it was not poſſible for the Laity to ſupply the King with ſufficient Taxes, the Clergy poſſeſſing almoſt all the Wealth of the Kingdom. To this the Archbiſhop anſwered, and among other Things ſaid, that if that were done, the Crown would be no richer, ſince it would all be gotten away in Grants and Gifts by the Courtiers, as were the Lands of ſome Houſes of Priors *Aliens*, which had been formerly given to the Crown.

A. D. 1405, he viſited the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, reforming many Abuſes, and ordaining new Statutes for ſeveral Colleges.

A. D. 1412, there being Two Popes oppoſing one another, the Archbiſhop wiſely propoſed in a Synod, that all Payments to *Rome* ſhould be ſtopt, and paid into the King's *Exchequer*, 'till it ſhould be determined which of the two contrary and contending Infallibilities was in the Right; which was agreed to by the King and the Clergy. And the Year after, an Embaſſy was ſent to acquaint both their Holineſſes, that unleſs they agreed, *England* would pay no more Money to *Rome*.

A. D. 1413, a general Council, as they were pleaſed to call it, was ſummoned to meet at *Piſa*, to unite theſe Two Heads of the *Romiſh Spread-Eagle*; and *Robert* Biſhop of *Sarum*, and *Henry Chichley*, Biſhop of St. *David*'s, with the Prior of *Canterbury*, were ſent from a Synod in *London* thither; and here when they could not join theſe Two Heads into one, they cut them both off, and clapp'd a new one upon the Church, by the Name of *John* the Twenty Third.

In *England*, the *Wickliſian* Doctrines gain'd Ground ſo faſt, that a Synod of the whole Clergy was called to give that another Condemnation, and *Arundell* and the Prieſts exerted themſelves againſt them with all Severity and Cruelty. And one *Badby*, a Taylor, in *Worceſterſhire*, being condemned as an Heretick by the Biſhop of that Dioceſe, was brought up to this Convocation; whom when *Arundell* could not confute, nor make recant, he took the ſhorteſt way with him, delivered him over to the Secular Power, and had him burnt in *Smithfield*.

And one *Sautre*, a Prieſt, being condemned as a Relapſe, was degraded by *Arundell*, and burnt, in the Firſt of King *Henry* the IVth. And though it was the firſt Inſtance of this Kind in *England*, yet in the Writ for his Execution, Burning is called the *common Puniſhment*.

This way of refuting Hereticks did now, as it always will, increaſe their Number; for Men will always be apt to think thoſe in the Right, who can ſuffer Torments and Death for their Faith; and natural Compaſſion will incline all Perſons to pity them and eſteem them.

For now this Doctrine began to get Footing among Perſons of Quality; and how barbarouſly this Archbiſhop dealt with the Lord *Cobham* on this Account, I have already ſhewed you, *Page* 80, when I gave an Account of the Pariſh of *Cobham*. The wiſe Clergy finding theſe Opinions thus to increaſe, gueſſed rightly at the Cauſe of it, which was the Reading of the Holy Scriptures; and therefore that the common People, not knowing any Thing of God's Will and Law, might the better ſubmit to *theirs*, they in this Synod forbid the Bible to be Tranſlated into the *Engliſh* Tongue.

I wiſh, ſaith Archbiſhop *Parker*, that when *Arundell* got this Decree to paſs, he had remembred what he once ſaid himſelf, in a Sermon at the Funeral of Queen *Anne*, Wife to King *Richard* the IId; for he there celebrated her with great Encomiums, becauſe, though a *Bohemian* by Birth, ſhe carefully ſtudied the Four *Goſpels*, which ſhe had gotten Tranſlated into the *Engliſh* Tongue.

The Death of this Archbiſhop, which happened ſoon after this Prohibition of the Uſe of the Word of God, had ſomething in the Manner of it, which look'd like a Puniſhment from Heaven upon him, and was ſo interpreted at that Time, as all our Hiſtorians agree. For *Arundell* was ſtarved to Death, *A. D.* 1414, by a Swelling or Stoppage in his Throat, which rendred him unable to ſwallow any Thing down into his Stomach. And the Writers of King *Henry* the Vth's Reign ſay, that this ſeized upon him, as he was actually paſſing Sentence of Excommunication againſt the Lord *Cobham*. So that, as Archbiſhop *Parker* obſerves, This Man, that would not let the People be fed with the good Word of God, nor taſte of the Bread of Life, was himſelf deprived of ſubſiſting by common Food, and ſo periſhed by Hunger.

He was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, in the *North* Side of the *Nave*, in a Chapel which he had built for himſelf.

When he died, he was Owner of the Caſtle of *Leeds* in *Kent*; but whether as his own Eſtate, or not, I don't find.

This

(*a*) Antiq. Britan: *Page* 273.

This Archbiſhop was Four Times made Lord Chancellor, *viz.* in the Tenth and Fifteenth of King *Richard* the IId, and in the Fourth of King *Henry* the IVth. And again *A. D.* 1412. *Spelman.*

He built a new Steeple at the *Weſt* End of *Canterbury* Cathedral, which is ſtill called *Arundell* Steeple.

To prevent the ſpreading of *Wickliffe*'s Doctrine, *Arundell* obtained ſome new Conſtitutions to be made in a Synod, whereby the Parochial Clergy were enjoined to preach in their Churches; and yet in another Synbd before held, *A. D.* 1408, he had prohibited them to do it, in order to make Room for the *Friers Preachers*; by whoſe Means the Parochial Clergy were repreſented as ſo Ignorant, as that they were not fit to be truſted any further than to read ſome Expoſitions upon the Creed, and the Decalogue, *&c.* and this only Four Times a Year. But now, to hinder the Growth of Truth, they grew learned all of a ſudden, and were not only *permitted* to preach (*without Licenſes*) in their own Pariſhes, but *enjoined* expreſly ſo to do.

If the Reader pleaſes to conſult *Batteley*'s *Cantuar. Sacra*, in *Append. Numb.* XIII. *d.* and *e.* he may find an Abſtract of the Will, and an Inventory of the Goods of this Archbiſhop.

62. HENRY CHICHLEY.

HE was born at *Higham-Ferrers* in *Northamptonſhire*, and Educated in *New-College* in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and commenced Doctor of *LL.* Some Time after he was made, firſt Archdeacon, and then Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury*. By King *Henry* the IVth he was employed in ſome Foreign Embaſſies, and by him made Biſhop of St. *David*'s, *A. D.* 1408; he was then Abroad, and was Conſecrated by the Pope himſelf.

The next Year he was ſent as one of the Delegates to the pretended General Council at *Piſa*, where both the Heads of the Infallible Church of *Rome*, the two contending Popes, were depoſed; ſtiled Schiſmaticks, Hereticks, and Perjurers, and a new one ſet up in their Room; whoſe Name being *Peter Philardus*, he called himſelf *Alexander* the Vth. See *Duck*'s Life of *Chichley*.

He was choſen by the Monks of *Canterbury* to be Archbiſhop, *A. D.* 1414, the King's Licenſe firſt obtained; but *Chichley* foreſeeing how the Pope would reſent that, would not accept of it on the Monks Election; alledging, that he could not leave St. *David*'s without the Pope's Leave, but ſubmitted himſelf entirely to the Pope. Who as ſoon as ever he heard of this Choice, wrote to the Monks in the old Cant, That before *Arundell*'s Death he had, in Deſign, *provided* for them another Archbiſhop, and therefore he vacated their Election, and put *Chichley* in by his Bull of Proviſion, who accepted it on thoſe Terms, and had his *Pall* ſent him from *Rome*.

And thus the *Eminent* Clergy, in other Caſes as well as this, preferring the Pope's Power to that of their Sovereign, notwithſtanding the Statutes of the Land againſt it, ſubmitted to be made Biſhops and Abbots by the Authority of the See of *Rome*, though at a very great Expence, rather than *take it from the King*, whoſe Right alone it was to beſtow ſuch Dignities.

In his firſt Year, finding the Commons in Parliament inclined to bear hard on the Clergy, and to leſſen their Revenues, he conſulted with the Biſhops, and they agreed (in order to divert this Storm) to put the young King on a War with *France*, and to give him from among themſelves, a large Supply for this Purpoſe; which was done, and did much endear the King to the Clergy, and made him ſtand by them in their Perſecutions of the *Lollards*.

And *Chichley* began *This* by a Speech in Parliament.

The Pope would not let *Chichley* exerciſe any Authority in his See, or Province, till he had ſworn Fidelity to the See of *Rome*; which on receiving his Pall he did. But then he was to Encounter with the King, who would not inveſt him with the Temporalities of his Archbiſhoprick, till he had *renounced all ſuch Clauſes* in the Pope's Bulls of *Proviſion*, which were to the Prejudice of the King's Prerogative. And ſuch a Difficuliy as this, muſt the Prelates be under, as long as their *Heart was at* Rome, *and their Temporalities here, in the Power of a Prince of Spirit and Senſe.*

A. D. 1415, a Synod being called at *London*, the Biſhops and Abbots met in St. *Mary*'s Chapel in St. *Paul*'s-*Church*; and the Priors, Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors of the Parochial Clergy, withdrew into the Chapter-Houſe, where they conſulted and debated ſeparately; and hence came the Diſtinction between the *Upper* and *Lower Houſe of Convocation*. See *Duck*.

A. D. 1417, a Murder in a Riot being committed in St. *Dunſtan*'s-*Church* in *London*, by the Servants of the Lord *Strange*; *Chichley* interdicted the Church, and Excommunicated all Perſons concerned, and made the Lord, and his Lady, and all their Servants, do Penance, and give Offerings in the Church.

A. D. 1421, he called a Synod at *London*, where a Tenth was granted by the Clergy; but then *Lyndwood* got ſome Conditions for them, as that they ſhould not be Impriſoned but for Theft, or Murder; and *that it ſhould be Felony in any one to Caſtrate a Prieſt.*

A. D. 1527, The Biſhop of *Winton* being made a Cardinal, and deſigned as *Legate à Latere*, *Chichley* wrote to the King about the Danger and Inconvenience of ſuch a *Legantine* Power, and prevailed with the King to forbid it. This much enraged the Pope, who henceforth became *Chichley*'s Enemy.

A. D. 1428, the Biſhop of *Winton*, after long Application, and many Promiſes, was made a Cardinal and a Legate by Pope *Martin* the Vth; but before he exerciſed any of his *Legantine* Power, the King, by his Proctor, proteſted againſt any ſuch Power being exerciſed without his Conſent; and *Chichley* in Form made a Declaration, that he pretended to no ſuch Thing, nor to do any Thing which ſhould be inconſiſtent with the King's Prerogative, or the Laws of the Land.

He was alſo made to lay down his Office of Lord Chancellor, and he ſhould have been removed from the Privy-Council, had not his Noble Birth, and near Relation to the King, kept him in by Favour. However it was agreed he ſhould never be preſent, when any Matters between the King and the Pope came to be debated.

A. D. 1429, the Clergy granted the King a Tenth, and then obtained the ſame Privileges for themſelves and Servants, during a Convocation, as the Commons claim in a Seſſion of Parliament.

A. D. 1429, the Pope having by his Bulls of *Proviſion* Tranſlated *Richard* Biſhop of *Lincoln* to the See of *York*, the Dean and Chapter of that Church bravely oppoſed him, and forced the infallible Pope to tranſfer him back again to *Lincoln* by a contrary Bull.

Chichley called a Synod at *London*, *A. D.* 1430, in which the Clergy ſeem to have gone *an uncommon Length*, and a little out of their Ways; for *they* made an Order that all Tradeſmen ſhould ſell their Goods of a full Weight; and prohibited any one, under Pain of Excommunication, to uſe a certain deceitful Ballance, with which they cheated their Cuſtomers. (*a*)

What would not Church Power do, if it were duly eſtabliſhed? There would need no other Laws.

A. D. 1438, this Archbiſhop complained heavily in a Synod then ſitting at *London*, of the Injury offered him by Pope *Eugenius*, who had by his *ſole Power* given the Biſhoprick of *Ely* (after the preſent Biſhop's Death) to be held *in Commendam*, by the Archbiſhop of *Roan*. This he ſaid was a Thing never attempted by any Pope before, and would be a very pernicious Precedent. I don't find what the Synod could do to help him; but the Biſhop of *Ely* outliving the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, did thereby fruſtrate the Pope's Deſign for that Time.

Chichley died very Aged, *A. D.* 1443, and was buried in his own Cathedral, in a Tomb which he had before cauſed to be built for himſelf, on the *North* Side of the Choir; on the upper Part of it his Effigies was Carved in White Marble, and on the Side of it is his Epitaph.

His Life is written by Dr. *Arthur Duck*, in *Latin*, *London* 1687, *Quarto*, and was Tranſlated into *Engliſh*, and Printed by *Chiſwell*, in *Octavo*, 1699.

I have ſeen a Seal of this Archbiſhop's to a Deed, which is now in the Hands of Mr. *Hare*, *Richmond Herald*, where his Arms are born with Supporters. The only Inſtance of an Archbiſhop's ſo bearing them, who was not Noble.

Duck labours much to make him appear an Oppoſer of the Papal Power; but he ſeems to me to have been very tender, at leaſt unequal and inconſtant that way. One Inſtance I have mentioned above: Another is, that when Pope *Martin* ſuſpended his Legantine Power, becauſe he did not exert himſelf ſtrenuouſly in oppoſing the Statue of *Proviſors*, *Chichley* humbled himſelf to him, and procured the Biſhops, and the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to write to the Pope in his Behalf; and at the opening of the next Parliament he went, accompanied with ſeveral Biſhops, and Abbots, and exhorted the Commons to bring in a Bill *to repeal thoſe Statutes*, but they refuſed it; however, no Care was taken to put them in Execution, and ſo they ſignified little.

And this Behaviour of his pleaſed and ſatisfied the Pope ſo, that he received him into Favour, and reſtored him to his Legantine Power. (*b*)

His publick Benefactions were very conſiderable. For firſt, he built a large and ſtately Square Edifice in the *North* Part of the Suburbs of *Oxford*, which he deſigned for a College; but when it was near finiſhed, he diſliked it, and gave it to the Monks of St. *Bernard*, for a Place of Education for the Novices of that Order. In King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time this was ſeized on by the Crown, and being purchaſed by Sir *Thomas White*, an eminent Merchant in *London*, was by him altered and improved into that fine College which is now Dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, in that Univerſity.

After he had given this Building away to the *Bernardine* Monks, he choſe another Place to build a College on in the Middle of the Town, near St. *Mary's-Church*; and pulling down the Houſes, which he had purchaſed, together with the Land, he laid out a Square Court, and founded there the *College* of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, purchaſing other Lands and Manners for its perpetual Endowment.

There having been alſo ſome Time before, a lofty and magnificent Structure built at *Oxford*, chiefly by the Munificence of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, the Upper Part of which was deſigned for a *Library*, and the *Lower* for the Publick Schools of Divinity; *Chichley* gave a great Sum of Money himſelf, and begg'd a good deal more from others, and got it compleated in that Noble Manner which it now appears in.

He gave alſo Two Hundred *Marks* to the Publick Stock of the Univerſity; and did very much Adorn and Enrich his own Cathedral of *Canterbury* with Buildings, Repairs, and other good Gifts.

He gave alſo very liberally towards the Repairs of *Rocheſter-Bridge*, and of the Church at *Croyden* in *Surrey*.

And at *Higham-Ferrers* in *Northamptonſhire*, the Place of his Birth, he founded a fine College for Secular Prieſts, and an Hoſpital for the Poor.

(*a*) Duck's *Life of* Chichley.
(*b*) Burnet's *Reformation*.

63. JOHN STAFFORD.

HE was the Son of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, a Relation of the then Duke of *Bucks*; ſome ſay he was Son of the Earl of *Stafford*, born in the Pariſh of *Abbotsbury* in *Dorſetſhire*; and he was in *Oxford* bred up to the Study of the Civil and Canon Law, and Practiſed in the Court of the *Arches*, where Archbiſhop *Chichley* made him Vicar-General; he was alſo Dean of St. *Martin's* in *London*, a Prebendary of *Sarum*, *Lincoln*, and of *Wells*, of which latter Church he was alſo made Dean; and was ſo much in the Favour of King *Henry* the Vth, as to be made a Privy-Counſellor, and Treaſurer of *England*, *A. D.* 1422, and at length Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; during which Time he was for a while Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and afterwards Lord Chancellor; and as ſome ſay, held that Office Eighteen Years, which I believe is longer than any other Perſon ever did: He had the Seal in *December*, 1432, and kept it till *A. D.* 1450.

He was Tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1443, by the Pope's Bull of *Proviſion*.

The Year following, throughout his whole Province, he prohibited keeping of Fairs and Markets in Church-Yards; and unleſs in Time of Harveſt, on the *Lord's-Day*.

And *A. D.* 1445, he married King *Henry* the VIth to his Queen *Margaret*.

The next Year Pope *Eugenius* ſent to King *Henry* the VIth, the moſt valuable Preſent of the *Golden Roſe*, by a Pompous Embaſſy; and hoped by that Trifle to have obtained a Tenth of the *Engliſh* Clergy; and ſent over accordingly Bulls to raiſe it, and Officers to Collect it.

it. But the King would not permit any ſuch Impoſition on his Subjects, and prohibited the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* from receiving the Bulls, or raiſing the Tax.

And again, *A. D.* 1452, the Clergy having granted the King Two Tenths to carry on his Wars, and to recover his Dominions in *France*; the Pope thought to get ſomething for himſelf too, from ſo generous a Convocation; but after a very artful Speech made on that Subject by one of the Emiſſaries of *Rome*, in that Synod; the *Engliſh* Clergy ſtood firm to their Point, and gave him in Return a great many good Words, and fine Speeches, but not one Farthing of Money.

While this Synod was Sitting, the Archbiſhop died at *Maidſtone*, *A. D.* 1452, and was buried in his own Cathedral at *Canterbury*, by the *Martyrdom*, and before the New Chapel Dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, under a flat Marble Stone inlaid with Braſs, and with an Inſcription.

64. JOHN KEMP.

ON *Stafford*'s Death, the Monks of *Canterbury* ſent to the King to deſire his Licenſe to Elect *John Kemp*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and Cardinal of *Balbina*, into their See; which having obtained, they regularly elected him, and notified it in Form. But Pope *Nicholas* would not acquieſce in this Choice; and being deſirous to trim the Matter as well as he could, ſo as not to diſoblige the King, nor the Chapter, and yet to preſerve his own Power, he conſtitutes *Kemp* Archbiſhop, by the now uſual Method of *Proviſions*, and accordingly ſends over Six Bulls on this Occaſion; and leſt this ſhould not be expenſive enough to him, nor bring Griſt enough to the *Roman* Mill, ſoon after other Bulls came over, by which *Kemp* was removed from the Cardinalſhip of *Balbina*, to that of St. *Ruffina*; and after theſe expenſive Tricks, he had his Croſs delivered him, his Pall ſent him, and was Inthroned in great Pomp, a Solemn Proceſſion being appointed on this Occaſion.

This Gentleman was born at *Wye*, in this County; and being Educated in the Study of the Canon and Civil Law, commenced Doctor in that Profeſſion, and was made Archdeacon of *Durham*. Afterwards, he was in a ſhort Time, made Dean of the *Arches*, and Vicar-General.

A. D. 1418, he was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: And *A. D.* 1422, was Tranſlated to *Chicheſter*; and from the See of *Chicheſter* to that of *London* the ſame Year. Three Years after, he was made Archbiſhop of *York*: And now *A. D.* 1452, he was Tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

There is nothing with regard to the Publick, remarkable, related of him by our Hiſtorians, in the ſhort Time that he continued in this High Station; for he died at *Lambeth*, *A. D.* 1454, and was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, on the *South* Side of the Choir, with a Monument, and an Inſcription Fair and Legible, inlaid in Letters of Braſs.

He founded a College for Secular Prieſts at *Wye* in *Kent*; of which more in its proper Place.

And as *Hollingſhead* ſaith, (*a*) repaired the Pulpit in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, (I ſuppoſe he means that at *Paul's-Croſs*) and provided Maintenance for a Sermon there every *Sunday*. And ſome ſay he either built, or added to the Building of the Divinity School in *Oxford*.

He left a good Eſtate to his Relations, and advanced ſome of them to the Degree of Knighthood.

Some write that he was Lord Chancellor in the Fourth of King *Henry* the VIth, when he was Biſhop of *London*, and he continued in that Office to his Death. *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 795.

(*a*) Vol. I. Page 140.

65. THOMAS BOURCHIER.

In the *Hiſtoria Elienſis*, *Angl. Sacr. Vol.* I. *Page* 671, he is called *Bowcer*.

AS ſoon as *Kemp*'s Obſequies were over, the Convent of *Chriſt-Church* ſent ſome of their Body to wait on the King, and to deſire his Licenſe to Elect an Archbiſhop; which the King gave them freely, without recommending any Perſon at all to them. They proceeded accordingly on the *Congè de Eſlire*, and unanimouſly choſe *Thomas Bourchier*, then Biſhop of *Ely*, a Gentleman of a great Family, being Brother to the Earl of *Eſſex*; and he had been, before he was made Biſhop of *Ely*, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Dean of St. *Martin*'s in *London*, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*. And as the King did not, ſo neither did the Pope now intermeddle with this Election; but he confirmed the Monks Choice by his Bulls, and ſo *Bourchier* was Confirmed, and Conſecrated, and ſoon after made a Cardinal; and was moſt magnificently Inthroned, *A. D.* 1454.

When theſe Things were over, he began to viſit his Church, and the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, and made ſeveral good Regulations.

He was made Lord Chancellor, *A. D.* 1445, and reſigned the Seal the Year following.

A. D. 1461, he Crowned King *Edward* the IVth; and 1464, married him to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Woodvile*; and the Year following, he entertained the King and Queen at *Canterbury*, for ſeveral Days together, very Splendidly and Nobly; the Deſign of their Journey was to pay their Devotions at *Becket*'s Shrine. And Two Years after, the whole Court made another Pilgrimage to that then celebrated Saint's Tomb, and offered there very great Gifts.

A. D. 1476, the Pope demanded a Supply from the *Engliſh* Clergy, to carry on his War againſt the *Turks*; but the King would not permit it, and wrote to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to acquaint the Pope with his Reſolution.

And again when in the Year 1481, a new Demand was made from the Pope for Money on the ſame Account; and though the Pope urged his being ſo impoveriſhed by that War, that he was forced to ſell his Plate, Jewels, *&c.* yet he could here obtain no Supply.

A. D. 1483, on King *Edward* the IVth's Death, his Executors exhibited the Royal Will before this Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and deſired Time to conſider whether they ſhould act as Executors of it or not; during which Time *Bourchier* ſequeſtred all the King's Goods and Chatels, and took into his own Cuſtody the Great and Privy Seals, and the Signet.

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The next Year this Archbiſhop, who did not much trouble his Head about Titles, Crowned the Uſurper *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, King of *England:* And after King *Henry* the VIIth had overcome and ſlain him in Battle, he married that Victorious Prince to the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of King *Edward* the IVth, (by which Match the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* were united) and Crowned them both King and Queen of *England*. And now after having been Archbiſhop Thirty Two Years, and paſſed a long Life without doing any Thing of himſelf very remarkable; he died at *Knoll*, *A. D.* 1484, and was buried on the *North* Side of the High Altar in *Canterbury* Cathedral, where ſtill remains a large and noble Monument of him.

He left by Will Two Thouſand Pounds to his Succeſſor for Dilapidations; and he gave alſo to the See, the Manor and Seat of *Knoll*, by *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, which he had purchaſed of Sir *William Fiennes*, and nobly enlarged and beautified: He gave alſo to each Univerſity One Hundred Pounds, to be kept to lend to poor Scholars. With the Encouragement of King *Henry* the VIth, he ſent over *William Turner*, Maſter of the Robes, and *William Caxton*, Merchant in *London*, to *Harlem*, to learn the *Art of Printing*, which was now in its Infancy. Theſe Two Men privately prevailed with one *Frederick Corteles*, an under Workman, for a Sum of Money, to come over into *England*, and *to ſet up a Printing-Preſs at Oxford*. This was before Printing was uſed in any other Place, except at *Mentz* and *Harlem*, and except indeed alſo at *Rome*; for I take it to be plain, that Printing was there practiſed in the Palace of the *Maximi* by *Conrade Sweynham*, and *Arnold Pannurtz*, both *Germans*, in the Year 1455.

As to this Preſs thus ſet up at *Oxford*, there is a Book Printed there, *viz. Ruffinus upon the Creed*, *A. D.* 1468, which is about Three Years before the Edition of *Tully's Offices* at *Metz*; and probably this *Oxford* Book is one of, if not the very firſt, of Books Printed upon Paper; for that of *Tully's Offices* is Printed on *Vellum*.

66. JOHN MORTON.

THIS Archbiſhop was born at *Bere* in *Dorſetſhire*, and educated in the Univerſity of *Oxon*, in the then moſt faſhionable and advantageous Learning, the Civil and Canon Law. He came to *London*, after having taken his Degrees, and practiſed in the Court of the *Arches:* Here he became known to, and intimate with his Predeceſſor *Bourchier*, who not only heaped Benefices upon him, but carried him to Court, and made him known to King *Henry* the VIth, to whom he was a uſeful and faithful Counſellor: And his Loyalty and Fidelity to his Sovereign was ſo Eminent throughout all the Difficulties and Viciſſitudes of Fortune which befel that Prince, that he never deſerted him in any of his Diſtreſſes. Which did him Service even with his Maſter's Enemies, when they came into Power: For it endeared King *Edward* the IVth ſo to him, that he employed him in Matters of the higheſt Truſt, and rewarded his Services proportionably. By this King he was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Ely*; and when he died, he appointed him one of the Executors of his Will. This produced him the Hatred and Malice of the Uſurper *Richard* the IIId; ſo that he accuſed him of Treaſon, and clapp'd him up in the *Tower* of *London*; and after ſome Time, not being able to produce any Treaſonable Facts againſt him, diſcharged him from thence at the Requeſt of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, whom he was not willing to diſoblige, and committed him to the Cuſtody of his Brother in Iniquity, the Duke of *Buckingham*, who ſent him to a Caſtle of his at *Brecknock* in *Wales*; where, after King *Richard* the IIId and *Buckingham* had fallen out, he did in Conſort with *Buckingham* contrive that Scheme, which ended in the Uſurper's Death, and the Eſtabliſhment of King *Henry* the VIIth upon the Throne. The Particulars of this you may find in Sir *Thomas More's* Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of King *Edward* the Vth, and *Richard* the IIId, with the Supplement to it, taken out of our Chronicles, in the Firſt Volume of the Hiſtory of *England*, lately put out by a very judicious and faithful Hand.

As ſoon as the Deſign to bring in King *Henry* the VIIth was thoroughly formed, *Moreton* went over into *Flanders* to him, and returned hither with him; and after the King was placed on the Throne, he was made by him Chancellor of *England*, and on *Bourchier's* Death, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; procuring him to be Elected by the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, and to be confirmed by the *Pope's* Bulls, *A. D.* 1486.

A. D. 1494, he was created a Cardinal.

He died *A. D.* 1500, at his Manor of *Knoll*, by *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, and was buried in the *Undercroft* of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, under a Marble Stone, but without any Inſcription, in a Place where he had built a very ſumptuous Chapel.

This Great Man had a truly Publick Spirit, and has left a great many Inſtances of it upon Record. When *Rocheſter-Bridge* was broken down, *A. D.* 1489, he contributed liberally towards its Repair, and made one of the beſt Uſes that can be, of a Pious Fraud; for knowing it would go down with, and be believed by the People of that Superſtitious Age, he publiſhed Remiſſion of all the Pains of Purgatory to all People within his Province, for whatever Sins they ſhould commit within Forty Days Time, if they would contribute any Thing towards its Rebuilding or Finiſhing.

He beſtowed a great deal of Coſt on the Houſes belonging to the Archbiſhoprick at *Lambeth*, *Canterbury*, *Ford*, *Charing*, *Allington-Park*, *Maidſtone* and *Knoll*.

He compleated the new Building of what they call at *Canterbury*, *Bell-Harry-Steeple*, as appears in many places by his *Rebus* carved in the Stonework; which, according to the Punning Heraldry of thoſe Times, was the Word *Mor* written upon a *Tun*.

He gave the Lands in *Mote-Park* by *Maidſtone*, to the See of *Canterbury* for ever, for the Maintenance of a *Chantry* Prieſt in the Nunnery of St. *Sepulchre's* in *Canterbury*.

He gave One Hundred Twenty Eight Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence, to be paid Annually for Twenty Years ſucceſſively, towards the Maintenance of Twenty Students in *Oxford*, and Ten in *Cambridge*.

And Sir *William Dugdale*, in his Hiſtory of Imbanking and Draining, ſaith, That the very firſt Attempt which was made in *England* for the general Draining of thoſe vaſt Fenns which lie in *Cambridgeſhire*, and the adjacent Counties, were made by the Encouragement of this

this wiſe and great Prelate, when he was Biſhop of *Ely*.

His Life was particularly written by Dr. *Budden*, Principal of *Newin-Hall* in *Oxford*, and Printed in *Octavo*, *London*, 1607.

On *Morton*'s Death, the Monks of *Canterbury*, by the King's Licenſe, Elected *Thomas Langton*, Biſhop of *Winton*, to ſucceed him; but he died of the Plague, (which then was very Riſe) before his Confirmation.

67. *HENRY DENE*, alias *DENNY*.

THIS Gentleman, ſome ſay, was born at, but doubtleſs educated in *Oxford*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and was made Abbot of *Lanthony*. By King *Henry* the VIIth, he was made Chancellor of *Ireland*; where he behaved himſelf ſo well againſt the Impoſtor *Perkin Warbeck*, that the King made him Biſhop of *Bangor*. *Dene* found that See in a very poor and ſhattered State; the Biſhops of it not having uſed to reſide there for a long while, but lived upon ſome good Abbey or other, which they uſually held *in Commendam*.

But he took great Pains in recovering the Lands, which by his Predeceſſor's Neglect had been torn away from the See; and particularly with regard to the *Iſland of Seals*: And after he had recovered it by Law, he reduced it by an armed Force, and drove out the uſurping Poſſeſſors.

The Church and Palace which had been deſtroyed and burnt in King *Henry* the IVth's Reign by *Owen Glandower*, he repaired at a great Expence; and though he was made Biſhop of *Sarum* before the Work was quie finiſhed, yet he left a Mitre and Croſier of great Value to his Succeſſor, to enable and oblige him to go on with the Buildings. He ſtaid but a little while at *Sarum*, before he was tranſlated hither.

Which he was by the Election of the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, *A. D.* 1500.

The Pope ſent him the Pall by his Secretary, which the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, being ſpecially Commiſſioned from his Holineſs, delivered to him in this Form of Words, *A. D.* 1501.

"Ad honorem Dei omnipotentis & Beatæ "Mariæ Virginis ac beatorum Petri & Pauli "Apoſtolorum, & Domini Noſtri Alexandri "Papæ VI. & Sanctæ Romanæ Eccleſiæ, nec "non & Cantuarienſis Eccleſiæ tibi commiſ"ſæ, tradimus Pallium de corpore Beati "Petri ſumptum; Plenitudinem videlicet Pon"tificalis Officij, ut uteris eo infra Eccleſiam "tuam certis diebus qui Exprimuntur in Privi"legijs ei ab Apoſtolicâ ſede conceſſis.

And after the Reception of this far fetch'd and dear bought Bauble, in this ſolemn manner delivered to him, *Dene* took the following *Oath*.

"Ego H. Arch. Cantuarienſis, ab hâc horâ "ut antea fidelis & obediens ero Beato Petro "Sanctæque Apoſt. Rom. Eccleſiæ & Domino "meo Domino Alexandro Papæ VI. & ſuis "ſucceſſoribus Canonice intrantibus. Non "ero in conſilio aut conſenſu vel facto ut "vitam perdant vel membrum, ſeu capiantur "malâ Captione. Conſilium verò quod mihi "Credituri ſunt per ſe aut per Nuntios ad "eorum Damnum me ſciente nemini pandum: "Papatum Romanam & Regalia St. Petri "adjutor eis ero ad retinendum & defenden"dum, Salvo meo Ordine, contra omnem "hominem. Legatum ſedis Apoſtolicæ in "eundo & redeundo honorifice tractabo, & in "ſuis neceſſitabus adjuvabo, vocatus ad Syno"dum veniam, niſi præpeditus fuero Canonica "præpeditione. Apoſtolorum Limina Ro"manâ Curiâ exiſtente citra Alpes ſingulis "Annis, ultra verò montes ſingulis Biennijs "viſitabo, aut per me, aut per meum Nun"cium, niſi Apoſtolica abſolvat Licentia. "Poſſeſſiones vero ad Menſam mei Archiepiſ"copatus pertinentes non vendam, neque do"nabo, neque impignorabo, neque de novo "infeudabo, vel aliquo modo alienabo incon"ſulto Romano Pontifice. Sic me Deus ad"juvet, & hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia.

And this Oath every Biſhop alſo was obliged to take at his coming into his See; by which he became a perfect Slave to *Rome*, and was obliged to obey the Pope, even in Oppoſition to his Sovereign, and the Laws of his Country.

One of the Obituaries cited by *Wharton*, ſaith he was never Inſtalled in Perſon.

He died at *Lambeth*, *February* the 14th, 1502. His Body was carried to *Feverſham* by Water, and thence to *Canterbury* Cathedral, where it was interred under a flat Marble Stone, in the Place called the *Martyrdom*.

Wever hath preſerved his Epitaph, but the inlaid Braſs on which it was Engraved is now gone.

He died Rich, but met with very knaviſh Executors, who defrauded his *Legatees*.

68. *WILLIAM WARHAM*.

HE was of a good Family in *Hantſhire*, and I believe born at *Okeley*, and was Educated at *Wincheſter*, and *New-College* in *Oxford*, where he commenced *LL. D.* and practiſed in the Court of the *Arches* in *London*. He was firſt made Rector of *Barley* in *Hertfordſhire*.

A. D. 1494, he was made Keeper of the *Rolls*, and as ſome ſay was Chancellor of *Oxon*. King *Henry* the VIIth ſent him on an Embaſſy to the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, about the Affairs of the Two Impoſtors and Pretenders, *Lambert Symnell*, and *Perkin Warbeck*; which he diſcharged ſo much to his Maſter's Satisfaction, that at his Return he was made Biſhop of *London*.

He was Tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1503: And it appears by his Regiſter, cited by Dr. *Gibſon* in his *Code*, *Page* 122, that before and after his Conſecration, he had all theſe Bulls and Inſtruments from *Rome*, which are flagrant Inſtances of the Uſurpations and Exactions of the See of *Rome*, and what vaſt Sums of Money muſt be ſent thither on ſuch Accounts before the Reformation.

1. *Bulla Tranſlationis*. 2. *Bulla Abſolutionis*; *i. e.* from his Church of *London*. 3. *Bulla Suffraganeis Cant.* 4. *Bulla Clero Civitatis & Diœceſeos Cant.* 5. *Bulla Vaſſalijs Eccleſ. Cant.* 6. *Bulla Populo Civitatis & Eccleſ. Cant.* (all which

which were only to oblige the Suffragan Biſhops, his Clergy, People, and Vaſſals, to receive and obey him.) 7. *Commiſſio ad Recipiendum Juramentum Papæ præſtandum.* 8. *Bulla Deſtinationis Pallij.* 9. *Commiſſio ad Tradendum Pallium.* 10. *Certificatorium ſuper Juramentum præſtit.* 11. *Certificatorium ſuper Traditione Pallij.* And the ſame Number of Bulls, now very much increaſed, in Compariſon of what they had formerly been, had his Succeſſor *Cranmer.*

His Inthronization was performed at *Canterbury*, with very great Pomp and Magnificence; the Duke of *Buckingham* executing in Perſon the Office of his High-Steward; and delegating that of *Chief Butler* to Sir *Thomas Bourchier*, and came attended with One Hundred and Forty Horſe. He rode on Horſeback Bareheaded into the great Hall of the Archbiſhop's Palace in *Canterbury*, before the firſt Meſs of Meat that was carried up, then made his Obeyſance, and retired. The Feaſt was very Sumptuous. *Antiq. Brit. Page* 304.

He married Prince *Arthur*, and *Catharine* Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*; and on the Death of the former, which happened ſoon after, it was concluded, that in order to keep her great Portion here, and to ſtrengthen the Kingdom by ſuch an Alliance; that Prince *Henry*, the younger Brother, ſhould Marry her, and he did ſo; but *Warham* rightly declared againſt the Lawfulneſs of the Marriage, notwithſtanding the Pope ſhould grant a Diſpenſation for it: But after it was granted, *Warham* married them.

He was made Lord Chancellor by King *Henry* the VIIth, and held that Office till about the Eighth of King *Henry* the VIIIth. But *A. D.* 1515, *Woolſey* got the Seal from him into his own Cuſtody, who as Cardinal and Legate from the Pope, ſet up a Superior Juriſdiction to that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and hated *Warham* perſonally for telling the King of ſome of his irregular Proceedings; and when in 1522, a Convocation or Provincial Synod had been called by *Warham*, he diſſolved it by Virtue of his Legantine Power, and then called it again; pretending that as Legate, he only had a Right to ſummon ſuch Aſſemblies.

Though, as is above ſaid, he had declared the Match between Prince *Henry* and his Brother's Widow to be unlawful, and poſſeſs'd the King ſo againſt it, that when the Prince came of Age, he declared by his Father's Order, that he took it to be null; yet was this *Warham* one of Queen *Catharine's* Council, and was againſt the Divorce. But King *Henry* the VIIIth at laſt got him over to his Side. And *Baily*, the Writer of Biſhop *Fiſher's* Life, ſaith that he put that Biſhop's Hand to an Inſtrument, expreſſing his Judgment to be for the Divorce. But *Fiſher* declared in open Court, that it was done without his Knowledge or Conſent; and the ſame Thing Biſhop *Burnet* ſaith alſo in his Hiſtory of the Reformation; ſo that it ſeems probable that *Warham* was guilty of that Forgery.

Baily ſaith alſo, that after *Warham* had heard what *Elizabeth Barton*, the Nun of *Kent*, had Propheſied againſt the King; and that he had talked with her himſelf, he died of Grief. But *Warham* ſeems to me rather to have been in a Combination with that Wench, than otherwiſe, unleſs you can excuſe him, by ſuppoſing him to be impoſed upon by thoſe about him, which indeed is no uncommon Caſe; for the Commiſſioners which he ſent out to enquire into that Affair, certainly contributed to the carrying on the Impoſture; ſo that either he was let into the Secret, or elſe was a very careleſs and credulous Man, which is not anſwerable to his Character in other Reſpects. For *Eraſmus*, a good Judge, ſaith, he was a moſt accompliſhed Prelate, and eminent for his Learning, Piety, Humanity and Integrity. But Biſhop *Burnet* ſaith, he was inclined to believe Fanatical Stories.

He came in at laſt into the Approbation of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Title of *Supreme Head of the Church*; and declared againſt the univerſal Authority of the Pope, becauſe perhaps he would have had a larger Share of it himſelf: And yet he was a violent Papiſt, as appears by the Acts of the laſt Provincial Synod in his Time; and by what *Cranmer* ſaid to *Brooks*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, not long before his Martyrdom, in the Hearing of a great Aſſembly. That he was of a perſecuting Spirit, is apparent from hence, that Forty Eight Perſons, moſt of them of and near *Tenterden* in *Kent*, being brought into his Court for Hereſy, Forty Three abjured, but Five of them, Four Men, and One Woman, were condemned; and after this, a Certificate was ſent by the Archbiſhop into the Court of *Chancery*; and there being no Pardon on Record, 'tis highly probable that they were burnt. The Popiſh Clergy, as Biſhop *Burnet* obſerves, ſeldom being guilty of any Mercy in ſuch Caſes.

He died, *A. D.* 1532, at his Brother, the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*'s Houſe, in St. *Stephen's* near *Canterbury*, where he had laid out a good deal of Money; and was buried in that part of the Cathedral which they call the *Martyrdom*, on the *North* Side, where there is a ſtately Monument for him, but the Inſcription and his Arms are defaced.

He deſigned to have built a noble Palace for himſelf and his Succeſſors at *Canterbury*, (I ſuppoſe on the old Foundation) but the Town and he differing about ſome Ground which he would have had laid to it, he changed his Purpoſe, and laid out Thirty Three Thouſand Pounds on the Houſe belonging to the Archbiſhoprick at *Otford*; of which now ſcarce any Thing remains.

He is ſaid alſo to have made the Iron Work for the Coping on *Rocheſter* Bridge, but ſome aſcribe it to his Predeceſſor *Dene.*

69. *THOMAS CRANMER,*

WAS the Son of *Thomas Cranmer*, Eſq; of a very Ancient Family. He was Born at *Aſlacton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, *July* the 2d, *A. D.* 1489; (*a*) and at firſt put to School to a rude Pariſh Clerk, from whoſe harſh Temper he ſuffered more than he learnt by his Teaching.

His Father dying when he was very young, his Mother ſent him to *Cambridge*, *A. D.* 1503, when he was but Fourteen Years Old; where he loſt a great part of his Time in ſtudying the quibbling Sophiſtry, and Squabbling Logick of thoſe Times. But when he came to be Twenty Two Years of Age, he enured himſelf to read good *Latin* Authors; and when *Luther* began to write, finding thoſe Controverſies in Religion to be of the greateſt Mo-

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. Strype's *Life of* Cranmer. *Biſhop* Burnet's *Reformation*, &c.

ment,

ment, he ſet himſelf haſtily to enquire into them, and to form a right Judgment about them: And in particular he made the Sacred Scripture his Principal and Conſtant Study; in the Knowledge of which he became very ready and Learned. He was made Fellow of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, which he quitted ſoon after, on the Account of his having contracted Marriage; but his Wife and Child both dying within a Year, or thereabouts, he was rechoſen into his Fellowſhip again. Here he ſtaid and reſided, and refuſed to be preferred by Cardinal *Wolſey*, in the College he had newly erected in *Oxford*, whither he was invited, together with ſeveral of the ripeſt and moſt ſolid Scholars at that Time in *Cambridge*.

A. D. 1523, He commenced Doctor of Divinity.

He was made Divinity Lecturer in his own College, and by the Univerſity was appointed one of the Examiners of thoſe that went out Bachelors, and Doctors of Divinity.

When King *Henry* the VIIIth began to doubt in good Earneſt about the Lawfulneſs of his Marriage with Queen *Katharine*, his Brother *Arthur*'s Widow; he ſent to Six of the moſt Learned Men in each Univerſity, to know their Judgments about it. *Cranmer* was one of theſe in *Cambridge*, but was not Reſident at the Time when the King ſent to that Univerſity, and ſo another was pitched upon inſtead of him.

But ſome Time after, I believe in the Year 1529, when *Fox* and *Gardiner*, the King's Almoner and Secretary, meeting by Accident with *Cranmer* at Mr. *Creſſie*'s of *Waltham-Abbey* in *Eſſex*, they deſired to know his Judgment about that now famous Caſe.

Cranmer with all Readineſs adviſed, that the King ſhould firſt conſult the Opinion of the moſt learned Divines, in order to ſatisfy his own Conſcience, and then after that proceed as his Majeſty liked beſt; without carrying for ſuch tedious Methods and Delays, as he would certainly meet with, if he applied to the Spiritual Courts. They liked this very well, and acquainting the King with it, he approved much of it alſo.

Baily, the Writer of Biſhop *Fiſher*'s Life, places the Scene of this at St. *Tooſes*, a Houſe of the Lord *Darcy*, near *Colcheſter*, where *Cranmer* was with one of his Pupils, to avoid the Plague then raging at *Cambridge*; and he makes him ſay, *That if the King knew but his own Power and Office, neither Pope, nor any other Power, had any Thing to do with it, nor with any Thing in his Dominions, where he was Supreme Governor in all Cauſes*: This he ſaid with regard to the King's Application to the Pope. And when the King was told this, *Baily* ſaith, he ſwore he would not Sleep till he had ſeen *Cranmer, who had got the Sow by the right Ear*; ſent for *Cranmer* to Court, deſired him to put his Judgment into Writing; and in the mean Time diſpoſed of him in the Family of Sir *Thomas Bolen*, then Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, and Father of the Famous *Anna Bolen*, afterwards Queen of *England*.

This Nobleman was a Religious, Learned, and Ingenious Man, well read in the Sacred Scriptures, and in Philoſophical Studies, as appears by ſeveral Paſſages in *Eraſmus*'s *Epiſtles*, to whom he was well known, and a good Friend and Patron; as he was indeed of all Men of Virtue and Learning.

And no doubt it was a happy Providence that *Cranmer* was placed in this Family, for hereby he became more confirmed, as well as better inſtructed in the Principles of the Reformed Religion; of the Promotion of which, Sir *Thomas*, and his Family, were great and happy Inſtruments. Biſhop *Burnet* adds on this Occaſion, that *Cranmer* alſo ſaid, *it was certain the Pope's Diſpenſation could not derogate from the Laws of God, and therefore the Marriage muſt have been unlawful.* And he ſaith alſo, that the King was ſo pleaſed with *Cranmer*'s Learning, Prudence, Sincerity and Courage, that it made a deep Impreſſion on his Mind; and which no Artifices nor Calumnies were ever able to remove.

A. D. 1530, *Cranmer* was ſent Abroad into *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, &c. with the Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and ſeveral others, to Reaſon and Diſpute the Affair of the King's Divorce with the Divines and Canoniſts at *Paris*, *Rome*, &c. which he did with very good Succeſs; maintaining both that the King's Marriage was in itſelf unlawful, and that the Pope's Diſpenſation could not make it otherwiſe.

In this Courſe of his Travels he was conſtituted ſole Ambaſſador to the Emperor, and he viſited the eminent Divines of *Germany*; and married the Niece of *Oſiander*, Paſtor of *Norimberg*.

In this Embaſſy he ſhewed himſelf alſo a curious Obſerver of the Political Affairs of the Courts which he Viſited; and he was employed alſo in ſettling the Traffick between the *Engliſh* Merchants, and thoſe of the *Low Countries*; and in ſeveral other Affairs of no leſs Importance.

While he was Abroad on this Affair, Archbiſhop *Warham* died *A. D.* 1532. On which the King immediately reſolved that *Cranmer* ſhould ſucceed him in that great Station; and accordingly he wrote to him to haſten Home, but without acquainting him with the Reaſon of that Command. (*a*) At his Return, the King with much Difficulty made him accept of that great Preferment; and yet his Income could not be very great; for beſides what the King might allow him as his Chaplain, and as employed in theſe Affairs of Truſt, he was only Archdeacon of *Taunton* in *Somerſetſhire*; the Pope indeed had given him the Title of *Pœnitentiary* General of *England*; but what Profit it brought I don't know.

Biſhop *Burnet* ſeems to think that the King did let *Cranmer* know the Reaſon of his ordering him to haſten Home, and yet he returned very ſlowly to *England*; for a Promotion ſo far above his Thoughts, had not the common Effect upon him; he had a true and Primitive Senſe of ſo great a Charge, and did not think only how Rich he ſhould grow by it: Inſtead of aſpiring to it, he was afraid of it; and when he came Home, uſed all Endeavours to be excuſed from that Advancement. And this declining of Preferment being a Thing of which the Clergy of that Age were ſo little guilty, diſcovered that he had Maxims very different from moſt Churchmen.

When at laſt he was prevailed upon to take the Archbiſhoprick, Bulls were ſent for to *Rome*, in order to his Conſecration; which the Pope granted, though it could not be very grateful to him, ſaith Biſhop *Burnet*, to ſend them to one who had ſo publickly diſputed againſt his Diſpenſing Power; all the Compoſition that was paid for them was but Nine Hundred *Ducats*, which perhaps was according to the Regulation made in the Act againſt *Annats*.

(*a*) Strype's *Life of* Cranmer.

There

There were Eleven ſeveral Bulls ſent over, as *Warham* had, but with different Titles. 1. To confirm the King's Nomination. 2. To require him to accept the Archbiſhoprick. 3. To abſolve him from Cenſures. 4. To the Suffragan Biſhops to receive and obey him. 5. To the Dean and Chapter to do ſo. 6. To his Clergy. 7. To the Laity. 8. To the Tenants of the See to do the ſame. 9. To certain Biſhops to Conſecrate him. 10. To give him the Pall. And 11. To require the Archbiſhop of *York* to put it on upon him.

The taking the Oath above-mentioned, of Obedience to the Pope, was hard of Digeſtion; wherefore he made a Proteſtation before he took it, *That he conceived himſelf not bound by it in any Thing that was contrary to his Duty to God, to the King, or to his Country*; And this he repeated when he did take the Oath: And as our Author obſerves, *if in this he acted a little too artificially for a Man of his Sincerity, yet he did it fairly, and above board.* But it was a pretty large Stretch, and is more capable of Palliation than Excuſe.

He was Conſecrated in St. *Stephen's-Chapel* in *Weſtminſter*, *A. D.* 1533.

On *May* the 23d of the ſame Year, at *Dunſtable*, he pronounced the Sentence of Divorce of King *Henry* the VIIIth from Queen *Katharine*, the Biſhops of *London*, *Winton*, *Lincoln*, *Bath and Wells*, &c. being joined in Commiſſion with him; and among the Archbiſhop's Titles he is ſtiled *Legate of the Apoſtolick See*; which perhaps was now put in without the Pope's particular Cogniſance, as if he were *Legatus Natus*, to add the greater Sanction to this Judgment, in Point of Law.

A. D. 1534, The Supremacy of the King was ſettled by Act of Parliament; in the carrying and paſſing of which Matter, *Cranmer* labour'd hard, the Task of anſwering almoſt all the Popiſh Objections lying upon him.

A. D. 1535, He was very zealous for the Viſitation and Diſſolution of the Monaſteries; and as he had been mighty diligent in getting a Tranſlation of the Holy Bible into *Engliſh*, ſo he expreſſed great Joy at its being finiſhed Two Years after; and by *Cromwell* preſented one to the King.

And when *A. D.* 1538, he obtained a Declaration that the Bible might be read in *Engliſh*, it was received every where with mighty Joy and Satisfaction.

But the large *Engliſh* Bible was not finiſhed till the Year 1540.

The Popiſh Biſhops were terribly, and that juſtly, alarmed at the common Peoples thus having the Knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures allowed them: And in about Two Years after this, obtained a Prohibition of the common Uſe of it, by the Power that they then had over the King; who yet, though he thus complied with his Biſhops for Reaſons of State, was in his Judgment entirely for the free Uſe of the Sacred Scriptures; as appears by what *Udale* ſaith of him, who Tranſlated *Eraſmus*'s Paraphraſe upon the Goſpel of St. *Luke* into *Engliſh*.

About this Time *Cranmer* was in many Troubles, by the baſe Contrivances of *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Winton*, and others; but the King graciouſly acquainted him with the whole Deſign againſt him, and ſtood very firm in his Favour and Friendſhip to him, by which Means the Storm blew quite over.

A. D. 1541, this Archbiſhop obſerving the Exceſſes in Biſhops Tables; by which, under the Name of Hoſpitality, ſo much was conſumed in great Entertainments, that they were diſabled from more neceſſary and profitable Acts of Charity, he made a Regulation, that an Archbiſhop ſhould not have above Six Diſhes of Meat, and Four of *Banquet*, as the Word was then; a Biſhop not above Five, and Four of *Banquet*; a Dean, or an Archdeacon, not above Four in all; and inferior Clergymen not above Two. But it had not its deſired Effect.

He did alſo this Year a very bold, though an honeſt and faithful Thing to the King his Maſter; which was to acquaint him with the Laſcivious Life of the Queen, (*Katharine Howard*) which one *Laſſely* had diſcovered to him, by Means of his Siſter; for it ſhock'd the Amorous King very much; but on further Enquiry it proved too true, and ended in her Deſtruction.

1542, The Biſhops in Convocation took great Pains to ſuppreſs the *Engliſh* Bible, which they knew let the People daily into Diſcoveries prejudicial to the Hierarchy: And when they could not prevail on the King to call it in, they complained much of the bad Tranſlation of it, and would fain, to gain Time, have had that been prohibited, and a new one made. But *Cranmer* ſaw through all this, and therefore got an Order from the King to refer the Correction of the Verſion to the Two Univerſities; which the Biſhops took ſo ill, that all of them but *Ely* and St. *Davids*, proteſted againſt it.

The next Year *Cranmer*, and ſome other Biſhops, brought in a Bill for the Advancement of True Religion, in which were ſeveral good Regulations.

About this Time *Cranmer* was in great Danger again, by the Contrivances of Biſhop *Gardiner*, and one Doctor *London*, who had dreſſed up Informations againſt him, as the chief Promoter and Abettor of Hereſy; and had gotten them ſhewed to the King; but the King would not deſert him, and communicated the whole Deſign to him. And yet *Cranmer* did not preſs the King to give any Reparation; and was ſo noted for his Forgiveneſs of Injuries, and to do Good for Evil, that it was commonly ſaid, the beſt way to obtain his Favour was to do him an Injury.

All that he did upon this Affair, was to promote the Acts which paſſed the Year following, to qualify the Severity of that which eſtabliſhed the Six Articles, and to Authorize Thirty Two Perſons to reform the Eccleſiaſtical Laws; and to ſet this latter Deſign the more vigorouſly on Foot, he drew out a Collection from the Canon Law, of many Things which were againſt the Regal, and for the Papal Authority, *&c.* But with all his Endeavours he could bring nothing to bear on this Head, during the King's Reign; though the Act paſſed, and the Commiſſioners came to a good Concluſion about it, by forming a new Book of thoſe Laws: But *Gardiner*, and the other Popiſh Biſhops, influenced the King to ſuſpend his Aſſent to theſe Regulations. The Archbiſhop alſo in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign revived this Affair, and was very deſirous of making a good Body of the Canon and Civil Laws, but he could never get it effected.

A. D. 1546, on the Peace and Reconciliation between the Two Kings of *England* and *France*, and during the Time that the Council of *Trent* was Sitting; it was agreed between them, that the *Maſs* ſhould be turned into a *Communion*, and *Cranmer* was ordered to prepare an Office for it; but both the Kings

being in Years, and in the laſt Periods of their Reigns, it came to nothing.

This Year alſo the cruel Popiſh Party were contriving again to ruin *Cranmer*, and preſſed the King to put him into the *Tower*, and then he ſhould ſoon ſee that they had Matter enough againſt him. The King ſeemed to conſent to this, and they reſolved to execute it the next Day: But he kindly ſent for *Cranmer* in the Night, and told him what was reſolved about him. *Cranmer* thanked the King for giving him Notice of it, and not leaving him to be ſurprized: He ſubmitted to it, and only deſired that he might anſwer for himſelf, and before indifferent and intelligent Judges. The King wondred to ſee him have ſo little a Regard for his own Safety; and told him, *That he muſt take Care of him, ſince he took ſo little for himſelf.* And accordingly the King ordered him to appear before the Council, and to demand to ſee his Accuſers before he ſhould be ſent to the *Tower*, and that he might be uſed by them as they would deſire to be done by in the like Caſe; and that if he could not prevail by the Force of Reaſon, then to *produce the King's Seal Ring*, which he then took off from his Finger and gave him. *Cranmer* obeyed, and being ſent for next Morning to attend the Council, they had the Inſolence to let him, though Primate of all *England*, and one of their own Body, to wait an Hour without Doors, before they would admit him into the Council; when he was there he reaſoned with them, as the King had commanded him; but finding it all in vain, and that they were reſolved to condemn him right or wrong, he produced the Ring, and put them all into Confuſion.

And when after this they went and complained to the King, he chid them ſeverely, and expreſſed his Friendſhip for *Cranmer* in ſuch high Terms, that his Enemies were forced to get off, by ſaying, by the Duke of *Norfolk*, that they would only have brought him to a fair Trial, where his Innocence might the more eminently appear; and after this they never dared to attempt any Thing againſt him with the King.

Who after this ſent to *Canterbury*, to enquire whether any real Faults could be objected againſt *Cranmer*, and found it all the Malice only of the Papiſts.

As ſoon as his Godſon, King *Edward* the VIth, came to the Crown, *Cranmer*, who was one of his Guardians by King *Henry* the VIIIth's Will, took out a Commiſſion under the Great Seal to execute his Archiepiſcopal Power; which you may ſee in *Hiſt. Reform. Part.* II. *Page* 90; and ſoon after he performed the Ceremony of Crowning that Prince: A Book of *Homilies* was by his Means prepared to be read in Churches in the *Engliſh* Tongue, as was alſo *Eraſmus's* Paraphraſe on the *New Teſtament*, appointed to be ſet up in all Churches in the ſame Language, that all the People who pleaſed might read it.

And ſoon after, a Convocation being called, the Archbiſhop was very active in aboliſhing the Remains of Popery; and in getting good Laws for the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformation: He put forth alſo a Catechiſm for the Benefit of the younger People, and appointed good Preachers in *Canterbury*, and other Parts of his Dioceſe. He obtained alſo a Royal Viſitatorial Power to make Enquiries into the Manners and Abilities of the Clergy, and to remove Superſtitious Worſhip.

The next Year, *A. D.* 1549, by the great Care and Vigilance of this Archbiſhop, the Book of *Common-Prayer* was finiſhed, and eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament; and about the end of the Year following a Review of it was made by *Cranmer*, in Concurrence with ſome other Biſhops, and with the Judgment of ſeveral Foreign Divines, as *Bucer*, &c. whereby ſeveral Things were altered and amended in it, which were deemed to ſavour ſomething of the old Superſtition.

And *A. D.* 1551, the *New Book of Common-Prayer* was authorized by Parliament, and was ſoon after Printed.

And now alſo *Cranmer*, and the other Commiſſioners, went on again in Earneſt about finiſhing the Book of Eccleſiaſtical Laws, and brought it to a good Degree of Perfection; but ſtill through other Buſineſs intervening, or by the artful Malice of ſome, who were Enemies to the Deſign, it never had the King's Ratification.

1. In the firſt Parliament of King *Edward* the VIth it was Enacted, that all Proceſſes out of the Spiritual Courts ſhould be iſſued in the King's Name only, and under the King's Seal of Arms; in which Law our Archbiſhop was Inſtrumental. But this Statute being repealed in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and being neither revived by Queen *Elizabeth*, nor any of our Princes ſince, the Biſhops and their Officers have gone on to exerciſe all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in their own Names, and under the Seals of their ſeveral Officers, as before that Act.

2. After this, by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of the Biſhops, he drew up Articles of Religion, which were publiſhed by the King's Authority, and the Clergy were obliged to Subſcribe them.

About this Time *Cranmer* ſent over for many Eminent Foreign Divines of the Reformed Religion, and maintained them here in a great Meaſure at his own Expence.

A. D. 1553, *Cranmer* heartily oppoſed the new Settlement of the Crown, that was propoſed to be made in Behalf of the Lady *Jane Grey*, though at laſt, at the King's importunate Requeſt he was prevailed upon to Sign it: In which, as he ſhewed a good deal of Courage in oppoſing the great Duke of *Northumberland*, ſo it ſhould have influenced Queen *Mary* to have treated him with more Mercy than ſhe did afterwards. He alſo once before in her Father's Reign, ſtood up for her, and interceded with the King for her, when no body elſe dared to do it; and when his Rage was ſo great againſt her, that he deſigned to deſtroy her. But Acts of Friendſhip are ſooner forgot than Injuries; ſhe could never forgive his being ſo Inſtrumental as he was, in the Divorce of her Mother, and for his coming in at all to the Affair of the Lady *Jane*.

However, after her coming to the Crown, though he could expect no Quarter from a Princeſs of her Religion and Reſentment, yet he would not fly, though he adviſed others ſo to do; but he ſaid, that would much miſbecome one of his Station in the Church. So he only retired to his Houſe at *Bekesbourn* in this County; where ſome Papers written with his own Hand, were found behind the Wainſcot, when that Palace was demoliſhed; they were of a private Nature, and related only to the Affairs of his Family. From hence he removed to *Ford*, where he received a Summons to appear before the Council.

In this his Retirement, he was ſlandered with the Deſign of turning Papiſt, and of ſetting up the Maſs in *Canterbury*. This was

done by the Artifices of *Thornton*, then Suffragan Bishop of *Dover*. Against this he wrote a Paper, and designed to publish it, declaring the Report to be all false; and that himself, and *Peter Martyr*, with Four or Five more whom he could name, were ready to prove, and shew the Errors of the Mass, and to defend the Doctrine set forth by King *Edward*.

A Copy of this being got from him, was read publickly in *Cheapside*, for which he was cited to the *Starchamber*, where he owned it, and his Design of publishing it. But nothing was yet done to him.

In the first Parliament of that cruel Queen, he was attainted of High-Treason, and judged guilty at *Guild-Hall*; and consequently his Archbishoprick was immediately Sequestred. He was likewise excommunicated and deposed by the Pope, as a notorious Heretick; by a Sentence mentioned in *Pole's Bull of Provision* to succeed him; and there he is called the Child of Iniquity.

He Petitioned the Queen for a Pardon, about the Affair of the Lady *Jane*; she stood out a good while, but at last it was resolved that he should be pardoned the Treason, but prosecuted for Heresy; with which he appeared to be very well satisfied. But soon after this, both He, *Ridley*, *Latimer*, and *Bradford*, were all committed to the *Tower*, which was then so full of Prisoners, that these Four were all confined to one Room.

A. D. 1554, the Convocation met at St. *Pauls* in *London*, and then was adjourned to *Oxford*, whither *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, were removed from the *Tower* of *London*, in order to hold a Disputation with a Committee appointed for that Purpose. The Questions on which they were to dispute, were sent to *Cambridge* also, that some subtle Disputants might come from thence to teaze and bait these Three Prisoners, and expose them to the Contempt of the young Scholars. And accordingly, after the Dispute began, much Tumult and Noise was made by the Papists, on purpose to confound and disturb them; but our Three Bishops managed themselves severally with so much Judgment, Boldness, Temper, and Address, that they maintained their Point, and gained the Approbation of the sober Part of the Audience, notwithstanding all these Arts and Tricks to baffle and expose them. These Disputations may be seen in *Fox his Acts and Monuments*, whither I refer the Reader.

Within Two Days after they were over, *Cranmer*, and his Two Friends with him, were condemned as obstinate Hereticks, by Commissioners appointed to set in Judgment upon them in St. *Mary*'s Church in *Oxon*; and after that were remitted to the *Bocardo-Prison*. In this Confinement *Cranmer* employed himself vigorously in the Defence of his *Writings about the Sacrament*, against the Bishop of *Winchester*, and in disputing with *Romish* Priests and Fryars; he sent also a Petition to the Council, complaining of the Disorder and Rudeness of these Disputes, for the Prolocutor had called him Names.

In *September* following, a new Commission was brought from *Rome* for the Conviction of *Cranmer*; and these Commissioners, who were *Brooks*, Bishop of *Glocester*, and Two Delegates from the Queen, that sate also in St. *Mary's Church*, ordered *Cranmer* to be brought before them; for the other Two excellent Bishops and Martyrs had been tried, and burnt before, by a Commission from Cardinal *Pole*, as the Pope's Legate, and *Cranmer* saw them in the Flames out of his Window.

Before these Commissioners *Cranmer* was examined on Interrogatories, and Depositions of Witnesses were taken against him; but he would pay no Obedience nor Regard to *Brooks*, because he sate there by the Pope's Authority.

After which he was cited to appear at *Rome* in Person, within Eighty Days; which he said he was content to do, if he could have the Queen's Leave, and enjoy his Liberty, but he could not do it while a Prisoner. But the good Pope either believed he would not, or could not come, and therefore *within less than Twenty Days*, sent Letters to the King and Queen that he should be condemned, and then delivered over to the Secular Power.

And some Time after this, *viz.* in *February* following, the Pope sent a Commission to the Bishops of *London* and *Ely*, to degrade him from his Sacerdotal Orders, as well as his Archiepiscopal Dignity, because he had been put into the See by the Pope's Authority, and to give him to the Civil Magistrate to be burnt. And the Pretence was, that he was guilty of Contumacy, for not appearing at *Rome*; that is, for being confined in a Prison at *Oxford*, and not breaking Gaol. This Sentence *Bonner* and *Thirlby* executed upon him with great Pomp; but *Cranmer* denied the Pope's Authority, and appealed to a *Free General Council*; and he wrote Two Letters to the Queen, which were answered by *Pole*. When they found him thus resolute, they were afraid to burn him, without they could fix some Mark of Disgrace or Infamy upon him.

And therefore all possible Arts were used, and all Engines set at Work to make him *Recant*: Many *English* and Foreign Divines had Conferences with him on this Subject; and great Hopes both of his Life, and also of his being restored to his Preferment, were given, if he would do so: This, and the miserable Condition his *Body* was in at that Time, for he had been Two Years and an half in Prison, was Aged, half starved, and worn almost quite out, had that unhappy Effect on his Mind, that he was prevailed upon to Sign a Recantation of all his former Opinions; and he was made to declare also, that he did it voluntarily, and only to discharge his Conscience. So weak a Thing is Human Nature, under some Circumstances, even in the best and greatest of Men.

And now having gained their vile Design upon him, they were resolved to burn him notwithstanding, and had no more Regard to their Promises to him, than they had to Truth in general. The Queen canted, and declared, *She was glad for his Soul's Health that he had repented; but that having been the chief Promoter of Heresy all over the Nation, it was necessary to punish him for it, and to make him a publick Example*; and accordingly a Writ was sent down to burn him. And after some Stop made in the Execution of it, *new Orders* were sent to do it suddenly; and this was piously designed, that he might be brought to the Stake all of a sudden, and without his previous Knowledge, that so he might be surprized, and seem to die in Despair. So kind and Christian-like are the Treatments we are to expect from a Popish Prince, if ever the extravagant and unaccountable Endeavours of some amongst us should succeed.

Cranmer however had either some Intelligence, or some Suspicion at least, of this kind of Usage from them; and therefore he wrote a

long

long Paper, containing a Confeſſion of his Faith in good Earneſt, ſuch as his *Conſcience* now, and not his *Hopes* and *Fears* had dictated before.

But now they drove on a-main to deſtroy him; for on *March* the 21ſt, he was brought out of Priſon to St. *Mary's-Church* in *Oxford*; where one Dr. *Cole* preached a Sermon, in which he vindicated the *Queen's Juſtice in condemning* Cranmer; *but, wonderfully cried up, and celebrated his late Converſion and Repentance, gave him great hopes of Heaven, and promiſed him all the Relief that Maſſes could give him.*

During all this wicked and barbarous Pageantry, the good Archbiſhop was in the utmoſt Agony and Confuſion, (as they deſigned he ſhould be) and Floods of Tears ran from his Eyes; and at laſt he was called up to ſpeak for himſelf. He began with a Prayer, *in which he expreſſed great Remorſe and Sorrow; and then having exhorted the People to a good Life, to Obedience and to Charity, he moſt pathetically confeſſed and lamented the Sin of his late Recantation; owning and declaring his Weakneſs, and that hopes of Life made him Sign a Paper contrary to the Truth, and againſt his Conſcience. And therefore he reſolved that that Hand which Signed it ſhould be burnt firſt.*

He declared alſo, that *he had the ſame Belief concerning the Sacrament, which he had publiſhed in the Book he had written about it.*

On this there was a mighty Conſternation in the whole Aſſembly, but it was reſolved he ſhould be burnt preſently; and accordingly away they hurried him immediately out of the Church to the Stake, and gave him all the Diſturbance they poſſibly could by vile Reproaches and Clamours.

But he was now got happily above all this, and therefore returned them no manner of Anſwer, but appeared perfectly eaſy and reſigned to meet his now near approaching Torture and Death.

As ſoon as the Fire was kindled about him, he thruſt his Right Hand out into the Flame, and held it there till it was burnt; often ſaying, *That unworthy Hand!* but the Fire being large, ſoon put an End to the Life of this excellent Man, great Prelate, and glorious Martyr, in the Sixty Seventh Year of his Age.

After his Body was quite burnt, his Heart was found whole in the Aſhes; from which his Friends made this Inference, that though *his Hand had erred, yet it appeared his Heart had continued true.* But they did not make a Miracle of it, as the Papiſts would have done, had ſuch an Accident happened to one of their Faith.

The Place of his Execution was before *Baliol* College, near the great Gate in *Oxford*. The Time *A. D.* 1556, *March* the 21ſt, in the Sixty Seventh Year of his Age.

A full Account of the Writings of this great Man may be ſeen in the excellent *Hiſtory of the Reformation, Part* I. written by Dr. *Burnet*, late Biſhop of *Sarum*.

He was, ſaith Biſhop *Burnet*, a Man of great Candor, and a firm Friend; which appeared ſignally in the Misfortunes of *Anna Boleyn*, *Cromwell*, and the Duke of *Somerſet*. He rather excelled in great Induſtry, and a good Judgment, than in quickneſs of Stile. He employed his Revenues on Pious and Charitable Uſes; and in his Table he was truly hoſpitable, for he entertained great Numbers of his poor Neighbours very often at it. The Gentleneſs and Humility of his Deportment were very ſingular. His laſt Fall was the greateſt Blemiſh of his Life, but it was expiated by a ſevere Repentance, and a very patient Martyrdom.

Thoſe who compared Ancient and Modern Times, did not ſtick to compare him, not only to the *Chryſoſtoms*, *Ambroſes*, and *Auſtins*, who were the chief Glories of the Church in the Fourth and Fifth *Centuries*, but to thoſe of the firſt Ages, that immediately followed the Apoſtles, and came neareſt to the Patterns which they left to the World; *viz.* to the *Ignatius's*, the *Polycarps*, and the *Cyprians*. And it ſeemed neceſſary that the Reformation of the Church, being the reſtoring of the Primitive and Apoſtolical Doctrine, ſhould have been chiefly carried on by a Man thus Eminent for truly Primitive and Apoſtolical Virtues.

The Author of the *Antiq. Britan. Page* 241, ſays, that *Cranmer's* Arms were at firſt (*Three Cranes between a Chevron charged with Three Mullets pierced*:) But King *Henry* the VIIIth ſeeing with what Care and Tenderneſs he took Care of the Intereſt of Religion, changed them to *Three Pellicans pecking their Breaſts*, which are ſuppoſed by the Vulgar, to nouriſh their Young with their own Blood.

On the very ſame Day that *Cranmer* was burnt, *Pole* took Prieſts Orders at *Greenwich*, and the next Day, as the Writer of Queen *Mary's* Life obſerves, *Naboth* being deſtroyed, he took Poſſeſſion of his Vineyard, and was Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and but Three Days after this, ſo ready had he got all Things, he had his Pall given him in *Bow-Church* in *London* with great Pomp and Solemnity.

Among other baſe Contrivances, which in a late Reign were uſed to put theſe Kingdoms under the Government of a Popiſh Pretender, *one was* to make the giddy Multitude ſwallow down Popery; and in order to this, ſome ſervile Clergymen were employed to cry up *High-Church*, and to call all true Proteſtants *Preſbyterians*; and a vile Rhiming Scribler was employed to Ridicule the *Reformation in Dog-rell*; indeed both the Author and the Performance are ſo contemptible, that nothing but Biſhop *Burnet's* Example can juſtify my taking Notice of him. But this I know, *that a fine Quarto Edition* of this *Garret-Rhymer's* Book, called *Reformation*, was ready to be Publiſhed, if Things had gone right, as they called it. In this ſordid Imitation of *Hudibras*, *Ward*, the Popiſh Author, abuſes this great Man, Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, as he doth every Thing that is Good and Serious; and by ſuch Arts as theſe, our poor People were to be tricked into Popery, and inured to Ridicule the Proteſtant Faith.

70. REGINALD POLE.

THIS Gentleman was of very high Extract; he was the Son of Sir *Richard Pole*, who was Couſin German to King *Henry* the VIIth; and his Mother was *Margaret* Counteſs of *Salisbury*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who was Second Brother to King *Edward* the IVth.

His Education was at *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, where he diſcovered a ſweet affable Temper, and a good Diſpoſition to Letters. The Obſervation of which made King *Henry* the VIIIth prefer him to the Deanery of *Oxon*; and he gave him beſides ſome other Preferments, for the better carrying on his Studies; which he likewiſe encouraged by a Penſion, being

being reſolved to advance him to the higheſt Dignities in the Church. Theſe Preferments he kept while he travelled Abroad, for he lived many Years both at *Paris*, and at *Padua*; in the latter of which Places he joined himſelf in Society with *Cantureno*, *Bembo*, *Caraffa*, *Sadoletti*, and ſeveral others who applied themſelves to the Study of Eloquence, and of the *Roman* Learning.

But while he was at *Paris* he incurred King *Henry* the VIIIth's Diſpleaſure, for ſiding with thoſe who were againſt his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. However, after this, being preſent at *London* when that King was by Convocation declared Supream Head of the Church, 'tis probable that he fell in with thoſe Meaſures, becauſe he kept his Deanery ſeveral Years after this; which that ſturdy Prince would hardly have ſuffered him to do, had he oppoſed *that Title of his*.

The King permitted him alſo to go again beyond Sea, but he could never get him over into *England* again. And ſome Time after his Departure hence, *Pole* wrote plainly to the King, That both his Divorce, and his Separation from the Apoſtolick See, were unwarrantable and unlawful. Upon this the King ſent him over *Sampſon*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Book, in Defence of thoſe Proceedings; which ſet *Pole* upon writing his Book *de Unione Eccleſiaſticâ*; and which he filled with Invectives againſt the King. This provoked the King much, and made him to ſummon him Home, and upon his Non-appearance, to diveſt him of all his Dignities, Penſions, and Preferments here. But this happened now to be Beneficial to him, and occaſioned his being made a Cardinal, *A. D.* 1536.

However, though the King's Diſpleaſure could not reach *Pole* at *Rome*, yet it fell heavy upon his Kindred and Relations in *England*.

Pole was employed by the Pope, after his Promotion to the *Purple*, in ſeveral Embaſſies to the Emperor, and to the *French* King, whom he endeavoured to engage againſt the Intereſt of his King and Country; and by his Letters to his Friends and Relations here alſo, he engaged them to oppoſe the King's Deſigns; which loſt his Mother her Head; and *Pole* himſelf was attainted of Treaſon, and demanded to be ſent Home, by the Places where he reſided; but here the King could not obtain his Ends.

After theſe Embaſſies were over, the Pope made *Pole* Legate of *Viterbo*.

When Pope *Paul* the IIId ſummoned the famous Council of *Trent*, *Pole*, with Two more, were ſent thither as Legates by him; but he was not ſo rigid in Points of Religion, as was expected from him. And when this Pope died, which was about Four Years after, there was a great Faction among the Cardinals, *Pole* ſiding with the *Imperialiſts* againſt the *French*: Cardinal *Farneſe* propoſed *Pole* for Pope; though as Father *Paul* ſaith in his Hiſtory of *Kent*, he was ſuſpected of *Lutheraniſm*; and though it was objected againſt him in the *Conclave*; and ſome ſay that he was twice Elected Pope by a fair Majority; for the Conſideration of his own and his Family's Sufferings in *England*, had a great Weight in their Conſideration, and wiped off an Imputation of Incontinence *(a)* which was then alſo objected againſt him. *Pole* received the News of his Election to the Papacy, with the Affection of Indifference, and with the cool Philoſophy of one of the Ancients; for being told that the Election was made in the Night, he ſaid that *God loved Light*, and adviſed them to defer it till Day. But this the *Italians* took for Meanneſs of Spirit, and meer Dulneſs and Stupidity, and ſo dropp'd him immediately, electing the Cardinal *De Monte*, who took the Name of *Julius* the IIId. *(a)*

On this *Pole* retired to a Monaſtery of the *Benedictines*, in the Territories of *Verona*, where he was ſcarce ſettled in a State of Mortification for loſing the Popedom, before he heard of Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to the *Engliſh* Throne. This Princeſs had been bred up a good while under the Care and Tuition of his Mother, and had a very great Value for him. This therefore awakened his Ambition, and made him get himſelf to be conſtituted the Pope's Legate, in order to go over with that high Character into *England*. He managed his Affairs ſo well alſo, that he got the Pope to ſend over hither firſt one *Commendone*; who in the Habit of a Merchant, got Acceſs to the Queen, and carried Letters from her back to the Pope, in which ſhe aſſured him of her Reſolutions to reconcile her ſelf entirely to the Apoſtolick See; and deſired that *Pole* might be ſent over hither with a Legantine Power. And the Queen liked this Project, and the *Cardinal* too, ſo well, that ſhe asked *Commendone* whether the Pope might not diſpenſe with *Pole* to Marry, he being only a Deacon. But the Offer of the *Spaniſh* Match put the Cardinal out of her Thoughts, as to thoſe Regards. And though he made all the Haſte he could hither, yet the Queen wrote to him her ſelf, and adviſed him to ſtop his Journey for ſome Time; he anſwered her; but it availed nothing againſt the Ambitious Deſigns ſhe had now newly formed; for the *Spaniſh* Match went on and was conſummated.

A. D. 1554, a Parliament was ſummoned, and *Pole* was ſuffered to come as near as *Flanders*; and the Queen ſent Two Lords, *Paget* and *Haſtings*, to meet him, and conduct him hither. The firſt Bill that paſſed, reverſed his Attainder; and *November* the 24th he came to *London*; but privately, becauſe the Pope's Authority not being yet eſtabliſhed, he could not be received as *Legate*. After this he made a Solemn Speech to the King and Queen, and then to the Parliament; and then in the Name of the common Paſtor, the Pope, perſuaded them to return to the old Sheepfold, the *Romiſh* Church. The good Queen was ſo moved at this Speech, and it may be not a little at the *Speaker*, that ſhe felt ſuch Emotions of Joy, as perſuaded her a Child was juſt then Quickening within her; which Opinion was preſently confirmed in her by the Flattery of the Court Ladies; and it went ſo far, as that the Council ordered *Bonner* to Sing *Te Deum* for it; and the ſervile Prieſts ſaid, That another *John Baptiſt* was come, and leap'd in his Mother's Womb upon the Salutation of Chriſt's Vicar.

After this, both Houſes Addreſs'd the King and Queen, that they would beg the Legate

(a) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 384.

(a) *This* De Monte *ſeems to have been a merry Piece of Infallibility, and as errant a Droll as ever got into that Chair; for upon this his Promotion to the Papacy, he gave his Cardinal's Hat to a Servant of his that kept his Monkey; (another Wag, and a Playfellow of his) and being asked the Reaſon, he ſaid, and perhaps juſtly,* That he ſaw as much in the Monkey-Keeper, to recommend him to a Cardinal's Cap, as the *Conclave* could ſee in him to Elect him Pope. *But Biſhop* Burnet *gravely ſaith, that ſome imputed this Diſtinction which he ſhew'd to his Servant, to proceed from an unnatural Affection to him.* Abridgment of Reform. *Page* 121. *Book* II.

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to reconcile the Kingdom to the See of *Rome*, and offered to Repeal all Laws made againſt the Pope.

On this the Cardinal went to the Houſe, and after a long Speech, gave them and the whole Nation a Plenary Abſolution.

Gardiner managed all Things with great Dexterity at this Time; and to obviate the Fears which ſome were under, that the Nation was going under ſuch a Tyranny from *Rome*, as their Anceſtors were not able to bear; he declared that all the Old Laws againſt *Proviſions* from *Rome* ſhould ſtill continue in Force; and to ſhew that the Legates ſhould exerciſe no dangerous Authority here, he made *Pole* take out a Licenſe under the Great-Seal, for his Legantine Power.

Pole was thought at this Time to be an utter Enemy to all ſevere and cruel Proceedings againſt Hereſy; and to think that the beſt way to eſtabliſh the True Religion, was to reform the Lives and Manners of the Clergy.

On Pope *Marcellus*'s Death, the Queen endeavoured (without *Pole*'s Conſent) to engage the *French* Intereſt for his Promotion to the Papacy: But at *Rome* they were afraid of him, leſt he would ſet up for a Reformer of Abuſes, as *Marcellus* had done; and ſo haſtily choſe *Caraffa*, who took the Name of *Paul* the IVth, and was a moſt Inſolent and Ambitious Tyrant.

A. D. 1555, *Pole* called a Convocation, having firſt obtained the Queen's Licenſe; wherein ſeveral Things were propoſed by him, and aſſented to by the Clergy; as the *Abrogation* of the Yearly Feaſts, in the Dedications of Churches: That Biſhops and Prieſts ſhould take Care of their Dioceſes and Cures; to avoid Simony, and Dilapidations, and to perform Reſidence, *&c.* And he deſigned to have ſet forth Four Books of *Homilies*, by which Methods he hoped Hereſy might have been extinguiſhed better, as he was fond of making the World believe, than by Racks and Fires: But yet he was ſo mean-ſpirited, that though, as ſome will have it, he condemned cruel Proceedings himſelf; yet 'tis certain that he gave Commiſſions to others to act that way, and ſuffered great Cruelties to be exerciſed in his own Dioceſe. But he was afraid of the Pope, who puſhed on all manner of Severities. Another Thing alſo blemiſhed him in the Opinion of many judicious Perſons; and that was, as I obſerved above, his being Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* the very next Day after *Cranmer*'s Martyrdom. And that very Day that *Cranmer* was burnt, he took Prieſt's Orders at *Greenwich*.

A. D. 1557, *Pole* ſent *Ormaneto*, an *Italian*, and intimate Friend, with ſome *Engliſh Divines*, to viſit *Cambridge*; theſe put the Churches, in which the Bodies of *Bucer* and *Fagius* lay, under an Interdict; and cauſed the *Two dead Hereticks* to be taken up, and burnt with great Solemnity, after having formally and ridiculouſly cited them to appear, and examined Witneſſes about their Teners. The *Dead* had nothing to ſay for themſelves, nor any *Living People* Courage enough to take their Parts, and ſo they were condemned as obſtinate Hereticks, and I believe continue ſo to this Hour.

After, the Commiſſioners went to *Oxford*, and viſited there, and were very hard upon poor *Peter Martyr*'s *Wife*, for they dug up her Heretical Body, and buried it in a Dunghill.

This Year the Pope recalled *Pole*'s Legantine Power, becauſe the Queen engaged in a War againſt *France*; and would not be wrought upon by the Queen's Ambaſſadors, nor any other Perſuaſions, to reſtore it; he went alſo ſo far, as to require him to come to *Rome*, and there to anſwer to ſuch Complaints as ſhould be brought againſt him, for ſhewing Favour to Hereticks. But he was afterwards reſtored again to his Dignity by the Interceſſion of *Ormaneto*, the Pope's *Datary*.

At Archbiſhop *Pole*'s Conſecration here to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, aſſiſted Dr. *Thomas Thirlby*, Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*, who was Conſecrated Biſhop after the Act of the Twenty Fifth of *Henry* the VIIIth, for Electing and Conſecrating Archbiſhops and Biſhops: And this was an Argument that even the Papiſts themſelves allowed thoſe Biſhops ſo made, to be truly and lawfully Conſtituted, as indeed they did at that Time, becauſe the Act made no Alteration as to the Rites and Ceremonies of Conſecration, but only appointed the *Conge d' Eſlire* to be ſent to the Chapter; the King's Conſent to be previouſly had to ſuch an Election, and his Writ to be ſent to the Metropolitan afterwards, to proceed to Conſecration.

Pole ſate Archbiſhop but Two Years and Eight Months; and died *November* the 17th, 1558, the very ſame Day with his Miſtreſs, Queen *Mary*, but ſome Time after her: His Diſeaſe was a *Quartan* Ague; but 'twas then thought, that the News which was brought to him of the Queen's Death, haſtened his own.

He was buried in *Canterbury* Cathedral, on the *North* Side of that Part called *Becket*'s-*Crown*, in the *Eaſt* End of the Church, under a plain Tomb; and was the laſt Archbiſhop that was buried there.

His Life was written in *Italian* by *Ludovicus Betellas*, or *Bacatellus* Biſhop of *Raguſa*, and Tranſlated into *Engliſh* by *Andreas Duditius Stondellatius*; and Printed at *Venice A. D.* 1563, and again at *London* 1690. And there is a large Account of him in *Fox*'s *Acts* and *Monuments*.

Bacatellus gives us a Catalogue of his Writings; but omits one that he wrote againſt King *Henry* the VIIIth's Divorce from Queen *Catharine*; which appears indeed not to have been Publiſhed, but only given or ſent to the King privately. An Account of it you may ſee, as given by *Cranmer*, in *Strype*'s Life of Archbiſhop *Parker*, *Page* 7. *Appendix*, *Numb.* I.

Biſhop *Burnet* ſaith he was a learned, humble, prudent, and moderate Man; which Character he gives him, becauſe the Clergy were then all ſo bad, that there could not one be found beſides to ſpeak well of.

But as to his being addicted to *Lutheraniſm*, I doubt it was but a Compliment upon his Underſtanding: For though when he retired to *Viterbo*, he gave himſelf much to the Study of Controverſy, and aſſociated himſelf with *Tranellius*, *Flaminio*, and ſome others, who were judged to be a little Unorthodox; and though Biſhop *Burnet* ſeems to think that *he did not love ſevere Proceedings againſt Hereticks*, yet 'tis certain Fact that he did not only *permit the cruel Prebendaries of* Canterbury *to do what they pleaſed*, as his Expreſſion is, but he did alſo himſelf Underhand, haſten *Cranmer*'s being burnt; (*a*) and Encourage and Countenance, nay, give out Commiſſions to proceed in ſuch barbarous Methods againſt others; and perhaps the Reaſon was, as the Biſhop obſerves, that *he was afraid of falling under the Pope's Rage*; who

(*a*) Antiq. Britan. *Page* 353, 357.

was a violent Profecutor of Hereticks, and had clapp'd up Cardinal *Marone*, *Pole*'s great Friend, in Prifon, upon Suſpicion of *Hereſy*: But I think this Meanneſs of Spirit is no Excuſe for him at all.

He procured Nineteen Benefices from the Queen to the See; and he built a Gallery, and ſome Rooms on the *Eaſt* Side of the Houſe at *Lambeth*; and ſome ſay, had he lived longer, he would have built much at the Palace in *Canterbury*.

71. *MATTHEW PARKER.*

HE was Born at *Norwich*, and Educated in *Bennet* College in *Cambridge*, and was Fellow there. He was made Chaplain to Queen *Anne*, and after her Death to King *Henry* the VIIIth her Husband, and was by him preferred to the Deanery of *Stoke* by *Clare* in *Suffolk*, a College afterwards ſuppreſs'd by King *Edward* the VIth.

He had a Licenſe to Preach in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*, granted by Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, and a Patent from the King alſo to the ſame Purpoſe. But he had like once to have paid dear for his Preaching; for he ventured to tell *Ket*, and his fellow Rebels, in 1549, ſuch bold Truths as had likely to have produced his Deſtruction.

After this he became Canon of *Ely*, and Maſter of *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Cambridge*. By King *Edward* the VIth he was made Dean of *Lincoln*, and Prebendary of *Coldenham* in the ſame Church.

In the Second of Queen *Mary* he retired; but though he eſcaped Burning, he loſt all his Preferments, being deprived for being a Married Man. Once being purſued, in order to be apprehended, he got a Fall from his Horſe, which brought a Lameneſs upon him that he never perfectly recovered; and this he made one Reaſon afterwards, for his refuſing the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*.

For ſo he was made on Queen *Elizabeth*'s coming to the Throne; on her particular Eſteem for him, and the Character which *Cecil* and Sir *Nicholas Bacon* both gave of him to her, to whom he was very well known, for ſhe had been in a good Meaſure Educated by him.

But as ſoon as he had Notice of that Deſign, he endeavoured all he could poſſible to avoid that great Preferment, both on the Account of his Weakneſs of Body, and alſo his general Unfitneſs for ſo great a Charge; and deſired only to be put into ſome ſmall Benefice of Twenty *Nobles per Annum*; and was ſome Months before he could be prevailed with to accept it; and did it not at laſt till he was threatned with Impriſonment if he perſiſted in his Refuſal.

When he was Archbiſhop Elect, on Occaſion of the Detection of an Impoſture of *Rood* at *Dublin*, which the Papiſts pretended *did ſweat Drops of Blood, becauſe the* Litany *was read before it in* Engliſh; (for it would vex any Sacred Piece of Wood to ſuppoſe it did not underſtand *Latin* as well as *Engliſh.*) On the Diſcovery of this to be a Cheat, *Parker* ſollicited the Queen very zealouſly to lay aſide the Crucifix, and the Tapers which ſhe uſed in her own private Chapel: Thoſe Idolatrous Toys had been removed out of the Publick Churches in moſt Places; but the Queen would not be perſuaded to part with them, which gave great Offence to ſome of her Biſhops, whoſe Duty it was to attend her in her Devotions.

The ſenſeleſs Stories of his being Conſecrated at the *Nags-Head* Tavern in *Cheapſide*, which the Papiſts invented and told, was firſt refuted by *Francis Wilſon*, in his Book of the Conſecration of the Biſhops in the Church of *England*, *Folio*, *London*, 1613, from the undoubted Regiſters of the Church of *Canterbury*; and there is alſo a full Diſcovery of the Villany of the firſt Coiners and Inventors of it.

Afterwards in King *Charles* the IId's Time, it was again cleared up by Biſhop *Bramhall*, in his Book called *The Conſecration and Succeſſion of the Proteſtant Biſhops*, (a) *London*, *Octavo*, 1664. And after this, the Univerſity of *Cambridge* Publiſhed an Account of the whole Proceeding, from the Original Record in *Bennet* College Library.

This *Legend* of the *Nags-Head* Ordination, was firſt trump'd up in King *James* the Iſt's Reign, above Forty Years after *Parker*'s Conſecration, when the *Romaniſts* hoped all who had ſeen it were dead. But the Old *Earl of Nottingham* was then Living, and remembred the Thing very well, and that it was done in the Chapel at *Lambeth*, according to the Order of the Church of *England*; and this both the Records of the Crown, and the Regiſters of the See of *Canterbury* do fully atteſt. And in the Life of this excellent Prelate, written by the Reverend Mr. *Strype*, a yet fuller Account of the whole Affair may be ſeen.

As this Conſecration of Archbiſhop *Parker* was performed with great Solemnity, before a ſufficient Number of Witneſſes, in the Chapel at *Lambeth*, and by Four Biſhops, ſo it was the *firſt* that was free from the Fopperies and Superſtitious Ceremonies of the *Romiſh* Church: For he had no Mitre, nor Pall; no Paſtoral Staff, nor Ring; no Sacred Gloves, nor Holy Sandals; nor was there any Bull or Authority from the Pope either ſent for, or brought from *Rome* to Confirm or Eſtabliſh it. Which, no doubt, is the true Reaſon why the Papiſts have Coined ſo many Lies about it; for this Conſecration by our own Biſhops, without any Bulls from the Pope, was an entire cutting off the Popiſh Yoke, which had lain ſo long on our Shoulders, and ſetting up a Church entirely independent upon it.

And yet this Story, ſenſeleſs as it is, was revived again in the late Reign, by *Thomas Ward*, in his *Grubſtreet Dogrell Poem*, called, *Reformation*; and the Thing from *Sanders*, and other Popiſh Writers, is pretended to be proved by Marginal Notes in Proſe. And I don't doubt but that tedious Collection of *Rhimes* was to have been ſent all over *England*, and to have been read to the Mob by the *Exciſemen*, and Commented on by the Curates, in order to laugh our poor deluded People out of that Religion which their Forefathers Sealed with their Blood. Oh *Engliſhmen*! will you never ſee whither you are driving? How comes Popery to be ſo eaſy to you now, which you ſo juſtly dreaded and abhorred at the Revolution? I hope you will be preſerved whether you will or no; but Woe to thoſe that have, and do ſtill miſlead you.

Parker was a Man of great Learning, and Modeſty, and yet of real Courage and Reſolution: He was very well acquainted with the

(a) *See alſo the Appendix to the Life of Queen* Elizabeth, *written by* Cambden, *in the Second Volume of our* Engliſh *Hiſtory, lately Publiſhed.*

Hiſtory

Hiſtory of his own Country; and a curious Collector of Manuſcripts, which upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, were diſperſed up and down in private Hands; and thoſe he gave to the College where he had his Education.

Almoſt all Parts of the Reformation paſſed through his Hands; and he perfectly well underſtood the State of the Church, when King *Henry* the VIIIth began that Work, and the ſeveral Steps which were taken towards it afterwards: And now in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, his Piety, Wiſdom, and Moderation, were ſo well known Abroad, and to the Foreign Princes, and their Principal Miniſters of State, that all the Methods uſed to carry on that great and glorious Deſign, were under his Cognizance, Care, and Management.

He was alſo an excellent Governor of that Part of the Church which was here committed to his Charge, and ſtrictly adhered to its Doctrine and Diſcipline; by which he incurred the ill-will of *Leiceſter*, and ſome others in Power, and of moſt of the *Puritans*: But he was ſo ſtiff in what he took upon him to defend and maintain, that he would neither be frighted nor diſſuaded from his Purpoſe and Reſolution.

He made it his Buſineſs to encourage and promote Learning every where, which he knew would be, next to God's Bleſſing, the beſt Support of the Reformation: And accordingly he founded Grammar-Schools, regulated the Colleges in the Univerſities, and got a true Account of the State of Learning there, and countenanced and preferred Men of Letters.

A. D. 1566, he publiſhed a *Saxon* Homily, and Two Epiſtles in the ſame Language, written by *Ælfrick*, firſt Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and then of St. *Albans*. And by theſe Treatiſes it appeared plainly, that the monſtrous Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation was not known to the Ancient *Saxon* Chriſtians of this Kingdom.

A. D. 1568, he put out a large *Engliſh* Bible for the Uſe of Churches, and a ſmaller one for Families.

A. D. 1571, he publiſhed an Edition of *Matt. Paris* the Hiſtorian, from the beſt Manuſcripts, as he had the Year before done by the *Flores Hiſtoriarum* of *Matt.* of *Weſtminſter*.

A. D. 1575, he cauſed to be Printed, *Alfredi Regis Res geſtas ab Aſſerio Shirburnenſi Epiſcopo conſcriptas*: And alſo *Thomas Walſingham*'s ſhort Hiſtory. And the *Antiquitates Eccleſ. Britannicæ*, which were chiefly compiled by his careful Hand, remain a laſting Monument of his Skill and Diligence, in peruſing all ſuch Books and Manuſcripts as could any way let him into the Knowledge of our *Engliſh* Hiſtory, either with Regard to Church or State.

In his Benefactions he was munificent. He repaired, or in a manner rebuilt the *Great-Hall*, and other Buildings of the Archbiſhop's Palace in the City of *Canterbury*, laying out upon it One Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds; and when he had done ſo, he lived there with great Hoſpitality, often entertaining the Gentlemen of *Kent*, that he might have an Opportunity of knowing, and being known to them: And *A. D.* 1573, he entertained the Queen and all the Court there, with great Magnificence, on her Birth-Day. And his Arms are now to be ſeen at the *South* End of the Palace, in the Stone-work of the upper Part of the Wall. But this Palace being pulled down in the Civil Wars, is now quite either decayed, or turned into private Tenements. He built alſo, and repaired much at *Lambeth*, as Biſhop *Godwin* ſaith.

He founded a Grammar-School at *Rochdale* in *Lancaſhire*: He procured Thirteen Scholarſhips to *Corpus-Chriſti College* in *Cambridge*, and built the inward Library, and Two fair Chambers there; and he gave many valuable Books, both Printed, and in Manuſcript, to the College Library. He left them alſo a good Benefaction in Plate, the Patronage of St. *Mary-Abchurch* in *London*, and Land for the Maintenance of Two New Fellows, a Leaſe for Seventeen Years to come, of Fourteen Pounds *per Annum*, and One Hundred Pounds to keep a Fire in the Hall.

He appointed Six Sermons to be preached in *Rogation Week*, in Five of the Churches in *Norfolk*; and to the City of *Norwich* he gave a large Baſon and Ewer double Gilt, and Two Hundred Pounds in Money; for which the City was to grant an Annuity of Ten Pounds *per Annum* to *Bennet-College* in *Cambridge*; and out of this the Maſter and Fellows were to appoint Eight Pounds *per Annum* to be divided in Exhibitions, to Three Boys to be nominated by the Mayor of *Norwich*.

He gave alſo ſome Plate and Books to *Caius-College*, and *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and to the latter added one new Scholars Place.

He founded a Grammar-School alſo at *Stoke*, when he was Dean there, to Inſtruct Youth in true Religion and Learning; and the Scholars were alſo to be taught Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick, by Maſters appointed for that Purpoſe. He repaired, new pewed, and beautified the Chancel of *Bekesbourn* Church; and got an Augmentation of Four Quarters of Wheat, Eighteen of Barley, and Ten Pounds in Money, to be paid annually to the Miniſter there. He gave One Hundred Pounds to the City of *Canterbury* to ſet the Poor to Work, and Thirty Pounds to the Poor of *Lambeth* and *Croyden*. He made fair what is now called the *Regent-Walk* in *Cambridge*, once called *Univerſity-ſtreet*, and St. *Mary Hoſtle*; which is the Avenue leading to the Publick Schools. He was a great Promoter, if not the firſt Propounder, of making the River *Stoure* Navigable from the Sea to *Canterbury*; and the Charge of this being Eſtimated *A. D.* 1568, at One Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, a Sum too great for the City to raiſe alone, he endeavoured to get Supplies towards ſo uſeful a Work from the Court, and elſewhere among his Friends; and I believe ſucceeded in it, becauſe the Work went on.

And indeed wherever he was preferred, and wherever he reſided, he always ſet himſelf to be doing ſome Good: To maintain the Rights, to improve the Revenues of the Church; to make good Laws, Statutes and Rules to inſtruct and govern ſuch as were under his Care; as he eminently did at *Bennet-College*, while he was Maſter of it.

He died *A. D.* 1575, and was buried in the Chapel of *Lambeth*; but his Bowels were by his own Order put into an Urn, and buried in the *Duke*'s-*Chapel* in *Lambeth-Church*, where his Wife and his Son *Matthew* lay. But in the Rebellion in 1648, *Lambeth-Houſe* falling into the Hands of *Scott*, one of the Regicides, he deſigned to turn the Chapel into an Hall for Dancing; *Parker*'s Monument, which was placed in the Wall on the *South* Side of the Chapel ſtood in his way, and ſtared his Jollity in the Face; wherefore he pulled it down, and made it be broken all to Pieces; and he took up alſo the Archbiſhop's Body, ſold the Lead Coffin that encloſed it, and buried his Bones in a Dunghill,

and there they lay buried till Sir *William Dugdale* acquainted Archbiſhop *Sancroft* with it, who ordered them to be taken up and put in their proper Place, and a new Monument to be erected for him there.

72. *EDMUND GRINDALL,*

WAS born in *Cumberland*, *A. D.* 1519, went to *Cambridge*, firſt to *Magdalen-College*, then to *Chriſt*'s, and at laſt to *Pembroke-Hall*, where he became Fellow, and was afterwards Preſident.

A. D. 1549, he was made *Margaret-Publick-Preacher* in *Cambridge*; and the next Year he became Chaplain to Biſhop *Ridley*, who in a Year more made him *Chanter* of St. *Paul*'s in *London*, and one of the King's Four Chaplains, who had Forty Pounds *per Annum* Salary apiece. In 1552, he was made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, and nominated for a Biſhoprick in the *North*, which probably was one of thoſe Two, into which *Durham* was deſigned to have been divided.

On King *Edward* the VIth's Deceaſe, he fled Abroad to avoid the Perſecution which Queen *Mary* introduced, and ſettled at *Strasburgh* in *Germany*; where, and at ſome adjacent Places, he ſtudied the *German* Language, in order to be uſeful to the People by his Preaching: and he learned it perfectly.

A good part of his other Employment here, was collecting the Writings, and compiling the Hiſtories of ſuch *Engliſh* as then ſuffered Perſecution at Home. And in this Matter he aſſiſted *Fox*, who was then alſo in Exile with him in *Germany*.

On Queen *Mary*'s Death he was ſent for Home; for he had behaved himſelf ſo well, and acquired ſo good a Character for his Learning, Integrity, and Diligence, Abroad, that he was thought to be of neceſſary Uſe here in the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformation under Queen *Elizabeth*. And his firſt Employment was to help compile and compleat the *Liturgy*, a Form of Prayer for Publick Worſhip.

In the Year 1558, he was appointed one of the Eight Diſputants to maintain the Doctrine of the Reformation againſt the Popiſh Biſhops. And he preached the Sermon at St. *Pauls*, before a great Audience, when the *new Service was firſt Read*.

The Year after, he was one of the Queen's Commiſſioners for the Royal Viſitation in the *North*.

When he was now about to be made a Biſhop, he had ſome Scruples about the Revenues of the Biſhopricks ariſing from Impropriations; and about wearing the *Sacred Veſtments*, as they were called, which had been in Uſe in the Popiſh Times, and he wrote to *Peter Martyr* about it, who adviſed him to comply, and to take the Biſhoprick.

The Parliament having now, *A. D.* 1559, empowered the Queen to make Exchanges with Archbiſhops and Biſhops, for their Manors, and Eſtates, and Houſes belonging to their Sees; *Grindall*, and the Three other Biſhops Elected, offered the Queen a Penſion of One Thouſand Marks *per Annum* to prevent it, but it would not be accepted.

He was made Biſhop of *London* this Year, being Forty Years of Age: And he had a Coat of Arms aſſigned him by *Delbock*, then Garter King at Arms; which were *Quarterly Or and Azure a Croſs Or and Ermine, in each Quarter a Dove, Or, and Azure counterchanged, as the Field.*

He was alſo this Year made one of the Queen's Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners to Inſpect the Manners of the Clergy, and to regulate other Matters in the Church.

A. D. 1560, he had the Care and Inſpection of the Foreign Churches in *London* committed to him, in which he made ſeveral Regulations.

When the famous Convocation in *A. D.* 1562 was ſummoned to meet, *Grindall* was previouſly employed in preparing Heads and Chapters for the Regulating of the Diſcipline of the Church; and this Work being finiſhed by him, and ſuch others as were in Committee with him, was at their Meeting ſent down to the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

A. D. 1563, he did an handſome and generous Thing by old *Miles Coverdale*, who had been Biſhop of *Exeter*, and was deprived by Queen *Mary*: He was famous in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, for tranſlating the Bible into *Engliſh*, and for other good Services, with regard to the True Religon; but was now grown very old and decrepit, and being *poor*, was *Friendleſs*, and perfectly neglected by the Men in Power. This venerable Old Man *Grindall* recommended to be Biſhop of *Landaff*, but he had it not; and therefore he collated him to the Pariſh of St. *Magnus* at the *Bridge-Foot*, in *London*, where he enjoyed enough to keep him from ſtarving, and was very well pleaſed.

A. D. 1564, he commenced Doctor of Divinity, not having taken that Degree before.

Towards the End of this Year, he received a Letter from the Archbiſhop, acquainting him with the Queen's peremptory Command for Uniformity in the Clergy, as to Habits and Ceremonies; in which the Biſhop laboured hard, and brought it to its deſired End; but by Tenderneſs and Gentleneſs, and uſing as little Severity as was poſſible: Which occaſioned him a Letter from the Queen to excite and quicken him in theſe Proceedings. The Archbiſhop carried on his Attempt for Conformity, by a Writing called *the Book of Advertiſements*, which conſiſted of Articles and Directions, which the Clergy were bound to obſerve by the Letter from the Queen; this he ſent to *Grindall*, and finding him not forward to proceed to Extremities, and that therefore the *Puritan* Party loved him, he required and charged him to ſee the Injunctions obeyed, as he would anſwer it to God.

A. D. 1569, he was nominated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, by Archbiſhop *Parker*, and by *Cecill*; the former not thinking him reſolute nor ſevere enough for the Government of *London* Dioceſe, and the Year following he was tranſlated thither: But before that, he viſited the Hoſpital of the *Savoy*, which by Means of the ill Management of the Maſter, was in a very bad Condition; he deprived the Maſter. After his going to *York*, he began a Viſitation of his Dioceſe, and of his Province; and then his Dean and Chapter.

A. D. 1575, the Queen, at the Treaſurer's Recommendation, made him Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* without his Knowledge, or Application for it. And after his Tranſlation, a Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* was held at *London*, where a Subſidy was granted, and ſome Articles of Religion agreed upon.

The Year after this the Archbiſhop viſited his Dioceſe and Church, and began his Metropolitical Viſitation. And now ſome of the *Puritans* making Diſturbances in *Northamptonſhire* and *Warwickſhire*, and endeavouring to ſet up their way of Worſhip in the Pariſh Churches, Three Letters were written from the Court to *Grindall*, to enquire into theſe Things; which he did, by writing to the Biſhops in whoſe Dioceſes theſe Stirs and Commotions were, to ſuppreſs them in the beſt manner they could; and he told them, that if they wanted more Power, they ſhould have it either from him, or from the Civil Magiſtrates.

So that he was very far from being an Encourager of Fanaticks, or Seperatiſts, but did always endeavour to cure *ſuch* of their Errors, and to bring them over to the Eſtabliſhed Worſhip by mild and gentle Methods, and by Reaſoning and Perſwaſion, though he was againſt Perſecution, and all violent and cruel Means.

But now a Matter very well intended by this great Prelate, brought him into great Affliction and Trouble.

He knew his Clergy were many of them very ignorant, and that there was great Need of more frequent and able Preaching to inſtruct the People in the Principles of true Religion, and to remove their Regard to Tradition, and the Superſtitious Invention of Men. And therefore in order to mend both Paſtors and People, he encouraged a very good Practice, which then was uſed in many Places of *England*, and allowed by many Biſhops in their Dioceſes: It was then called *Exerciſe*, or *Propheſying*; and the manner of it was, that the Miniſters of ſuch a Diviſion met at a certain Time in ſome publick Church, where in their Turns, each explained a certain Portion of Sacred Scripture allotted to them before; and at laſt one of the moſt Learned and Judicious of them, acted the Part of a Moderator, made his Obſervations on what had been ſaid, and gave his Judgment upon the whole. To theſe *Exerciſes* came great Confluxes of People; by which Means, as Mr. *Strype* in the Life of this Prelate honeſtly notes, *Page* 219. *The Miniſters and Curates were forced to Read Authors, and to conſult Expoſitors and Commentators, and to follow their Studies, that they might ſpeak to the Purpoſe when they preached to the Publick; and hereby they conſiderably profited themſelves in the Knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures.*

I wiſh ſome ſuch *Exerciſes* were on Foot to produce the ſame good Effect now. But ſome little Inconveniences there were, which were ſaid to accompany theſe Meetings, ſuch as too great Rivalties, Warmth and Oppoſition between the *Propheſyers*; Contradictions to Orthodoxy, (that is, what a Government pleaſe to call ſo) Diſputes and Enquiries even among Laymen, who I ſuppoſe it was ſaid ought to leave all ſuch Things to their Teachers, and to mind their Secular Employments. Upon theſe and the like Objections, the good Archbiſhop iſſued out Orders and Rules for the better Regulation of theſe *Exerciſes*, and to prevent the objected Inconveniencies, which you may ſee in Mr. *Strype's Book*.

The Queen did not at all like theſe Things, and therefore reſolved to have them ſuppreſs'd, and wrote accordingly to *Grindall* on that Subject. But he thinking theſe Exerciſes to be of the greateſt Uſe for the ſupporting of the Reformation, and for the Propagation of Truth, could not in Conſcience comply with her ſo peremptory Commands, and therefore wrote her a long and handſome Letter, acquainting her with the Reaſons why he could not. (*a*)

This Letter had no manner of Effect as to its Deſign of altering the Queen's Judgment, but produced on the contrary her Diſpleaſure againſt the Biſhop.

And this Diſpleaſure of the Queen againſt him, *Camden* in his Life of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſuppoſes to be heightned, if not principally created, by *Grindall's* condemning the unlawful Marriage of one *Julio*, an *Italian*, and Favourite Phyſician to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, who cohabited with the Wife of another Man, as his own. But Mr. *Strype*, though he owns the Fact to be true, that *Grindall* did order that Man to be proſecuted in the Spiritual Court, yet thinks that Mr. *Camden* formed his Judgment about it too ſlightly, from the Writer of the *Leiceſter's Commonwealth*; where 'tis ſaid, that this *Archbiſhop's Overthrow was principally wrought by this Tyrant*, (meaning *Leiceſter.*)

As Mr. *Strype* leaves this Matter doubtful, I muſt adhere to *Camden's* Judgment; and do believe that *Leiceſter*, upon *Grindall's* proſecuting of *Julio*, did actually become his Enemy, and incenſe the Queen, over whom he had then too great an Influence, againſt the Archbiſhop.

For ſhe never afterwards ſhewed any Eſteem for *Grindall*, but perſecuted and plagued him all ſhe could.

A. D. 1577, ſhe wrote to all the Biſhops to do what *Grindall* had refuſed; and who now was out of Favour at Court: And in *June* following, he was by Order of *Star-Chamber*, confined to his Houſe, and his Revenues Sequeſtred.

The Lord Treaſurer wrote a kind Letter to him, perſuading him to make his Submiſſion to the Queen, and to own himſelf in a Fault for diſobeying her Orders.

But as he did not apprehend that he had committed any Crime, ſo he refuſed to comply with this Advice. However, though he would not appear in Perſon before the Lords in the *Star-Chamber*, yet he wrote a Letter to them, deſiring them to intercede with the Queen for his Liberty, and that his Sequeſtration might be taken off. But no ſuch Thing could be obtained for him; but inſtead of Favour to him, it was debated whether he ſhould be deprived, or not; and theſe Things, together with the loſs of his Sight, diſpirited him ſo, that he thought ſometimes of reſigning up his Archbiſhoprick. But perhaps ſome little Favours might now be obtained for him, for he was either permitted to go, or went by Connivance to *Croydon*, where he exerciſed his Archiepiſcopal Function, by the Conſecration of *Wolton*, Biſhop of *Exon*.

A Convocation being called ſoon after this, wrote a Petitionary Letter for the Enlargement of their Preſident; and by ſome Means or other, *A. D.* 1582, he was induced to make a Submiſſion, and conſequently was ſet at Liberty, and had his Sequeſtration taken off.

Soon after which he grew quite Blind, without any hopes of recovering his Sight; and then the Queen ſent the Lord *Almoner* to him, to tell him that it was her Pleaſure he ſhould reſign his Archbiſhoprick, thereby enjoy her Favour, and have an honourable Penſion aſſigned him; and this was ſignified to him again alſo ſoon after by the Lord Treaſurer.

(*a*) *See* Fuller's *Church Hiſtory*, Book I. Page 123, *and Mr.* Strype's *Appendix to Archbiſhop* Grindall's *Life*, Numb. VIII.

With this he gladly complied in general, but desired for several Reasons, that he should not be obliged to resign before the next *Audit* of the See for the whole Year. This Favour one would think had been granted him; for the Queen sent him a Piece of Plate for a New-Years-Gift soon after. But in a little Time she insisted upon his resigning at *Lady-Day: Grindall* Petitioned it might be delayed till *Michaelmas*, and desired the Use of the House at *Croydon*. When *Lady-Day* came, the Queen seemed not to have determined upon his Successor, and therefore *Grindall*'s Resignation was not then made; though it was drawn up and sent to the Lord Treasurer to Peruse. In *May* following he made his Will, and died the 6th of *July* following, without having actually resigned his Bishoprick: And was buried in the Chancel of *Croydon* Church, where is, or was, a fair Monument of him.

His Benefactions were considerable: In the Place of his Birth he founded a Free-School, which he endowed with Thirty Pounds *per Annum*. To *Queen's-College* in *Oxford* he gave Twenty Pounds *per Annum* in Land; forgave them a Debt of Forty Pounds, and gave them most of his Books, and Eighty Seven Ounces of Plate. To *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, he gave Twenty Two Pounds *per Annum*, and some Books and Plate. And to *Magdalen-College* there, he gave Five Pounds *per Annum*. He gave One Hundred Pounds to the City of *Canterbury* to set their Poor to Work, and Fifty Pounds to *Croydon*.

After this Account of his Life, little need be said to set the Character of this excellent Man in a true Light: And it would be too mean a Thing to take Notice of his having been called a *Perfidious Prelate*, by a late Ignorant Incendiary, had not some odd Circumstances made what he said publickly taken Notice of. But they were indeed *the Virtues* of this Man, that made that poor Creature call him so. For our Prelate, as the Reverend Mr. *Strype* observes, led an *unblemished and useful Life*, and his Religion was free from all *Dregs of Popish Superstition:* He was mild, courteous and affable in his Temper, not insolent, touchy, and soon angry. He laboured to Cure, with all his Might, the Ignorance and Sloth of the Clergy: And as he knew nothing would more effectually contribute towards it, so he vigorously encouraged those *Exercises* above-mentioned, though they were so offensive to the Queen, as to excite her Displeasure against him.

And yet when these Exercises run into Excesses, or occasioned any Disorders, he set himself heartily to correct and mend them; and also to convince the *Separatists* of those Times of their Error, in not complying with the Established Forms of Worship; in which, though he himself did not like many Things, as retaining a Savour and Shew of Popery, yet by the Advice of the most learned Divines of that Age, he was induced to comply with them for Peace and Unity Sake; and that he might not put himself out of a Capacity of doing more Good in a great Station. But indeed he was against *Fury* and *Rage*, *Violence* and *Persecution*, and against having Recourse to what some have called *Wholesome Severities:* And which though they should be inflicted on *Rebels* and *Traytors*, on *Preachers* and *Promoters of Sedition*, yet should never be used against those that differ from us only in such Notions and Opinions as do no way injure or endanger the Good of the Constitution, and which are purely Matters of Faith and Conscience.

73. JOHN WHITGIFT,

WAS born 1530, at *Great-Grimsby* in *Lincolnshire*, his Father a Merchant, but came of a good Family: He went to School at St. *Anthonies*, an Old Religious House between *Breadstreet* and *Threadneedlestreet*, in *London*; and from thence was sent to *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*; (*a*) where he commenced Doctor in Divinity, and became afterwards Master of *Pembroke-Hall*, and after that of *Trinity-College* in that University.

He was Chaplain to *Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, who made him a Prebendary in his Church, and gave him the Rectory of *Teversham* by *Cambridge*. Twice he was Vicechancellor, and first *Margaret*, and then *Regius-Professor* of Divinity. After this being made one of the Queen's Chaplains, she gave him the Deanery of *Lincoln*, which he held Seven Years.

And during this Time obtained an Alteration and Amendment of the University Statutes, *viz. A. D.* 1570.

In 1572, he Printed an Answer to a Book then Published, and called an *Admonition to the Parliament*.

This Book of *Whitgift*'s was answered by *Cartwright*, and he replied to it under the Title of his *Defence*; all these Disputes you have a large Account of in Mr. *Strype*'s Life of *Whitgift*.

A. D. 1577, he was made Bishop of *Worcester*, and was in such Favour with the Queen, that she forgave him his *First Fruits*, and allowed him to collate to all the Prebends in his Church. A Year after his Consecration he was made Vice-president of the *Marches* of *Wales*, under Sir *Henry Sidney*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and President. When *Grindall* was in Disgrace at Court, for the Reasons above given, the Queen had Thoughts of making him Resign, and of preferring *Whitgift* to *Canterbury*, for whom she had a great Value; and especially for his being unmarried; for she did not like that Bishops should have Wives, nor indeed any of the Clergy; which was no Compliment to her great Wisdom in other Things; for *Cælibacy* necessarily makes the Clergy independant on the State, as the Church of *Rome* well knows: But he was so honest and generous, that he would not hearken to it while *Grindall* lived.

A. D. 1583, he was Translated to the See of *Canterbury*; and as soon as he was settled there, the Queen growing jealous of the *Puritans*, ordered him to see, that strict Conformity was every where used in his Province, to the Discipline of the Church of *England:* He obeyed her with Inclination, but executed her Commands with Temper, Moderation and Prudence. He required a Subscription to Three Articles, which were these.

1. That Her Majesty, under God, hath, and ought to have, the Sovereignty and Rule over all Persons, *&c.*

2. That the Book of *Common-Prayer*, &c. containeth nothing contrary to the Word of God.

3. That he alloweth also the Articles of Religion set forth in 1562.

(*a*) *Sir* George Paul's *Life of* Whitgift. Strype's *Life of the same Prelate.*

Many

Many Incumbents in *Kent* were ſuſpended by him, for not ſubſcribing to theſe Articles; the Particulars of which you will find at Large in Mr. *Strype*'s *Book*, as alſo his many Troubles and Conteſts with the *Puritans*, and *Separatiſts*, and ſometimes with the great Men at Court, whom they got to eſpouſe them. In all which he ſhewed great Temper and Judgment, as well as Reſolution and Courage, but theſe Things are too large to be Particularized here.

Some Time after this he was Sworn of the Privy-Council; and on Sir *Thomas Bromley*'s Death, the Queen would have honoured him with the Cuſtody of the *Great-Seal*, but he refuſed it, and recommended Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, who was made Lord-Chancellor, 1557. The Univerſity of *Oxford*, did now alſo deſire him for *their* Chancellor, in the Room of the Earl of *Leiceſter* deceas'd, but he declined this alſo, and recommended *Hatton*, whom they choſe.

Having contracted a Friendſhip with the Earl of *Eſſex*, he ventured to intercede for him when he was under the Queen's Diſpleaſure, which occaſioned her to exert it alſo againſt him; but when *Eſſex* was actually ordered to be ſeized, the Archbiſhop ordered Sixty of his Servants, (out of whom Sir *George Paul* ſaith he could Arm Fifty Horſe, and One Hundred Foot) to go to Court, and to wait *Cecill*'s Commands, who ordered one to lead them; and they went and ſeized on the Earl of *Eſſex* in his own Houſe, brought him to *Lambeth*, and from thence he was ſent to the *Tower*. And this preferring the Judgment of the Queen, before his own private Sentiments and Friendſhip, endeared him to her all the Remainder of her Life. And in Truth it was an Effect of Loyalty, that nothing but his deſiring to be in Favour again could excuſe, in an Archbiſhop, who might have let *his Friend* have been taken Priſoner by other Hands: But perhaps the Queen's Treatment of *Grindall*, made him fear his Fate, had he countenanced any that ſhe hated, as ſhe grew old and peeviſh; for not long after this ſhe died.

A. D. 1603, he Crowned King *James* the Firſt, and his Queen *Anne*, and managed the Conference at *Hampton-Court*, between the Biſhops and the *Puritans*, in the King's Preſence; who was ſo well ſatisfied with the Reaſonings of the former, that he ordered the *Liturgy* to be Reprinted, and the Rules and Orders of the Church to be obſerved.

But this Conference at *Hampton-Court*, was only a Blind to introduce Epiſcopacy into *Scotland*.

Soon after this the Parliament ſate, and the Archbiſhop previous thereunto, appointing a Meeting with ſome Judges and Biſhops at *Fulham-Houſe*; and going thither in his Barge, he got Cold, and was not long after ſeized with a Fit of the Dead-Palſey, (*a*) and died at *Lambeth*, *February ult.* 1603, and was buried at *Croydon*; where a fair Monument was erected for him in the *South* Iſle of the Church, by the Wall.

He did a great many good Things when he was Archbiſhop; one was, the *Improving of poor Vicarages*; which he did Two Ways, both by leſſening their Fines in their Renewals with him, and alſo increaſing their Penſions and Salaries.

During his Life-time he Erected and Endowed a Fair Hoſpital, and a School, at *Croydon*, and gave ſeveral Gifts to *Peter-Houſe*, *Pembroke-Hall*, and *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, when he died.

His Character is thus given by the great *Camden*, in his Life of Queen *Elizabeth*. *He was an Excellent and Learned Man, who gained ſingular Commendation, both by his Juſtice in the Vice-Preſidentſhip of* Wales, *and by maintaining the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of* England; *and this Commendation he further merited by his Courage, Prudence and Patience*: And by *Wilſon*, the Author of King *James* the Iſt's Life and Reign; he is ſaid to have been a *Grave, Holy, and Pious Man, leaving a Name like a ſweet Perfume behind him*; *leaving* Bancroft *a ſturdy Piece to ſucceed him, but not with the ſame Spirit*; *for what* Whitgift *ſtrove to do with Gentleneſs and Sweetneſs*, Bancroft *carried on by Rigor and Severity.*

(*a*) Camden *in his Annals of King* James *the* Iſt *ſaith, that when that Prince began to find Fault with ſome Things in our Liturgy, and thought it convenient that it ſhould be altered,* Whitgift, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury *died for Grief.*

74. *RICHARD BANCROFT,*

WAS born at *Famworth* in *Lincolnſhire*, and Educated at *Cambridge*, and he had the Rectory of *Taverſham* near that Univerſity; he was alſo Prebendary of *Durham*, and of *Weſtminſter*, Treaſurer of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in *London*, and Canon of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury*.

A. D. 1597, he was Conſecrated Biſhop of *London*, and in 1604, tranſlated to this See of *Canterbury*.

When he was Biſhop of *London*, *A. D.* 1603, he had, ſaith *Heylin*, a Principal Share in the Conferences at *Hampton-Court*, (which the Author of the Notes on *Wilſon*'s Life of King *James* the Iſt ſaith, was only a blind to introduce Epiſcopacy into *Scotland*;) the *Scotch* Nobility being ſummoned by Letter from the King to attend there.

And he ſaith, that *Bancroft* alſo had the ſole Management of the Convocation which was held that Year; and *there* paſſed the Body of *Canons and Conſtitutions Eccleſiaſtical*, which are now received in the Church of *England*.

As there were in this Archbiſhop's Time, are now, and will always be, different ways of forming Judgments upon Men; ſo very different Accounts are given of *Bancroft*.

" The Earl of *Clarendon* ſaith, he underſtood " the *Church* excellently, and had almoſt reſ- " cued it out of the Hands of the *Calvinian* " Party, and very much ſubdued the Unruly " Spirit of the Non-Conformiſts, by, and after " the Conference at *Hampton Court*; counte- " nanced Men of the greateſt Parts in Learn- " ing, and diſpoſed the Clergy to a more ſo- " lid Courſe of Study, than they had been " uſed to; and had he, ſaith the Hiſtorian, " been ſucceeded by any one who underſtood " and loved the *Church*, that Infection would " eaſily have been kept out, which could not " afterwards be ſo eaſily expelled. And *Heylin* ſaith, " *With him fell the Uniformity of the Church* " *of* England.

On the other Hand, the Author of the Life of King *James* the Iſt calls him a *Sturdy Piece*; and ſaith, that he ſtrove to do that with Rigor and Severity, which his Predeceſſor attempted with Sweetneſs and Gentleneſs; as I have before obſerved.

And

And in another Place *Wilſon* ſaith, That *Bancroft's Roughneſs gained little upon thoſe who deſerted the Ceremonies.* And indeed Experience hath ſufficiently taught us, that ſuch a Method is not the way to gain upon any one; and therefore 'tis as improper to obtain the End propoſed, as 'tis certainly contradictory to the Spirit of the Goſpel.

The ſame Author ſaith, that *Bancroft influenced King* James *to found the College of* Chelſey. But as the Notes upon that Paſſage informs us, it ſeems to have been a Miſtake; the Founder of that College being one Dr. *Sutcliffe.* And though perhaps *Bancroft* might favour his Deſign, 'tis not likely that he went very far in it; and that both becauſe he knew King *James* did afterwards diſcourage it, and *Laud* neglect it. And yet *Laud* had *Bancroft* in the higheſt Veneration, and purſued his Maxims, as it afterwards fell out, to the Ruin of himſelf, and of King *Charles* the Iſt.

This Archbiſhop publiſhed a Book, called *Dangerous Poſitions and Proceedings Publiſhed and Practiſed within this Iſland of* Great-Britain, *under Pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbyterial Diſcipline.*

And *A. D.* 1593, another, called a *Survey of the Pretended Holy Diſcipline.*

He died *November* the 2d, 1610, and was buried under a flat Stone in *Lambeth-Church.* One would think he was deemed to be a very covetous and ſtingy Man by this Epitaph, which *Wilſon* tells us, was made upon him by ſome unlucky Wit,

Here lies his Grace, in cold Earth clad,
Who dy'd with Want of what he had.

But ſaith he, of his Predeceſſor *Whitgift*, and his Succeſſor *Abbot*, *I never heard nor read any Thing tending to their Diſparagement.*

75. *GEORGE ABBOT,*

WAS a Clothworker's Son, and born at *Guilford* in *Surrey*, *A. D.* 1562. He was Educated at *Oxford*, being firſt Fellow of *Baliol*, and after that Maſter of *Univerſity-College* there. His next Preferment was the Deanry of *Wincheſter*, and after that he had the ſame Dignity in the Church of *Glouceſter.*

A. D. 1609, he was made Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*: Soon after this he was Tranſlated to *London.* And *A. D.* 1611, made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

In which high Station he met with many Difficulties and Ruffles, and according to the different Sentiments of Men in thoſe and the ſucceeding Times, hath very different Characters given of him.

Some celebrate him for his Diligence and Elegancy in Preaching; but others give an Account of him very much to his Diſadvantage; for which the Reaſons don't lie very deep, to any one who will impartially look into the Hiſtories of thoſe Times, read Books written on both Sides, and form his Judgment not according to Party Affection, but to candid Love of Truth.

A. D. 1621, while he was Hunting in *Burnhill-Park* near *Hertford-Bridge*, at that Time belonging to the Lord *Zouch*; he had the Misfortune by a perfectly Chance Shot, to kill the Keeper with a Croſs-Bow.

This was a dreadful Affliction to him; and upon it, writing to the King for Leave, he retired to *Guilford*, where he was Founding and Building an Hoſpital; and he made a very ample Proviſion for the Widow and Children of the Man that he killed.

On this ſad Accident it became a great Query, whether by ſuch an involuntary Manſlaughter, he ſhould incur the Penalty of *Irregularity*, or *Suſpenſion.* And this Matter was ſolemnly referred to a *Court of Delegates*, who about Six Months after gave their Judgment, *That he had incurred no Irregularity, was liable to no Penalty, nor had brought any Scandal upon the Church:* And ſo *Laud* was forced to wait for *Canterbury* a while longer.

On this he had the King's Pardon; but was not free from his Diſpleaſure; which perhaps was begun againſt him a good while before, when he refuſed to ſit in the *Court of Delegates*, upon the Affair of the Counteſs of *Eſſex's* Divorce; for which he gave his Reaſons; and which were mix'd with ſome Reflections on the Lady's Conduct. But the King took the Part of his Favourite *Somerſet* ſo much at that Time, as to anſwer theſe Reaſons himſelf, which ſilenced the Debate.

Some Time after this, no doubt alſo he incurred the King's Diſlike, as well as that of his new Favourite *Villers*, when being at *Croydon* the Day that the *Book of Sports* was ordered to be Publiſhed, he flatly forbad it to be read there: But that Prince could diſſemble his Reſentments as long as he pleaſed.

As no Doubt alſo he did, with Regard to this Prelate, when he ſo openly declared himſelf againſt the *Spaniſh* Match; and ſo boldly and honeſtly wrote to him *againſt tolerating the* Romiſh *Religion*; for King *James* ſo cajoled the good Archbiſhop, that after all that, he ſet his Hand as a Witneſs to the Articles with *Spain.*

A. D. 1627, being accuſed by ſome Perſons at Court, of Remiſneſs in his Government of the Church, and of favouring the *Puritans*; and in particular for his refuſing to Licenſe Dr. *Sibthorp's* Sermon about *Apoſtolical Obedience*; King *Charles* the Iſt, ſequeſtred him from his Metropolitical Viſitation, confined him to his Houſe at *Ford* in this Country, and granted a Commiſſion to the Biſhops of *London, Durham*, &c. to execute that Juriſdiction. But about a Year after he was ſent for to Court, reconciled to the King, and ordered to attend the Council-Table Twice a Week; which was done to quiet the Minds of the People, who had a very great Eſteem for this Archbiſhop, as indeed had all the moderate Clergy.

He died at *Croydon*, *A. D.* 1633, and was buried at *Guilford*, where a fair Monument was Erected for him.

The Earl of *Clarendon* ſaith, (*a*) "He ſate "too long in the See, and had too great a "Juriſdiction over the Church, though with-"out any Credit in the Court, from the Death "of King *James*, and with but little for many "Years before.

"He owns he had Learning enough for a "Head of a College, and yet leſſens his "Character, on the *Account of that Preferment*; "forgetting it was Archbiſhop *Laud's* Caſe.

"He ſaith alſo, that he was of very moroſe "Manners, and of as ſowre an Aſpect, which "in that Time was called *Gravity*; but totally "ignorant of the *true Conſtitution* of the Church "of *England*, and of the *State* and *Intereſt* of "the Clergy. And under the Opinion of that

(*a*) *Vol.* I. *Page* 88.

"Virtue,

" Virtue, and by the Recommendation of the " Earl of *Dunbarr*, the King's *Scotch* Favourite, " he was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Litch-* " *field* and *Coventry*, and ſoon afterwards to that " of *London:* Whence alſo he was haſtily " ſnatched, and promoted to *Canterbury*. He ſaith " alſo, that he conſidered Chriſtian Religion " no otherwiſe, than as it abhorred and re- " viled Popery; and he valued thoſe moſt, " who did *that* moſt furiouſly. He ſeems to blame *Abbot* alſo, *for preferring Men that prudently forbore a Publick Railing at the Hierarchy, and Eccleſiaſtical Government*, let their Opinions and private Practice be what it would; and ſaith alſo, *that his Houſe was a Sanctuary for ſuch Men, and that he Licenſed their Books:* By which perhaps he commends him much more than he was aware of; for that ſhewed him an Impartial Promoter of Truth, that he was willing Books might appear on both Sides, and Mankind, by that Means, be capacitated fairly to judge for themſelves. But the Earl ſaith, *he adhered only to the Doctrine of* Calvin; *and for his Sake, did not think ſo ill of the Diſcipline as he ought to have done:* That is, *he ought to think ill of that which he thought well of; and becauſe he liked* Calvin's *Doctrine, therefore he ſhould have been againſt it:* For let his Judgment have been what it would, he ſhould have been for *encouraging another Sort of Learning*. But by this famed Hiſtorian's Leave, I think *Abbot* ought to have followed his Conſcience's Direction, and acted according to what he believed and judged to be right; for every one can't change their Judgment ſo eaſily, as one Mr. *Hyde parted with his, to Compliment the Chancellor of the* Exchequer.

I ſhall end this ſhort Account of this Archbiſhop, with what Mr. *Speed* ſaith of him, an Hiſtorian perhaps leſs Partial than the laſt named: In his *Hiſtory of* Great-Britain, *Book* 10. *Page* 1227.

The firſt Preacher, and the firſt in that Ambaſſage which King *James* ſent into *Scotland*, to Eſtabliſh thoſe *Neighbouring-Churches*, was *He*, whoſe Eminency both for Place, and Piety, is now worthily foremoſt in guiding our *own*; and whoſe *bleſſed Travels* in that Service, as they were acceptable to God, his Majeſty, and that Nation; ſo are they a Document to others, how powerful and admirably ſucceſsful *true Learning* is, where 'tis guided with true Prudence, and where Piety, and the Love of God's Glory, is linked with Charity, and Zeal of Man's Good.

76. *WILLIAM LAUD,*

WAS born at *Reading* in *Berks*, 1573, his Father being a Clothier there; being ſent to *Oxford*, he was firſt Scholar, next Fellow, and afterwards became Maſter, or Preſident, of St. *John's-College* there.

A. D. 1602, he was Divinity Lecturer in his College, and as *Heylin* (*a*) ſaith, maintained the Perpetual Viſibility of the Church, derived from the Apoſtles to the Church of *Rome*, and continued therein to the Reformation.

A. D. 1606, the ſame Author of his Life tells us, that *Laud* was queſtioned by Dr. *Airy*, then Vice-Chancellor, about a Sermon which he preached at St. *Mary's*, as containing in it ſeveral Popiſh Tenets; and on *this Account*, he was ſo hated and perſecuted, ſaith he, by Dr. *Abbot*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that it was accounted a kind of Miſpriſion of Hereſy, to give him a civil Salutation as he walked the Streets. And on this Occaſion a Letter was written to him by *Joſeph Hall*, afterwards Biſhop of *Norwich*, from *Cambridge*, accuſing him ſharply of halting and wavering between the *Romiſh* and Reformed Opinions, and preſſing him to an open Declaration one way or other.

His firſt Eccleſiaſtical Preferment was the Vicarage of *Stamford* in *Northamptonſhire*; after which *Richard Neile*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, made him Rector of *Cuckſtane* in *Kent*, on which he reſigned his Fellowſhip. And upon the Account of the Unhealthfulneſs of the Air, exchanged *Cuckſtane* for *Norton*, in the ſame County, a Place lying between *Sittingbourn* and *Feverſham*.

The Biſhop got him alſo the Reverſion of a Prebend of *Weſtminſter*, (which he enjoyed about Ten Years after) and laid the Foundation of his being Preſident of St. *John's College*. But herein he was oppoſed by Dr. *Abbot*, now Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, who wrote to the Chancellor of *Oxford*, that *Laud* was a Papiſt, in his Heart at leaſt, and ſo warmly addicted to Popery, that he kept Company with none but profeſt and ſuſpected Papiſts.

After he was ſettled in his Headſhip, Biſhop *Neile* got him to preach at Court before King *James*, *A. D.* 1609; and Two Years after he was made one of that King's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Here, ſaith *Heylin*, he waited Four Years in *continual and warm Expectations of Preferment*; but none fell to him, becauſe *Abbot* had given a bad Character of him to the King, and to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*: So that he had Thoughts of retiring to his College. But his old faſt Friend *Neile*, now made Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to keep him in Heart and Spirit, gave him the Prebend of *Bugden*, and the Archdeaconry of *Huntington*.

Some Time after this the King took Notice of him, and made him Dean of *Glouceſter*: But before he was Dean, ſaith *Heylin*, he uſed ſome Expreſſions in a Sermon at *Oxford*, importing, that *the Presbyterians were as bad as the Papiſts*; which gave great Offence to the Vicechancellor, Dr. *Robert Abbot*, Brother to the Biſhop of that Name, ſo that he publickly preached againſt that Doctrine at St. *Mary's*.

When he came to *Glouceſter*, he ſet about the Repair of his Cathedral, and particularly took Care to *remove the Communion Table out of the Body of the Church, and to place it at the* Eaſt *End of the Quire, cloſe to the Wall, Altarwiſe*; and he recommended *Bowing towards it*, to the Prebendaries, *&c.* All this was very much to the Diſlike and Offence of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, Dr. *Miles Smith*; whoſe Chaplain *White*, having wrote a Letter againſt it to the Chancellor of the Dioceſe, in which he ſaid, *that it would rejoice the Papiſts*, &c. *Laud* alſo wrote to the Biſhop of *Lincoln* in Defence of it, and moved that the High Commiſſion Court would make ſome ſpeedy Order in it, that he might not be brought into Contempt, by ſuch his *firſt Reformations*, as he called them. Tho' methinks it was not a very proper Word, ſince the *Reverſe* was thought to be ſo by our firſt Reformers. But I own his *not being brought into Contempt by it*, was the very beſt Reaſon why the High-Commiſſion Court ſhould Countenance ſuch Practices.

(*a*) *Life of Archbiſhop* Laud.

A. D. 1617.

A. D. 1617, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* gave, or got him the Rectory of *Ibſtock* in *Leiceſterſhire*, in Exchange for his Benefices in *Kent*.

A. D. 1620, he was made Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, which he held with his Deanery and Living.

A. D. 1621, he was made Biſhop of St. *David*'s; and at *Aberguilly*, the Place of the Reſidence of the Biſhop, he built a new Chapel, and Conſecrated it, giving a good deal of Plate, and rich Furniture to it.

At the Coronation of King *Charles* the Iſt, being appointed by the King to officiate for the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, (*viz. Williams*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, then out of Favour at Court) *Laud* placed the *Old Crucifix upon the Communion-Table*, (which he called the *Altar*) as was uſual in Times of Popery. For 'tis not unlikely that he, as well as his late Maſter, King *James*, might fall in with the Senſe of that Paſſage in the Conference at *Hampton-Court*, *Page* 77, and which *Heylin*, in the Life of this Prelate, calls *a Golden Aphoriſm*, viz. *That no Church ought further to ſeparate it ſelf from the Church of* Rome, *either in Doctrine or in Ceremonies, than ſhe had departed from her ſelf when ſhe was in her beſt and flouriſhing State:* Which was, I ſuppoſe, when ſhe was higheſt, and had the moſt Power: But I would fain know how the Church of *Rome* comes to be thus a *Standard*, and to have a *Right* to be followed by others: Any more than to be obliged to Copy after them?

A. D. 1626, *Laud* was made Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and the ſame Year Dean of the Chapel, and a Privy-Counſellor.

A. D. 1627, one *Sibthorp*, Vicar of *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*, preached a Sermon in Juſtification of the *Loan* then required by the King; and aſſerted that *Our Kings might raiſe Money without their Parliaments*, &c. which Sermon was refuſed to be Licenſed for the Preſs by Archbiſhop *Abbot*, but was approved of by *Laud*, and afterwards Printed with the Title of *Apoſtolical Obedience*.

A. D. 1628, the Houſe of Commons in their Remonſtrance charged *Laud*, and his old Friend *Neile*, now Biſhop of *Winton*, of being in the *Arminian* Faction, which they ſaid, was a cunning way to bring in Popery; for that the Profeſſors of thoſe Opinions were Proteſtants only in Shew, but *Jeſuits* in Opinion and Practice.

This Year *Laud* was Tranſlated to *London*; and now he drew up ſeveral Statutes for the Regulating of the Univerſity; which were recommended by the King, and received by the Univerſity. And he procured Two Hundred and Sixty *Greek* Manuſcripts for their Publick Library, Two Hundred and Forty of which were given by the Earl of *Pembroke*, and Forty by Sir *Thomas Rowe*.

A. D. 1630, he was Chancellor of that Univerſity. And the Year after he exerted himſelf vigorouſly in the Rebuilding of his Cathedral of St. *Paul*'s, and allowed towards it One Hundred Pounds *per Annum* out of his Biſhoprick. And this Year he began alſo to build Three Sides of the New *Quadrangle* in St. *John*'s *College* in *Oxford*.

A. D. 1632, One *Sherfield*, Recorder of *Salisbury*, was proſecuted in the High-Commiſſion-Court, for taking down and breaking the Glaſs of a Window in that Cathedral, wherein was a Picture of *God in the Shape of an Old Man*. In which Affair *Laud* exerted himſelf much, juſtified the Uſe of Pictures in Churches, and in particular ſaid, that the Reaſon why God was ſo repreſented, was becauſe he is called in Sacred Scripture the *Ancient of Days, and that the Hair of his Head is ſaid to be as white as Wool*, in *Dan.* 7. 9.

A. D. 1633, he accompanied the King into *Scotland*, (*a*) and was ſworn one of the Counſellors for that Kingdom; and this Year alſo he was made Chanceller of *Dublin*. And *Abbot* now dying, he was Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in his Room, *September* the 19th, 1633. But before that Ceremony was performed, *Heylin*, to his great Honour, reports of him, that he *was offered a Cardinals Cap*, which I dare ſay was never done to his Predeceſſor, and ſhewed that he was very well thought of at *Rome*.

But *Heylin* ſaith, the good Man gave the Popiſh Emiſſaries this Anſwer; *That there was ſomething dwelt within him, which would not ſuffer him to accept the Offer, till* Rome *were otherwiſe than it was*. He ſaith alſo, that *Laud* acquainted the King with this Offer, and with the Perſon that brought it; as he did alſo when he was offered it a Second Time, but he doth not tell us what Anſwer the King made at either Time.

A while after this, *Laud* endeavoured to get the *Engliſh Liturgy* to be uſed in our Factories and Settlements *Abroad*, and by the *French* and *Dutch* Churches *here*; he gave out alſo now, his Orders for ſetting the Communion-Table Altarwiſe at the *Eaſt* End of the Chancel, for railing it in, *&c.* and in order hereunto, he viſited himſelf in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*; and put the Biſhops of his Province on the Purſuit of the ſame Deſigns: And as much Stir was made about this Tranſpoſition of the Communion-Table from the Body of the Church, to the *Eaſt* End of the Choir, or Chancel, and placing it there cloſe to the Wall, as if it had been of the very Eſſence of Religion; for they engaged the King to ſtrengthen it with his Authority. But after all, it gave much Offence, both becauſe it ſtood in the Place, and after the manner of the Popiſh Altar, and alſo, becauſe it *had Adoration paid towards it by Appointment*, as *Heylin* ſaith in his Life of this Prelate, *Page* 274. And indeed it was Enacted in the *New Statutes*, which *Laud* got now to be confirmed under the Great-Seal, as he did for ſeveral Cathedral Churches.

By this Archbiſhop's Authority alſo and Order, the Biſhops now enjoined their Clergy to read in their Churches, the King's Declaration about *uſing Sports upon the Lord's-Day*: And when many boggled at it, and ſome refuſed it, Books were ordered to be written in its Defence; and ſuch were ſo written by Biſhop *White*, and by *Heylin* of *Weſtminſter*.

A. D. 1634, *Laud* was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade, and ſoon after, on *Weſton*'s, the Earl of *Portland*'s Death, he was put into the Commiſſion for the Management of the Treaſury: Which, ſaith Lord *Clarendon*, he had Reaſon to be ſorry for, becauſe it engaged him in Civil Buſineſs, and Matters of State, in which he had little Experience, *Book* I. *Page* 98. And occaſioned *Cotton* and *Windebank*, who were in the ſame Commiſſion, to differ with him, and deſert him; and eſpecially when he had prevailed upon the King to give

(*a*) *Lord* Clarendon *ſaith, that the Reaſon of the King's taking* Laud *with him, was to bring* Scotland *to Uniformity with the Church of* England, *and in this was he no leſs ſollicitous than the King himſelf; to this End he preached in the Royal Chapel in* Edinburgh, *which ſcarce any* Engliſhman *had ever done before in the King's Preſence: But this Attempt of obtruding the National Form of Religious Worſhip in one Kingdom, upon another which did not like it, proved very fatal both to* Laud *and his Maſter.*

the

the Treaſurer's Staff to *Juxton*, Biſhop of *London*.

And this Promotion of his to the Archbiſhoprick, or rather that of his being Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, exceedingly provoked the Envy and Reproach and Malice of Men *of all* Qualities and Conditions, who agreed in nothing elſe, *Page* 102.

A. D. 1635, he finiſhed, got publiſhed in, and received by the Convocation there, a Body of Statutes for the Univerſity of *Oxford*. And he obtained of the King, the annexing a Canonry of *Chriſt-Church* in that Univerſity to the *Hebrew* Profeſſorſhip; by which means the Knowledge of the *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* Languages began to diffuſe it ſelf there. He got alſo another Canonry of that Church to be annexed to the Univerſity-*Orator*'s Place, and eſtabliſhed alſo an *Arabick* Profeſſor.

About this Time alſo, he was employed, (in Conſort with the Biſhops of *London* and *Norwich*) in compiling, or getting made, a Book of Canons, and afterwards a *Liturgy* for the Church of *Scotland*; which being through a fatal Inadvertence, ſaith *Clarendon*, never preſented to the *Kirk*, nor tendred to the Approbation of any General Aſſembly in that Kingdom, as had been the Caſe in the Reſtitution of *Epiſcopal* Government, and in the Introduction of the *Five Articles of Perth* before, occaſioned great Stirs and Diſorders in *Scotland*; for ſaith Lord *Clarendon*, Tho' it was almoſt impoſſible any ſuch new Thing could be introduced, which would not *much* concern the Government of the State: And though *Laud* had always declared to the *Scottiſh* Biſhops, that it was *their* Part to be ſure that nothing contrary to the Laws of the Land ſhould be propoſed to the King; and that they ſhould never put any thing in Execution, without the Approbation of the Privy-Council: Yet theſe Proceedings were never ſo much as communicated to the Lords of the Council of that Kingdom, *Page* 104, 105. to whoſe Examination, he ſaith, That theſe Three managing Biſhops did *not dare* to ſubmit them. And he owns, that *this* was what occaſioned the War from *Scotland*. Ibid.

A. D. 1637, One *Hubbard*, an Alderman of *London*, dying without any Heir at all, his Eſtate fell to the Crown; out of which *Laud* begged ſo much as ſerved to endow Three Fellowſhips, in the Colleges of *Exeter*, *Jeſus*, and *Pembroke*, in *Oxon*; and for educating ſo many of the Natives of the Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*; and indeed he did on all Occaſions ſtudy to promote the Intereſt of Learning.

A. D. 1639, the *Scots* having outwitted the King, and obtained a Pacification at a Time when they were in great Danger of being ſubdued, they grew more bold in their Demands and Enterprizes. To Fence againſt which, the King ſent for *Wentworth* out of *Ireland*, made him Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, Earl of *Strafford*, &c. and conſtituted a *Junto* of Three Perſons to conſult about the Affairs of *Scotland*: This Triumvirate was *Canterbury*, *Hamilton*, and *Strafford*.

This Year alſo *Laud* built the Convocation-Houſe at the *Weſt* End of the Divinity School in *Oxford*; and furniſhed the Room over it with great Numbers of curious and valuable Manuſcripts, many of which were in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Perſick*, and *Arabian* Languages. He gave alſo now above Two Hundred Pounds *per Annum* to the *Grammar*-Shool at *Reading*, the Place of his Birth, for the placing of Boys out to Apprentice, to the marrying of Maids, and to an Augmentation of the Living of St. *Laurence* Church in that Town: The Advowſon of which he purchaſed alſo, and gave it to his College of St. *John*'s in *Oxford*.

A. D. 1640, a Convocation was called, wherein ſeveral Canons and Inſtitutions were made; and a Benevolence in lieu of a Subſidy was granted to the King from the Clergy; in all theſe the Archbiſhop had ſo great a Share, as rendred him obnoxious to thoſe Men that were then forming Deſigns againſt him, and which afterwards were moſt effectually and fatally put in Execution againſt him: And *Heylin* ſaith, that herein both *Papiſts* and *Puritans* were engaged.

Not long after this, it became the general Opinion, that *Laud* adviſed the King to diſſolve the laſt Parliament; which going current among the common People, a Paper was fix'd up on the *Royal-Exchange*, to animate the Mob to go and pull down his Houſe at *Lambeth*; which was attempted the *Monday* following: And one *Beuſtede*, a Ringleader in that Riot, was executed for Treaſon, and hang'd and quarter'd.

On theſe Tumults the Archbiſhop removed from *Lambeth*, and lay in his Lodgings in *Whitehall*, and ordered the High-Commiſſion to be kept in St. *Paul*'s Church, which however did not protect it; for it was inſulted there by above Two Thouſand Mob, and the Judges and Officers were forced to fly and ſhift for themſelves. The Prime Leader of this Riot, though known, was not puniſhed; becauſe the *Scots* had juſt then invaded *England*, and remonſtrated againſt *Laud*, as one of thoſe *that did their Nation ill Offices with the King*. And ſoon after they got a Book publiſhed, called *Laudenſium Auto catacriſis*; in which they pretended from the Books and Speeches of the Archbiſhop, *to prove him a Friend to Arminianiſm, Superſtition, and Popery*.

About this Time alſo there was a Petition preſented to the King, by about Twelve *Engliſh* Peers; in which, among other Grievances, they complained of the *Canons made by Laud*, in the late Convocation.

Soon after the meeting of the Parliament, and the Impeachment of the Earl of *Strafford*, the Commons alſo began to condemn *thoſe Canons*, and charged *Laud* as their Contriver and Author: The *Scotch* Commiſſioners alſo charged him in the Houſe of Lords, with doing ill Offices between *England* and them: On which, on *December* 18. he was impeached of High-Treaſon by the Commons, and committed to the Cuſtody of the *Black Rod*; and in *February* following was ſent to the *Tower*. But though in ſome Time after this, the *Scots* Commiſſioners preſented a Declaration againſt him to the Parliament, it was laid aſide; and Lord *Clarendon* ſaith, that then there was no Thoughts of Reſuming it; becauſe they hoped that his Age and Infirmities would quickly free them from further Trouble; *Book* I. *Page* 192. And he lay in the *Tower* a Priſoner near Four Years.

About the Middle of the Year 1641, he reſigned his Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and in *October* following, the Houſe of Lords Sequeſtred his Juriſdiction, conferring it on *Brent*, and other Officers under him, and debarred him from beſtowing any Benefice on any one without their Approbation.

In the End of the Year 1642, it was voted that the Biſhops Revenues ſhould be appropriated to the Publick Uſe; and accordingly the Palace of the Archbiſhop at *Lambeth* was ſeized on by ſome Soldiers: But upon his Petition he had

Liberty to ſecure his Goods and Books; though after this his Houſe was ſeveral Times broke into, and Inſults done to the Chapel, *&c.*

A. D. 1643, on *October* the 23d, the Commons brought Ten Articles of Impeachment againſt him; the Subſtance of which was,

That he had endeavoured to perſuade the King to ſet up an Arbitrary Government, and to deſtroy Parliaments: That he endeavoured to ſet up the Power of the Council-Table, the Canons of the Church, and the King's Prerogative, above and againſt the Laws of the Land; and of this they gave Inſtances: And they further charged him with advancing Superſtition and Popery within the Realm, and of harbouring Popiſh Prieſts, *&c.* And alſo that he had held a Synod, and therein had made Canons contrary to the Laws of the Kingdom, and to the Rights and Privileges of Parliament.

About the Middle of *January* following, he put in his Anſwer and Plea; which was, that he claimed the Benefit of the *Act of Pacification* for all Matters relating to *Scotland*; and to the reſt he pleaded not Guilty.

His Tryal came not on till the 12th of *March* following, when *Wilde* made a long-ſtudied Speech to repreſent him guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge by the Articles: Which the Archbiſhop anſwered by another; and therein aſſerted his Innocence in general, and his Regard to the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Realm; and firmly denied his having any Deſign to introduce Popery; he ſhewed alſo the Unreaſonableneſs of ſuch a Suppoſition, and produced many Inſtances of his having brought over Perſons from the *Romiſh* Religion to that of the Church of *England*.

The next Morning the Lords contracted all the Articles of Impeachment againſt him to theſe Four.

1. That he had traiterouſly endeavoured to alter and ſubvert the Eſtabliſhed Religion, and in its Room to bring in Popery.

2. That he uſurp'd a Papal and Tyrannical Power in the Church, to the Derogation of the Prerogative, and to the Deſtruction of the Subjects Liberties.

3. That he endeavoured to ſubvert the Fundamental Temporal Laws and Government, and to introduce Arbitrary Power, contrary to Law, and to the Liberties of the Subject.

4. That he endeavoured to ſubvert the Rights of Parliament, and the ancient Courſe of Parliamentary Proceedings, and by Evil and falſe Suggeſtions, to incenſe his Majeſty againſt them.

The Management of the Evidence againſt him, was committed to *Maynard*, *Wilde*, and *Nicholas*, all Members of the Houſe of Commons; who drew it out to ſuch a Length, that it took up in all, tho' not all together, Seventeen Days, and the Pleadings were not finiſhed till the End of *July*. At the end of all, he pleaded the King's Pardon under the Great-Seal; but the Houſe declared it to be of no Effect, and that the King could not Pardon on a Judgment of Parliament.

His Enemies agree that he made a handſome Defence, and ſpake well for himſelf with great Oratory and Boldneſs; and it looks as if they had not ſufficient Evidence to make good their Charge of High-Treaſon againſt him, and to influence the Lords to find him guilty; that they took the Matter out of their Hands, and that the Commons were forced to bring in a Bill of Attainder at laſt, which was done; and though he, for Form-ſake, was brought before the Commons on *November* the 11th, under a Pretence of favouring him with the Opportunity of alledging Reaſons why that Bill ſhould not paſs againſt him, *yet the Ordinance paſſed within a few Days after.* The Lords ſtuck at this a while, and they conſulted the Judges, who anſwered, That nothing brought againſt him was Treaſon, by the known and eſtabliſhed Laws of the Land; whereupon the Lords declared they could not find him guilty of Treaſon; but by Petitions, Clamour, and other ſuch like Arts, they were forced to come into it, and ſo it paſſed indeed the Upper Houſe; but it was at a Time when not above Seven or Eight Peers were preſent.

The paſſing of this Ordinance was notified to the Archbiſhop, by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*; and he accordingly prepared himſelf for his Execution; which was performed on *Tower-Hill* on the 10th of *January* following, *A. D.* 1644.

He made a pretty long Speech on the Scaffold, in which he vindicated the King from having any Deſign to bring in Popery. He complained of the way lately fallen into by the City of *London*, to Petition the Parliament, and to Clamour for Juſtice againſt ſuch Things and Perſons as they did not like; he aſſerted his own hearty Affection to the Church of *England*, and his utter Abhorrence of that Treaſon for which he was condemned to Death; and denied that ever he had any Deſign to ſubvert the Eſtabliſhed Laws or Religion, or that he was an Enemy to Parliaments; though he owned that he diſliked the Proceedings of ſome of them. He concluded with forgiving, and praying for his Enemies; and though he was interrupted by ſome very unſeaſonable Queſtions put to him juſt before the Stroke, yet he received it with Temper and Compoſure.

He was Beheaded in his Seventy Firſt Year, and his Body was buried in the Church of *Allhallows-Barking*.

This Account of this unhappy Prelate is as Impartial as I can form it, being taken from ſuch as have written in his Defence; but indeed it is not an eaſy Matter to make an exact Judgment upon the Character of this Man. He was certainly a Man of Learning in his Way, and a great Encourager of it in all Reſpects: But then the Roughneſs of his Temper, and his Heat and Paſſion, defeated him in many of his good Purpoſes, and made him a great many Enemies. (*a*) The Number of which was increaſed, by his neglecting to entertain the Gentlemen of his Dioceſe at *Canterbury*, or at *Lambeth*, as his Predeceſſor uſed to do; as alſo his neglecting to adviſe with his Brethren the Biſhops in any Matters, but depending too much upon his own Judgment and Opinion, which was far enough from being always the beſt; (*b*) for hardly any Man in ſo high a Station, knew leſs of Life, and

(*a*) *Lord* Clarendon *ſaith, that he was too much prejudiced againſt ſome Men, and treated them as if they were* Enemies to the Diſcipline *of the Church, only becauſe they held ſome Doctrinal Points, as* Calvin *did; whereas, ſaith the Hiſtorian, they abhorred his Diſcipline, reverenced the Government of the Church, and prayed for the Peace of it, with as much Zeal and Fervency as any in the Kingdom,* Book I. Page 91.

(*b*) *Hiſt. of Rebellion,* Book I. Page 100. *where he tells the Story of Lord* Cottington's *impoſing upon him, or* bantring him, *as the Word is now. See alſo* Page 142. *about his Friendſhip and Intimacy with Lord* Conway.

how

how to behave himſelf in the World, and in a Court, and yet he was fond of publick Buſineſs. I can't ſay, nor do I believe on the whole, that he was in his Secret Judgment a *Papiſt*, in the proper Senſe of that Word, as it implies one that owns the Authority of the Pope, for I fancy he would have had no Power ſuperior to his own, and therefore perhaps the Papiſts might not love him much neither; but I can't help thinking, that he was for carrying *that* as far as any Pope ever did: And there appears good Grounds to charge him with having been alſo a Friend to the *Religion*, or *Doctrines*, of thoſe that we call *Papiſts*.

Heylin, (*a*) in his Life, excuſes, or rather applauds, his Compliance with many Popiſh Tenets and Practices; becauſe, ſaith he, he hoped by this, *to bring over the Papiſts to the* Engliſh *Communion*. And when you conſider his odd Behaviour at the Conſecration of *Catherine-Creed-Church* in *London*; his allowing *that* of *Rome* to be a true Church; his denying the Pope to be Antichriſt; his encouraging *Sparrow* to preach up Auricular Confeſſion; *Watts* to do ſo by Penance; *Heylin* to defend Adoration towards the *Altar*, as they called the Communion-Table; and *Mountague*, to preach up praying to Saints, *&c*; theſe Things, I ſay, and his preferring *Windebank* to be Secretary of State, who was an entire Creature of the Queen's, and a noted Favourer of Popiſh Prieſts, Jeſuits, *&c*. Who can doubt him to have been ſo too?

Militiere, in his *Victory of Truth*, *Page* 8, 9. a Book written to perſuade King *Charles* the IId to declare himſelf a Papiſt, thus ſpeaks of *Laud*; *Every one knows that this Archbiſhop, nouriſhed in the Schiſm from the Catholick Church, had no other Deſign than to re-unite under one Body, the People divided into Sects among themſelves, as well as from the Church; and to make himſelf Chief Head of this Schiſmatical Body.*

Which will ſerve ſomething to confirm what a late Writer of Secret Hiſtory hath ſaid, *viz. That he would have had King* Charles *the* Iſt *to have drawn his Sword in the Defence of that Whimſical Deſign.*

Heylin in his Life, *Page* 212, *owns that* Laud *was an Enemy to the Marriage of the Clergy*; (which is one of the moſt artful Conſtitutions of Popery, as rendring the Clergy thereby independent on the State) *and that he declared he would in all his Promotions prefer ſingle Clerks to ſuch as were married.* But indeed when he found that theſe publick Declarations gave Offence, he endeavoured to ſet all right again, by promoting a Match for *Turner*, one of his Chaplains, and by marrying him himſelf: Which ſhewed, that in the Judgment which he had formed for the *Cælibacy* of the Clergy, there was more of *Deſign* than *Conſcience*.

Thoſe who pleaſe to have a fuller Account of this Eminent Prelate, may conſult *Ruſhworth*'s Collections, and Lord *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory; *Laud*'s own Diary, Publiſhed by *Prynne*; the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and *Heylin*'s Life of this Archbiſhop. As alſo the Hiſtory of his Troubles and Tryal, written by himſelf, and publiſhed by *Wharton*, the Author of the *Anglia Sacra*; to which Hiſtory a Supplement hath been ſince added, and Printed at *London* 1700.

There was alſo a Tract in *Quarto*, written by *J. B.* Miniſter of the Word of God, Entituled, *A Relation of the Troubles of the Three Foreign Churches in* Kent, *cauſed by the Injunctions of* William Laud, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury; Printed at *London*, *A. D.* 1645, on which Foreign Churches he ſeems to have born a little too hard. And *Heylin* in his Life ſaith, that *Laud* offered to the Lords of the Council, *that neither* French *nor* Dutch *Churches ſhould be any longer Tolerated here.*

77. *WILLIAM JUXTON*,

WAS born at *Chicheſter* in *Suſſex*, Educated at *Oxford*, and became Fellow of St. *John's-College* there. He ſucceeded *Laud* in the Preſidentſhip of that Houſe; and was afterwards made Dean of *Worceſter*, Clerk of the Cloſet to King *Charles* the Iſt; and *A. D.* 1633, Dean of the Chapel-Royal, and Biſhop of *Hereford*; but before his Conſecration to that See, he was Tranſlated to that of *London*; and ſoon after was made one of the Privy-Council, and at length Lord Treaſurer: All which Preferments, and his entire Riſe, he owed to his faſt Friend, Archbiſhop *Laud*.

Lord *Clarendon* ſaith, *Page* 99, of *Vol.* I. "That when the White-Staff was thus ſuddenly "put into his Hands, *Juxton* was a Man ſo "unknown, that his Name was ſcarce heard "of in the Kingdom; having been within "Two Years before, but a private Chaplain "to the King, and the Preſident of a Poor "College in *Oxford*: And this, he ſaith, inflamed more Men than were angry before; "and no doubt did not only ſharpen the Edge "of Envy and Malice againſt the *Archbiſhop* "(i. e. *Laud*) but moſt unjuſtly indiſpoſed "many towards the Church it ſelf, which "they looked upon as the Gulf ready to ſwallow all the Great Offices; there being others "in View, of *that Robe*, who were ambitious "enough to expect the reſt."

But in the Adminiſtration of this Invidious Office, I don't find him charged with either want of Capacity or Integrity.

He attended King *Charles* the Iſt in his Sufferings and Death: And after that unfortunate Prince's Murther, retired and lived privately till the Reſtoration; and then in *September*, 1660, was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: The Management of which Province, he being Aged and Infirm, was committed in a great Meaſure to his Succeſſor, *Gilbert Sheldon*, then Biſhop of *London*, for the ſmall Time that he lived after this. For Archbiſhop *Juxton* died at *Lambeth*, *A. D.* 1663, and was carried to *Oxford*, and buried in St. *John's-College*, to which Houſe he had been a conſiderable Benefactor.

78. *GILBERT SHELDON*,

WAS born at *Staunton* in *Staffordſhire*, and was bred a Commoner in *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, and from thence removed to *All-Soul's-College* in that Univerſity, being firſt choſen *Fellow*, and afterwards *Warden* of it, 1635.

Soon

(*a*) *And yet Lord* Clarendon *ſaith*, Book I. Page 91. That his Doctrinal Opinions were nothing ally'd to Popery; *and that* (Page 93.) None of his Party were at all inclined to it; *which I fear is aſſerted with a little too much Partiality: Nay he goes further, and ſaith*, that no Body believed him to be that way inclined.

Soon after which he was made Clerk of the Closet, Canon of *Worceſter*, and in ſome Time, Maſter of the *Savoy*; but that, the Rebellion prevented his enjoying.

A. D. 1648, he was Impriſoned at *Oxford*, for his Zeal for the Royal Cauſe; but being after ſome Time releaſed, he retired into the Country, and there lived privately till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the IId; upon which he was made Biſhop of *London*, and Dean of the Chapel, and afterwards, on *Juxton*'s Death, in 1663, he was Tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*.

A. D. 1665, he was the principal Promoter of that ſevere Act againſt the Diſſenters, which is called the *Corporation Act*, and was eſtabliſhed at *Oxford*, in the Parliament then held there.

A. D. 1669, he was principally Inſtrumental in obtaining that Proclamation which then came out, to ſuppreſs Conventicles, and in putting the Laws in Execution againſt Diſſenters.

A. D. 1672, the *Dutcheſs of York* died a Papiſt; and in a Paper which ſhe left behind her, charged *Sheldon*, and *Blanford* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, with telling her, that *there were many Things in the* Roman *Church, which it were very much to be wiſhed had been kept*; as *Confeſſion, Praying for the Dead*, &c. But the Author of the Life of King *Charles* the IId ſaith, *they denied the Words*. Page 293.

For ſome Years before his Death, *Sheldon* retired to *Croyden*, and there lived privately, not concerning himſelf in any State Affairs.

And there he died, *A. D.* 1677, and was buried in *Croyden Church*, where there is a very fine Monument for him, erected by his Nephew, Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, who was Lord-Mayor of *London*.

The Author of the *Athenæ Oxon.* ſaith, that between his being made Biſhop of *London*, and his Death, which was about Seventeen Years, he gave away above Sixty Six Thouſand Pounds to Charitable Uſes.

His Theatre at *Oxford* coſt him Sixteen Thouſand Pounds Building, beſides Two Thouſand Pounds which he gave to buy Lands to keep it in Repair.

He rebuilt, or rather repaired, the Library at *Lambeth-Houſe* at his own Charge. He gave Two Thouſand Pounds towards building St. *Paul*'s Church, and conſiderable Sums to *Trinity-College* in *Oxon*, and to that of the ſame Name in *Cambridge*. And at his Death he bequeathed One Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds more to Charitable Uſes.

79. *WILLIAM SANCROFT.*

THIS Gentleman was Fellow of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards from being Dean of St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, was, when King *Charles* the IId was under ſome Difficulty who to make Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the *Duke of York* recommended to ſucceed *Sheldon* in this See; and accordingly was Conſecrated in the Abbey-Church of *Weſtminſter*, in *January* 1677.

A. D. 1686, he was firſt named in King *James*'s Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, but honeſtly refuſed to act in it. And Two Years after, when that King publiſhed his *Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience*, and enjoined the Clergy to read it in their Churches, a Conſult was held at this Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth* by the Biſhops, and ſuch of the Superior Clergy, as were then in Town; and there it was honeſtly and bravely agreed to ſave the Parochial Clergy from that great and miſchievous Penalty which muſt have fallen upon them, if they had been (as 'tis probable they would have been) ſuſpended for not reading it in their Churches; and generouſly to take the Blame and Puniſhment upon themſelves, by refuſing to ſend the Declaration to their Clergy; accordingly, the Archbiſhop, and Six more Biſhops, agreed on an Addreſs or Petition to the King to excuſe their not Diſtributing and Publiſhing the ſaid Declaration, becauſe it was founded on ſuch a *Diſpenſing Power*, as had been often declared Illegal in Parliament, and particularly in the Years 1662, and 1672; and even in the beginning of his preſent Majeſty's Reign. *(a)* This Petition being delivered by the Six Suffragan Biſhops, St. *Aſaph*, *Ely*, *Chicheſter*, *Bath and Wells*, *Peterburgh*, and *Briſtol*, and Signed by his Grace's, and all their Hands, they were all ſummoned before the Council, to know if *they owned that Petition*; they anſwered, *That they humbly hoped, if they ſtood there as Criminals, His Majeſty would not take any Advantage againſt them, for they were always ready to obey his juſt Commands:* They made the ſame Anſwer, when after withdrawing, they were called in a Second Time; and when preſſed a Third Time, they *owned* it, and added further, *That they had done nothing but what they were ready to juſtify:* On this the Chancellor (*Jefferies*) fell into Anger and Reproaches, and at laſt asked them whether they would give Recognizance to appear before the Court of *King's-Bench? This they all refuſed to do, and inſiſted on the Privilege of their Peerage, which they were reſolved to maintain, as well as the Rights of the Church, being equally bound by their Callings to oppoſe all Innovations both in Government and Religion.* On this bold Anſwer *Jefferies* threatned to ſend them to the *Tower*, unleſs they did immediately withdraw their Petition: To which they unanimouſly anſwered, *That they were ready to go wherever the King ſhould pleaſe to ſend them*; and they hoped, *that the King of Kings would be their Protector, and their Judge; they feared nothing from Men; for having acted according to the Law, and to their Conſciences, no Puniſhment ſhould ever be able to ſhake their Reſolutions.* Upon this they were immediately ſent to the *Tower*; and to avoid Diſturbance, conveyed by Water. The Court, to ſoften the Matter, Publiſhed its Reaſons for this Commitment of the Biſhops, *declaring it to be for Contriving, Making and Publiſhing a Seditious Libel againſt his Majeſty, and his Government:* For ſo the Miniſtry thought fit to call their Petition. And the Attorney and Sollicitor-General were ordered to proſecute them next Term. At which Time their Tryal came on in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and the Jury brought them in *Not Guilty*: On which, great Acclamations, and Shouts of Joy, were univerſally made, and the Streets and Windows illuminated with Bonfires and Candles; and the Clergy, encouraged by theſe bright and glorious Examples, did generally refuſe to read the King's Declaration all over *England*; and ſuch as did do it, were diſtinguiſhed by Marks of Diſgrace.

In *October*, 1688, when there was an Aſſurance at Court, of the Glorious Prince of *Orange*'s deſigned Expedition into this Kingdom, King *James* ordered this Prelate, and the reſt of the Biſhops who were in Town, to aſſiſt him with their Advice and Direction. And accordingly this Archbiſhop, by the Conſent, and in the Name of the Reſt, made a

(a) Hiſtory of England, *Vol.* III. *Page* 483.

Speceh

Speech to him, wherein he boldly and honeſtly gave him the following Advice.

1. That the King would pleaſe to put the Management of the Government into ſuch Hands only as were *Legally* qualified for it.

2. That he would vacate the *Commiſſion for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, and never let any ſuch other be iſſued out.

3. That he would grant no *Diſpenſations*; and Reſtore the Maſter and Fellow of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*.

4. That all Licenſes to Popiſh Schoolmaſters be taken away, and none ſuch granted any more.

5. That he would ceaſe from the Exerciſe of ſuch a *Diſpenſing Power* as had been of late uſed.

6. That he would Inhibit the Four Foreign Popiſh Biſhops, who called themſelves Vicars Apoſtolical, from exerciſing any Juriſdiction here.

7. That he would fill up the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, and other vacant Sees, with good Men.

8. That he would ſuperſede all *Quo-Warranto's*, &c.

9. That he would ſpeedily call a Free Parliament.

10. And laſtly, That he would permit his Biſhops to give him Motives to perſuade him to leave the Church of *Rome*, and return to the Communion of that wherein he was Born.

The Exigencies of the King's Affairs were ſuch, that though at another Time he would have been very angry, yet now he *thank'd* them, and promiſed to comply with their Requeſt.

Soon after this, ſome of the Prince of *Orange*'s firſt Declarations coming to the King's Hands, by the Seizure of one Captain *Langham*'s Papers; and there being this Clauſe in it, *That He had been earneſtly invited over into* England *by divers of the Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen, and others*: The King ſent for *Sancroft*, and Two or Three more Biſhops, who were then in Town, and asked them whether the ſaid Aſſertion of the Prince were true: They were very cautious to anſwer to it, and therefore the King required of them to Sign a Paper, expreſſing their Abhorrence of the Prince's Invaſion, which they refuſed to do; and failed the King's Expectations ſo much, that he told them, *he would truſt to his Army*: And now the Biſhop of *Durham* left the Council-Board, ſaid he was ſorry for having ſo long concurred with the Court, and deſired to be reconciled to his Grace of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhops.

As ſoon as the Prince of *Orange* was happily Landed, and that the Gentlemen of *Dorſetſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire* firſt, and, after that, many of the *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry, and even many of King *James*'s Army had gone in to him at *Exeter*; this Archbiſhop, in Conſort with that of *York*, and ſeveral other Biſhops, and Noblemen of Rank, preſented a Petition *November* the 17th, to King *James*, repreſenting, that the only way to preſerve him, and his Kingdom, would be to call a Parliament, *Free, and Regular in all Reſpects*; and that he would pleaſe to uſe all poſſible Means to avoid the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood. But the King's Anſwer did not ſatisfy them, and indeed ruined the little remaining Intereſt he had.

After the King came back from *Salisbury*, where his Noſe bled him into a Fright, and his Army left him in the Lurch; this Prelate, with the reſt of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, adviſed him to grant a general Pardon to all thoſe who had gone in to the Prince; to depute ſome Lords to wait on the Prince, to treat about a Suſpenſion of Arms, and an Accommodation, and to turn all Papiſts out of all manner of Employments. And in *December* following, when King *James*, had withdrawn himſelf, *Sancroft* met with the other Lords Spiritual and Temporal at *Guild-Hall*, and there Signed the Declaration, in which they reſolved to apply to the Prince of *Orange*, to reſcue the Nation from Popery and Slavery; and he concurred in depriving *Skelton* of the Government of the *Tower*, and placing the Lord *Lucas* in his Room.

Theſe were great Lengths to go againſt a Lawful Sovereign, actually in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, if one could be of the Opinion that his Right was Indefeaſible, and that he could do nothing to forfeit it.

And my excellent Friend and Patron, Dr. *Simon Patrick*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, and then of *Chicheſter*, aſſured me, that this Archbiſhop went ſo far againſt King *James* after this as to ſay, *he ought to be depoſed*. What it was that after this changed his Mind, perhaps no one certainly knows; 'tis probable it was the Wheedling and Promiſes of King *James*, when he came back to *London*, after his firſt going away: But this is certain, that ſome how or other *Sancroft* was ſo altered, as very much to ſurprize his Brethren the Biſhops, and thoſe other Lords, with whom he joined in every Thing before. But he thought fit now to abſent himſelf from the Convention, when the great Debate about the *Vacancy of the Throne* was on Foot; and indeed none of the Biſhops came into the Opinion of *filling up the Throne*, but *London* and *Briſtol*; ſuch Whimſical Notions of Loyalty, are apt to take Lodgings in ſome Mens Heads.

In *March* following, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* having been declared King and Queen of *England*, by Act of the Convention Parliament, this Archbiſhop, and ſome others of his Suffragans, refuſed to take the Oath of Allegiance to them. For as our Hiſtorian obſerves, (a) *This Archbiſhop, ſome Biſhops, and many of the Clergy, had been ſo addicted to the High Notions of Paſſive-Obedience, Non-Reſiſtance, and the Divine Right of an Hereditary Monarchy, that they knew not how to reconcile the Revolution to thoſe Bigotted Principles*. And indeed it will be as difficult to reconcile the Behaviour of this Archbiſhop, ſo as to make it conſiſtent with it ſelf.

But now he went on in the ſame Manner, for he would not Conſecrate that excellent Hiſtorian, Divine, and Patriot, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, himſelf, and yet he granted a Commiſſion under the Seal of his Office, to Six Biſhops to perform it; thereby ſhewing that he thought a Man may Commiſſion others to do *that for him, which he cannot lawfully do himſelf*. And being afterwards upbraided by his Party for this, he got the Commiſſion back out of the Clerk's Hands, and the

(a) *Hiſt. of* England, *Vol.* III. *Page* 518?

Biſhop

Biſhop had ſome Difficulty in retrieving it. King *William* gave the Non-Juring Biſhops a ſufficient Time to conſider, and to come in and take the Oaths to the Government, if they pleaſed; but when he found that their Obſtinacy diſturbed the Peace of the Church, and the Tranquility of his Government, in *May*, 1691, he filled up the vacant Sees; and made Dr. *John Tillotſon* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Room of this Gentleman, who now retired to *Fretchingfeild* in *Suffolk*, the Place of his Birth, and there died *A. D.* 1693, and was buried, by his own Order, in the Church-yard of the ſaid Pariſh, where a Monument with his Effigies on it, was erected for him.

80. *JOHN TILLOTSON.*

ON the Deprivation of Dr. *Sancroft*, as above, Dr. *John Tillotſon*, then Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was on *May* the 31ſt, 1691, Conſecrated Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in his Room; he was ſoon after Sworn of the Privy-Counſel, and both the King and Queen did always repoſe an entire Confidence in his Wiſdom and Integrity.

This Gentleman had for many Years before been Preacher at *Lincoln's-Inn*, and he had alſo as long had the *Tueſdays* Lecture at St. *Laurence-Jury*'s Church by *Guild-Hall*, in the City of *London*.

He was once Fellow of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and in 1663, Rector of *Ketton*, alias *Keddington* in *Suffolk*; made Canon of *Canterbury A. D.* 1669, and Dean of that Church 1672.

The Late Biſhop of *Sarum*, Dr. *Burnet*, gives a large Account and Character of him, in the Sermon which he preached at his Funeral, which I ſhall here Contract. He had his firſt Education and Impreſſion among thoſe who were then called *Puritans*, but of the beſt Sort; yet even before his Mind was opened to clearer Thoughts, he had a Diſpoſition to larger Notions, and a better Temper: And he could ſcarce brook the Books which in thoſe Days were placed in the Hands of Young People. But happily lighting on *Chillingworth*'s, he received a Turn from that excellent Author, which put him on a true Scent, and gave his Mind a ſolid Foundation to fix upon. He received alſo great Advantage from his Acquaintance with Dr. *John Wilkins*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, the moſt Univerſal Scholar of that Age.

When he had Dedicated his Studies, and himſelf, to the Service of the Church, he began firſt with a cloſe and careful Application to the Sacred Scriptures, in the Study of which he ſpent Four or Five Years. And next he read over carefully all the Ancient Philoſophers, and Books of Morality; and among the Fathers, *Chryſoſtom* and *Baſil* were thoſe he chiefly liked. On theſe Foundations he ſet himſelf to compoſe the greateſt Variety of Sermons, and on the beſt Subjects, that perhaps any one Man ever publiſhed. And his joining with Biſhop *Wilkins* in purſuing the Scheme of an *Univerſal Character*, led him to conſider exactly the Truth of Language and Stile; in which no Man was ever happier, nor knew better the fine Art of preſerving the Majeſty of Things, under the moſt plain and unaffected Simplicity of Words; tempering thoſe Two ſo equally together, that he neither let his Thoughts ſink, nor his Stile ſwell, always keeping the *Due Mean* between a low Flatneſs, and the Dreſſes of falſe Rhetorick.

Looking upon Popery to be a Corruption of the very Deſign of Chriſtianity, he ſet himſelf againſt it with the utmoſt Zeal, Courage and Conduct, which produced many Enemies among ſuch as were hankering that way (*a*); and theſe were not wanting in all the uſual Arts of Calumny.

They repreſented his glorious and honeſt Endeavour to make out every Thing in Religion from plain and clear Principles, as the Reſult of an Infidelity, that would make him believe nothing which lay beyond the Compaſs of Human Reaſon. His tender good-natured Method of treating the Proteſtant Diſſenters; (whoſe Principles no Man in the World did ever more effectually confute, but indeed without Violence, Railing, and Abuſe,) and his Endeavours to effect an entire Union among Proteſtants, were called want of Zeal in the Cauſe of the Church, and an Inclination towards ſuch as ſeparated from it. But he regarded theſe Things as little as they deſerved, and went ſteadily on in his own way.

After the Reſtoration, when Things ran very high againſt all that did not go almoſt mad for the Church, he was about retiring to a Benefice in the Country, and did ſpend about a Year there: But when the Society of *Lincolns-Inn* offered him their Preacherſhip, he left his Country Living, and betook himſelf entirely to the conſtant Diſcharge of the Duty of that Place.

After he obtained this higheſt Station in the Church, his Enemies increaſed in Proportion to his Advancement; and though in the Courſe of Thirty Years, he had done perpetual good Offices and Services to all Perſons whom he could oblige, without ever being chargeable with *doing a hard Thing* to any one; nay, tho' he had a Sweetneſs and Gentleneſs of Temper, which diſcovered it ſelf on all Occaſions, and in all Converſations, yet he met with the moſt rude and inſolent Treatment from a Set of Men, then, and ever ſince, too well known in our World, that perhaps 'tis poſſible for Malice and Falſity to produce. But he bore all this with an Equanimity, and true Chriſtian Patience, which ſet him perfectly above all theſe little Efforts; he paſſed over all Injuries, and was always ready to forgive even the greateſt, and to do Good even to thoſe that uſed him worſt: And the happy Sedateneſs of his Temper, made him incapable of the Practices of either *Craft* or *Violence*.

In a word, nothing need be ſaid more of him, than what King *William*, of ever Glorious Memory, declared to his Son-in-Law, Mr. *Chadwick*: To whom ſome Time after his Death, he ſpake thus, Mr. *Chadwick*, *I loved your Father; I never knew an honeſter Man, and I never had a better Friend.*

He died at *Lambeth*, *November* the 22d, 1694, and was buried in the Church of St. *Laurence-Jewry* in *London*.

Queen *Mary* was very ſenſibly afflicted with the Loſs of ſo great a Man; and though ſhe did not ſurvive him above a Month, yet found a way to Reverence his Memory, by ſettling an honourable Penſion on his Relict, who by her Lord's Generoſity and Charity, had the leſs Proviſion made for her.

He built ſome new Apartments at *Lambeth*, which have rendred that Place much more convenient;

(*a*) *See* Dr. Hicks's *Diſcourſes on* Burnet *and* Tillotſon, *where he calls him* Socinian *and* Atheiſt, *&c.*

venient; and Biſhop *Burnet* makes this Compariſon between him and his Predeceſſor, That the latter carried a good Eſtate out of *Lambeth*, and the former ſpent a good one in it. (*a*)

81. *THOMAS TENISON.*

HE was born in the County of *Norfolk*, *A. D.* 1634, and had his firſt Education in the *Grammar-School* in *Norwich*, where he was admitted one of Archbiſhop *Parker*'s Six Scholars; and at Seventeen Years of Age, was Elected Scholar of *Corpus-Chriſti*, alias *Benet*'s-*College* in *Cambridge*, and was afterwards Fellow of that Houſe. On the Reſtoration he took Orders, and had a College Living, and married the Daughter of Dr. *Love*, then Maſter of that College. In this Station he was a careful and faithful Pariſh-Prieſt, as he was not long after in the great Cure of St. *Martins in the Fields*, *London*; to which Living he was preſented by the Crown; and in a little Time commenced Doctor in Divinity. And now having a large Field to exerciſe his good Talents in, and being Capacitated by a good Income to exert himſelf in his Darling Inclination to Works of Charity and Beneficence; He contrived to ſet up the Free-School in his Pariſh, and to build the School-Houſe, and the Noble Library over it; which, beſides the general Benefit of ſo uſeful a Charity, he then particularly deſigned to erect, in order to defeat the Deſigns of the Popiſh School, which was then opened by *Pulton*, the Rector of the Jeſuits in the *Savoy*. And indeed this munificent Act of his, gave Riſe to all the Charity-Schools which have been ſince erected; for a Combination was then entred into by many zealous and wealthy Proteſtants, to erect voluntary Charity-Shools to preſerve the Youth of the City from being tainted with Popery; which in thoſe Times there was great Danger of. And in very many other Inſtances did he, while Miniſter of this Pariſh, diſcover his Propenſion to charitable Acts, though with as great a Care to conceal them from publick Notice: And particularly in the terrible Hard Froſt in the Year 1683, I am informed he gave away Three Hundred Pounds towards finding Coals, and other Conveniences for poor and diſtreſſed Families. And ſo vigorous and diligent was he in taking care of the Souls of his People too, as well as of their Bodies, that upon King *James*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, he preached conſtantly againſt the Errors of Popery; by which, and by Viſits, and Perſonal Conferences, he ſo preſerved the People committed to his Charge, that in all that great Pariſh, ſo near adjoining to the Court, there were not above Two Perſons who apoſtatiſed into Popery. And he foil'd *Pulton*, the Jeſuit, above-mentioned, at an open and fair Conference.

In the Year 1689, being then Arch-Deacon of *London*, he was named one of the Commiſſioners *to Review the Canons of the Church of* England; *the Proceedings in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and Juriſdictions; to find Means to remove ſcandalous Miniſters, and to prevent ſuch to come into the Church for the Future*, &c. in which he exerted himſelf with Vigor and Temper.

And a Scheme for theſe good Purpoſes was prepared to be laid before the Convocation; but that Aſſembly called this an impoſing upon, and limiting the Power of a Convocation; and though they had a Royal Licenſe ſent them to debate about this Affair, they came to a previous Reſolution to *admit of no Alterations at all*; and ſo that excellent and moſt uſeful Deſign came to nothing.

Some Time after this, Dr. *Teniſon* was made Biſhop of *Lincoln* in the Room of *Barlow*, who vacated the See by Death; but, as he ſought not this Preferment, ſo he accepted of it with Reluctancy.

However, in this Station he behaved himſelf with his wonted Diligence and Care, making a ſtrict Inquiſition into the Behaviour of his Clergy, and into Breaches made on the Canons of the Church by Pariſh-Officers; which latter he enquired into, that he might the better provide for the Wants and Neceſſities of the Poor; and in one word, he reſtored a large and long neglected Dioceſe to very good Order.

Here he continued for about Three Years, and then was Tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* on the Death of Dr. *Tillotſon*, 1694, and his Election was confirmed in *Bow-Church*, *January* the 16th.

One of the firſt good Things which he did after this high Promotion, was to endeavour a Reconciliation between the King, and the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, which he effected ſo well, that the good King, as a Token of his Eſteem for her, gave her Royal Highneſs moſt of the late Queen's Jewels.

On the Death of that excellent Queen, the King appointed the Archbiſhop to Preach her Funeral Sermon, which he did, and Printed the Diſcourſe: Which offended the Non-Juring Clergy very much; and Dr. *Ken*, formerly Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, wrote a very angry and impertinent Letter to him about it; in which he upbraided him *for not putting the Queen in Mind of her Breach of Duty to her Father*, when he attended upon her in her laſt Hours. For the poor peeviſh Man had forgot, that her Duty to her Country was of a higher Nature, than that ſhe ow'd to the Perſon of her Natural Father; and that it could not be any Crime in her to accept of that Crown, which he had *Abdicated* and *Forfeited*, when offered her by the Repreſentatives of the whole Nation, ſince by it her Royal Conſort, and her ſelf, were capacitated to ſave and defend that Country, which her Father, by his unhappy Councils, and Meaſures, was going to ruin and deſtroy.

Our good Archbiſhop was wiſer than to make any Anſwer to ſuch a Reproachful Letter, and immediately applied himſelf to the King to take care of reſtoring and preſerving the Diſcipline of the Church, which his Majeſty anſwered, by Publiſhing *Eighteen Articles of Injunctions* for that Purpoſe, and which were directed to the Archbiſhop, that he might tranſmit them to the Biſhops, in order to their being communicated to all the Clergy.

And ſoon after this, when the King went over into *Flanders*, the Archbiſhop was made the firſt of the Lords Juſtices in *England* for the Adminiſtration of the Government during His Majeſty's Abſence; and this high Honour he had for ſeveral Years afterwards.

After this Time, the Diſpute about the Doctrine of the Trinity ran very high, and had a great Spread; and a very rude and angry Book was written by Dr. *South*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, againſt *another* of Dr. *Sherlock*'s, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, *on that Subject*.

And this Matter went ſo far, that our good Archbiſhop thought it proper to apply to the King, to put a Stop to ſuch Writings and Diſputes;

(*a*) *Reflections on a Pamphlet, Entitled,* Some Diſcourſes on Dr. *Burnet*, and Dr. *Tillotſon*, Page 95.

putes; which accordingly His Majeſty did, by Publiſhing *Four Articles of Directions* to the Biſhops and Clergy, to regulate that Affair.

And his Grace himſelf had alſo a little before this, iſſued out, by the King's Command, a Circular Letter to the Biſhops of his Province, to recommend ſuch Rules and Orders, as if they had been well obſerved, would have much conduced to the Peace and Honour of the Church of *England*.

And again in the Year 1699, when an Addreſs was preſented to the King by the Houſe of Commons, that he would pleaſe to iſſue out his Proclamation for the *ſuppreſſing of Vice and Immorality, and for putting the Laws in Execution which related thereto*; this excellent Archbiſhop wrote another ſerious and preſſing Circular Letter to the Biſhops of his Province on that Subject, ordered them to communicate them to the Clergy, and gave them particular Directions and Inſtructions how they ſhould act, in order to obtain the deſired Succeſs, in thoſe great and important Matters.

When that Great and Excellent Prince, King *William* the IIId, of Glorious and Immortal Memory, was near his Death, he was attended upon by this Pious Prelate, with the utmoſt Duty and Aſſiduity, and he Adminiſtred the Sacrament to him in his laſt Moments.

His Grace was appointed the Firſt Commiſſioner for ſettling the Union between *England* and *Scotland*, and in this good and great Deſign he was very Active and Zealous, though his Age and Infirmities made it very uneaſy to him: And at laſt forced him to a Confinement at *Lambeth*, where his Miſeries and Pains were ſo great, as for ſome Years were exceeded by nothing but by his Chriſtian Patience, and excellent Temper and Reſignation of Mind; and the only Pleaſure he had left, was in doing Acts of Charity and Beneficence, in which he was as Profuſe as his Prudence would permit him to be.

On her late Majeſty's Death, he exerted himſelf beyond Expectation, conſidering how very Weak, Aged, and Infirm he was, in the Execution of that Commiſſion, by which our Excellent King *GEORGE*, His Title and Rights was Eſtabliſhed to the Crown, and the Regency ſettled till his Majeſty's Arrival in *England*; whom he waited upon in Perſon, tho' he had not ſtirred out for a long Time before, and I ſaw him perform the long Ceremony of His Coronation, with that Patience and Alacrity, under ſuch a Degree of Pain and Weakneſs, that nothing could have ſupported him under, but the great Mercy and Favour of Heaven, and the great Satisfaction in ſeeing that excellent Prince Eſtabliſhed on the Throne, whoſe Intereſt he had ever moſt heartily and invariably eſpouſed, and whom he did not doubt but God had raiſed up, to retrieve the Honour and Proſperity of *Great-Britain*, which ſome late Councils and Meaſures had very much leſſened and endangered.

And now, having been ſo happy to live to ſee this Day over, he was very willing and deſirous to leave this troubleſome World, whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to take him out of it; and departed this Life on *December* the 14th, 1715.

He was a Man of ſteady Reſolution and Integrity, which nothing could vary nor corrupt, nor any Changes of Times or Intereſts ever make him deviate from what he thought to be his Duty to God, and to his Country: His Learning was as univerſal as his Charity, Goodneſs, and Beneficence; and as there was no uſeful Part of Knowledge to which he was a Stranger, ſo there was none he did not encourage by his Bounty and Liberality; nor was there any Species of Charity, in which he did not exert himſelf ſo very liberally, that his Power and Ability to do ſo many great Things, was almoſt as wonderful, as his Inclination was Great and Glorious.

I hope one Time or other, a large Account of theſe Things, and of the various Paſſages of ſo excellent and uſeful a Life, will be made Publick by a better Hand; the Dean of *Peterborough* having by him ſufficient Materials for ſuch a Work, with the Particulars of this great Prelate's Charities, communicated to him by himſelf. I can only in ſhort ſay, that beſides the School, and excellent Library of St. *Martins*, above-mentioned, I know he gave very great Sums of Money to the *French* Proteſtants, to the *Iriſh* Refugees, and to thoſe who were made ſo by the Perſecutions in *Orange* and *Savoy*.

To the diſtreſſed *Palatines* he not only gave large Sums at divers Times, for their immediate Support; but he lodged alſo very large Quantities of Money in the Hands of the Reverend Dr. *Kennet*, now Dean of *Peterborough*, and of Dr. *Butler*, lately Deceaſed, to buy them Wool to ſet them to Work, and Cloaths to cover them.

And ſo extenſive and diſintereſted was this excellent Man's Charity, that, as I am well informed, it reached even to his Enemies. For he gave ſeveral large Sums at ſeveral Times to the *Non-Jurors*, when reduced to Want and Extremity; and in particular to Biſhop *Sheridan*; who was ſcandalouſly neglected by his own Party, and could not have died in Peace, if he had not (on his Letter of Requeſt) obtained this Archbiſhop's Bounty to diſcharge his Debts for Bread and Small Beer.

He gave alſo ſeveral Hundreds of Pounds towards purchaſing the Library of St. *Paul*'s.

And when once there was a Deſign of building a new Church at *Chatham* in *Kent*, on my acquainting him with it, he voluntarily offered me Fifty *Guineas* towards it; which I could not then take, becauſe our Deſign was not ſufficiently advanced, and did afterwards unhappily miſcarry.

Deans of Canterbury.

N.B. *There were before* Lanfranc's *Time, Governors of this Church under the Archbiſhop, who had the Title of* Dean, *of whom I ſhall ſpeak among the* Priors.

A.D. 1540. THE Priory of *Chriſt-Church* in *Canterbury* being diſſolved, of which I ſhall ſpeak largely in its proper Place, and the Prior and Monks being ejected by King *Henry* the VIIIth: In their Room was conſtituted a Cathedral Metropolitical and Collegiate Church of Secular Prieſts under the Name of a *Dean* and Twelve Prebendaries.

The Names of whom and their Succeſſors do here follow.

1. *Nicholas Wotton*, the firſt Dean, was a Man of great Learning and Note; having been employed in great and honourable Offices. King *Henry*

Henry the VIIIth made him his Reſident in *France*, diſpenſing with him to be Non-Reſident on both his Deaneries (for he had *York* too, and was Treaſurer of the Church of *Exeter*, and Prebendary of *Osboldwick* in the Church of *York*;) and he was in *France* when King *Henry* died. He was alſo Privy-Counſellor to that Prince, and his Three next Succeſſors; and was ſo abſolute a Courtier, that he kept in Favour with them all, and appears to have been very indifferent as to one Religion, or the other, keeping his Ground whether Popery, or Proteſtantiſm were uppermoſt.

There is a fine Monument for him, with his Effigies moſt accurately cut in Stone, at the Foot of that of King *Henry* the IVth, and his Queen, in *Canterbury* Cathedral.

At the Time of this new Foundation of the Church of *Canterbury* by King *Henry* the VIIIth, it took a new, or rather reaſſumed its old Name of *Chriſt-Church*; for ſince *Becket*'s being Sainted, till now, it had been Dedicated to him, and called St. *Thomas*'s; and on its Seal was the Repreſentation of *Becket*'s Murder; but now it had a new Seal, expreſſing Chriſt's Crucifixion, and with a new Motto, which it ſtill preſerves, and uſes.

2. *Thomas Godwin*, D. D. 1556, he had been before Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and was made Biſhop of *Bath and Wells* 1584. In his Time the Houſe and Buildings of the Deanery were ſo damaged by Fire, that he left them, and the Houſe at *Chartham*, which belongs to the Dean, in ſo dilapidated a Condition, that his Chapter threatned him with a Suit at Law, unleſs he put them into Repair; which I ſuppoſe he did, becauſe *Batteley* cites the Regiſter of this Church, as expreſſing that he Rebuilt the Deanery.

He was born at *Okingham* in *Surrey*, and being Educated at *Oxford*, was Choſen Fellow of *Magdalen-College*; and in King *Edward* the VIth's Reign, taught a Free School at *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*.

3. *Richard Rogers*, *A. D.* 1584, Suffragan of *Dover*. He died 1597, and was buried in the Chapel of the *Bleſſed Virgin*, near the Place called the *Martyrdom*, under a fair Marble-Stone.

4. *Thomas Nevil*, D. D. 1597, died 1615, and was buried in *Brenchley*'s *Oratory*, on the *South* Side of the *Nave* of the Cathedral, which Place he rebuilt, and deſigned it as a Burying-Place for himſelf and Relations. When he was Maſter of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, he erected a Fair Building there, which is called to this Day *Nevil's-Court*.

5. *Charles Fotherby*, B. D. was one of the Prebendaries here, and made Dean *A. D.* 1615. He died 1619, and was buried in the abovementioned Chapel of the *Virgin Mary*, where there is a fair Monument for him in Black Marble.

6. *John Boys*, D. D. Fourth Son of *Thomas Boys* of *Eythorne*, Eſq; died 1625, and was buried by his Predeceſſor, having a fair Monument erected for him.

7. *Iſaac Bargrave*, D. D. Son of *Robert Bargrave* of *Bridge*, Eſq; was firſt Canon, and then made Dean, *A. D.* 1625; died 1642, and was buried by his Predeceſſor. On the Wall, near his Grave, is his Picture, painted upon Copper, with an Inſcription under it.

8. *George Eglionby*, was made Dean *A. D.* 1642; but the Wars and Troubles coming on, he was never Inſtalled, and died in a Years Time: He was buried in *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.

9. *Thomas Turner* was Inſtituted Dean 1643; he outlived the Civil Wars, and enjoyed this Dignity ſeveral Years after in Peace. He died 1672, and was buried by his Predeceſſors.

10. *John Tillotſon*, formerly Prebendary of this Church; in the Year 1672 he was made Dean of this Church; and afterwards, 1689, Dean of St. *Pauls*, and after that Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

11. *John Sharp*, Educated at *Chriſt's-College* in *Cambridge*; in 1672 was made Archdeacon of *Berks*; and then being Chaplain to Lord-Keeper *Finch*, was made Rector of St. *Giles's in the Fields*; after Dean of *Norwich*, and was Inſtituted Dean of *Canterbury A. D.* 1689; and *A. D.* 1691, was advanced to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*.

12. *George Hooper*, having been Chaplain to that moſt excellent Princeſs, Queen *Mary* the IId, in *Holland*, was made Dean of *Canterbury* 1691.

13. *George Stanhope*, D. D. now Living.

Archdeaconry of Canterbury.

FROM *Auſtin*, the firſt Archbiſhop, (*a*) to *Lanfranc*, which was about Four Hundred Sixty Two Years, there was no *Archdeacon* in the City or Dioceſe of *Canterbury*; as ſome Authors aſſure us.

But from *Theodore*'s Time, to *Lanfranc*, a certain Biſhop was Conſtituted (at firſt) by the Authority of Pope *Vitalian*, who reſided at St. *Martins*, in the Suburbs of *Canterbury*; and who, in the Archbiſhop's Abſence, executed all Offices for him, both in the Dioceſe and City; and in the Vacancy of the See, by Authority from the Chapter of *Canterbury*, he did the ſame through all the Province, for about Three Hundred Ninety Nine Years.

But though all this be clear from the *Antiq. Brit.* and other good Authors, that *Lanfranc* firſt laid aſide the Biſhop of St. *Martins*, (*b*) and appointed an Archdeacon in his Room; yet 'tis equally certain, ſay ſome other Writers, that there was an Archdeacon of *Canterbury* long before. For it ap-

(*a*) Wharton's Angl. Sacr. *Vol.* I. *Page* 150, 798.
(*b*) *Mr.* Batteley *thinks there is no good Authority for the Names of any more than Two Biſhops of St.* Martins; Page 131, 132.

pears from Two *Saxon* Manuſcripts in the Library at *Canterbury*, that as long ago as *A. D.* 805, one *Wilfred* Subſcribed in a Synod at *Cloveſhoe*, or *Cliff*, together with the Archbiſhop, thus, *Wilfræd Archdeacon*. And the Records in that Church make Mention of no leſs than Eight Archdeacons more, giving us their Names, and the Times of their being ſo. 'Tis plain alſo, that *Almar*, or *Almerus*, was *Archdeacon* when the *Danes* ſack'd *Canterbury*, and carried away Archbiſhop *Elphege*, for he is accuſed by ſome Writers, for betraying the City to the Enemy. Other Archdeacons, as well as ſome of theſe, are mentioned by *Harpsfeild*. From all which there can be no Doubt, but that there was a ſettled Archdeacon of *Canterbury* long before *Lanfranc*'s Days; but 'tis more than probable, that then, he that was the Archdeacon, was alſo the Biſhop of St. *Martins*; that is, beſides his Archidiaconal, he had alſo an Epiſcopal Power and Juriſdiction in the Metropolitan's Abſence, and was to him a kind of *Chorepiſcopus*: But the Office of the *Chorepiſcopi* being about that Time aboliſhed Abroad, *Lanfranc*, who was a Foreigner, and who made great Innovations and Alterations in our Church-Diſcipline and Uſages; did accordingly ſtrip *Godwin*, the laſt Archdeacon that was Ordained a Biſhop, of his *Chorepiſcopal* Authority, Power and Title; and in his Room ſubſtituted his Chaplain *Valerius*, reſtraining him, and all ſubſequent Archdeacons of *Canterbury*, to the Exerciſe only of the Office of that Denomination. Thus Mr. *Somner*.

'Tis probable, that the firſt Archdeacon of *Canterbury* was Conſtituted by Archbiſhop *Theodore*, about the Year 670; and that he is the ſame Perſon whom the *Monks* make to have been Biſhop of St. *Martins*. (*a*)

But One of theſe Biſhops of St. *Martins* dying in *Lanfranc*'s Time, he would not ordain any other; and after ſome Time, gave to one *Valerius*, a Chaplain of his, all Juriſdiction in the City of *Canterbury*, only excepting in Matrimonial Cauſes, and in thoſe Churches which belonged to his Patronage; which Clerk began then to be called the *Archdeacon* of *Canterbury*; and he had a Houſe without *North-Gate*, by St. *Gregory*'s Monaſtery, where he and his Succeſſors lived for about One Hundred Fifty Nine Years; ſo the Fragment. (*b*)

But it doth not appear that *Lanfranc* was ſo fond of Archdeacons; his Authority in his Abſence he gave to *Gundulf*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and this Houſe he gave to the Archdeacon, was to get him out of the Way.

On the Death of any Archbiſhop, the Chapter of *Canterbury* had all the Archiepiſcopal Authority, except what was granted to this Archdeacon.

When *Stephen Langton* was Archbiſhop, *Henry Sandford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, being made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, he put his Brother, *Simon Langton*, into that Place; and becauſe the Archdeaconry was then reckoned but a ſlender Income, he granted to him all Dioceſan Juriſdiction in the Rural Deaneries; excepting in Matrimonial Cauſes, and in ſuch Churches as belonged to the Manors of the Archbiſhop, and of the Monks.

(*a*) Batteley, *Page* 134.
(*b*) *See* Batteley Cantuar. Sacra, *Page* 14, 135.

After his, and his Succeſſor *Richard*'s Death, *Sede vacante*, the Chapter of *Canterbury* exerciſed all manner of Juriſdiction, except what was reſerved to the *Archdeacon* before.

And again *A. D.* 1240, on the Death of *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacancy of the See, the Chapter claimed and exerciſed all manner of Juriſdiction, both Provincial and Dioceſan; by *Peter Lambard*, their Official: But *Simon Langton*, the Archdeacon, oppoſed it, and ſaid, that all manner of Power of both thoſe Kinds, belonged to him by Virtue of his Archdeaconry. After ſome Buſtle and Stir, this Matter was amicably made up by a Perſonal Compoſition.

The ſame Conteſt happened again on *Boniface*'s Death, and was ended the ſame way.

Again, on Archbiſhop *Kilwarby*'s Removal, (*Sede vacante*) the ſame Controverſy aroſe, but was not ended the ſame way; for Archdeacon *Robert Gernemath*, appealed to *Rome*, and a Cauſe commenced upon it; but *Robert* died *pendente Lite*.

After this, on the Death of Archbiſhop *John Peckham*, the ſame Conteſt again ariſing, the Suit at *Rome* was revived by *Richard Feringes*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*: And Pope *Boniface* ſent a Bull about it, which referred the Cauſe to Delegates in *England*; who reported, that they could not bring the Cauſe to a plain Determination, and therefore ſent the Evidences and Inſtruments to *Rome*. But not long after, this Archdeacon being made Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, the Matter dropp'd for a while. Tho' *Harpsfeild* ſaith, it was revived again by the next Archdeacon, *John de Langton*; but he alſo being made a Biſhop, (*viz.* of *Chicheſter*) the Controverſy ended, and was never ſtarted again by any ſucceeding Archdeacons. (*a*)

This Archdeacon hath one Privilege which ſtill continues to him, and that is, the Inſtalment of all the Suffragan Biſhops of the Province of *Canterbury*; which Anciently he celebrated in Perſon, and had peculiar Fees and Claims, as the new Biſhop's Palfrey, Saddle, *&c.* his Riding-Coat, Hat, and Boots, and the Silver Cup he drank out of at Dinner, *&c.* But afterwards it came to be done by Letters of Deputation only.

He is Patron of theſe Vicarages or Curacies; *viz.* *Hakynton*, *Tenham*, *Linſtede*, *Dodington*, *Iwade*, *Stone*, *Limne*, *Weſthithe*, St. *Mary*'s and St. *Clement*'s in *Sandwich*, *Stodmerſh*, and St. *Margarets* in *Canterbury*.

Archdeacons of Canterbury *after* Godwin, *who was Inſtituted by* Lanfranc.

Wilfred: This is the firſt Archdeacon of which any Account remains; and he

(*a*) Batteley, Page 142.

lived

lived about the Year 798; for he ſubſcribed at a Council called by Archbiſhop *Athelard*, and which was held at *Baccanceld*, now *Bapchild* in *Kent*, that Year.

And again he ſubſcribed at another Synod held at *Cloveſhoe*, or *Cliffe* at *Hoo*, *A. D.* 803, and he was Witneſs to a Charter of *Athelard*'s, concerning the Manner of *Burn*, *A. D.* 805, and ſigns there Archdeacon of *Canterbury*. All theſe Things appear from the Records of the Church of *Canterbury*.

'Tis probable he was afterwards made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, there being one of his Name that ſucceeded *Athelard*.

'Tis likely there were other Archdeacons of this Church before him, but their Names are loſt, as are many of his Succeſſors.

2. *Beornoth*, *A. D.* 844.

3. *Athelwald*, 853.

4. *Ealſtan*, 864.

5. *Sigifrith*, 866.

6. *Living*, 866.

All theſe Five were during the Time of *Ceolnoth*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; part of which was exceeding Troubleſome, by the *Daniſh* Piracies and Invaſions, and by the Plague which raged in *Canterbury*.

7. *Wearbald*, *A. D.* 890.

8. *Almar*, *A. D.* 1010.

The *Saxon Chronicle* ſaith, That one *Ælmer*, which moſt think 'was this Man, betrayed the City of *Canterbury* to the *Danes*; but as he is there not called Archdeacon, but an Abbot, ſo 'tis more likely that it was *Ælmer*, Abbot of St. *Auſtins*, who was guilty of that Treachery; ſince 'tis certain that Abbey was ſpared, when the *Danes* ſacked and burnt all the reſt of the Town. To take off the Odium of this Action, the Monkiſh Writers ſay it was one *Ælmar*, an Archdeacon. But it ſeems probable that there was one

9. *Brinſtan*, who was Archdeacon at this Time, and whom *Leland* calls the Archdeacon of *Elphege* that was then Archbiſhop; and that he was not his Archdeacon only while he was Biſhop of *Winton*, ſeems plain, from his being buried, as he was, in the *North* Porch of St. *Auſtin*'s Church in *Canterbury*.

10. *Haimo*, A. D. 1054, born in *England*, and of good Parentage; was a good Preacher, and a Learned Man. He wrote a Commentary on *Geneſis*, which 'tis ſaid was in the Library of *Lincoln-College* in *Oxon*.

11. *Valerius*, made, as is ſaid, Archdeacon by *Lanfranc*, who gave him alſo a Houſe to dwell in, near the Priory of St. *Gregories* in *Canterbury*.

12. *Anſchitillus*, 1075.

13. *William*, A. D. 1101; he was ſent by *Anſelm* to enquire whether *Maud*, Daughter of *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, were really a Nun or not; ſhe was propoſed in Marriage to King *Henry* the Iſt; and there are ſeveral Epiſtles of *Anſelm*'s to him, extant.

14. *John*, Nephew to Archbiſhop *Ralf*, who made him Archdeacon with very great Pomp and Solemnity; and *A. D.* 1119, ſent him to *Rome* for his Pall; and to the Council held at *Rhemes*; and *A. D.* 1125, he was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.

15. *Aſcelinus*, or *Asketinus*: this Man *Somner* thinks was afterwards Biſhop of *Rocheſter*: But Mr. *Batteley* corrects it as a Miſtake, and I think juſtly; but his Name is found in an Ancient Charter of the Church of *Canterbury*.

16. *William* II. That he ſucceeded *Asketine*, appears from a Charter of *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Printed in *Somner*'s *Appendix* to his Hiſtory of *Canterbury*.

17. *Helewiſus*, or *Helewinus*; but in our *Textus Roffenſis*, his Name is uſually written *Herwiſus*; A. D. 1142, he was ſent by Archbiſhop *Corboyl*, together with the Biſhops of St. *Davids* and *Rocheſter*, to put the Monks of *Dover* in Poſſeſſion of their new Monaſtery of St. *Martins*, which that Prelate had new built for them; but they were oppoſed by the *Chriſt-Church* Monks, who ſent one of their Body, *Jeremias*, to ſtop their Proceedings, and to appeal to *Rome*, in Behalf of the Right of their Church.

A. D. 1138, he was ſummoned to a *Legantine* Synod held at *Weſtminſter* by *Albricus*, the Pope's Legate.

18. *Walter*, A. D. 1147, made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*. He was Brother to Archbiſhop *Theobald*: He was Elected to *Rocheſter* by the Monks of that Church, in the *Chapter-Houſe* of *Canterbury*, in the Preſence of, and at the Nomination of the Archbiſhop, 1148.

19. *Roger* of *Biſhopsbridge*; he was made Archdeacon by Archbiſhop *Theobald*; and afterwards by his Intereſt, became Archbiſhop of *York*. He was a Secular, and no Monk, and therefore became very diſtaſteful to the Monks of *Chriſt-Church*, becauſe he would notwithſtanding be preſent at their Chapters and Aſſemblies, as if he had been one of their Society.

20. *Thomas Becket*; in the Third of *Henry* the IId, he had the Cuſtody of the Great-Seal, and was made afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: He would not reſign his Archdeaconry for a good while after he was Conſecrated Archbiſhop, though the King importunately deſired him; but after ſome Time he conferred it on *Riddell*, at the King's Requeſt.

21. *Geofrey Riddell*, he continued Archdeacon all Archbiſhop *Becket*'s Reign, being ſent by the King into *France*, to ſollicit the *French* King not to let *Becket* ſtay in his Kingdom, for which *Becket* hated him; and becauſe he eſpouſed the King's Cauſe, he was by that Archbiſhop Excommunicated; who calls him Arch-Devil, and a Limb of Antichriſt, in a Letter to the Biſhop of *Hereford*. Afterwards he was (*A. D.* 1174,) made Biſhop of *Ely*: And being charged with being Acceſſary to *Becket*'s Death, he ſolemnly declared, in the Chapel of St. *Catherines* in *Weſtminſter*, his entire Innocence as to that Matter.

This Man was Baron of the *Exchequer* in the Eleventh of King *Henry* the IId, as I conclude from *Madox*'s Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, *Page* 743; for I don't find any other, and perhaps *Galfride* was the ſame with *Geofrey*.

22. *Herbert.*

Archbiſhop *Richard* for a Time made Three Archdeacons in his Dioceſe; *viz. Savarinus*, *Nicholaus*, and this Man; but this continued not long, before *Herbert* was the only Archdeacon; and was Elected Biſhop of *Sarum* 1193.

Harpsfeild brings in here *Petrus Bleſſenſis*, as Archdeacon of this Church; but 'tis probably a Miſtake: He was Archdeacon of *London*.

23. *Rybert*, made afterwards Biſhop of *Sarum*.

24. *Henryde Caſtilion*, Archdeacon in Archbiſhop *Hubert*'s Time, 1199. 'Tis likely this is that *Henry de Caſtillan*, who, it appears by the *Exchequer* Rolls, was a Juſtice *in Eyre*, in the Counties of *Bucks* and *Bedford*.

And in a Charter made by King *James*, to *Herbert* Biſhop of *Sarum*, he is ſtiled the King's Chancellor.

25. *Henry de Sandford*, or *Stanford*, and *Saltford*; or as *Harpsfeild* writes him, *Stafford*; he was Conſecrated Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, A. D. 1227. They ſay he was a Man of Learning, and much addicted to Philoſophical Studies.

26. *Simon Langton*, Brother to the Archbiſhop *Stephen Langton*. The Pope, by the King's Inſtigation, *Langton* having ſided with *Lewis* the Dolphin againſt him, put him by from being Archbiſhop of *York*, to which he was Elected by the Monks; and therefore his Brother gave him this Archdeaconry a little before he died; and he was alſo Chancellor of *Dauphiny*. And whereas the former Archdeacons had only *Perſonal* Grants, this Man had a *Real and Perpetual* one; whereby he was capable of, and actually did much enlarge and improve the Archdeaconry; for by the Conſent of the Chapter, he not only united to it the Churches of *Hakynton*, and *Tenham*, but got the Juriſdiction to extend over the whole Dioceſe, without any Exceptions to particular Churches.

He Founded the Hoſpital of *Poor-Prieſts* in *Canterbury*; an Account of which ſee in the Chapter of Religious Houſes, *&c.* in *Vol.* II.

27. *Stephen de Vicenna*, 1248.

28. *Othobonus*, a *Genoueſe*, Nephew to Pope *Innocent* the IVth, had this Archdeaconry for ſome Time, and was afterwards made Pope.

29. *Stephen de Monte Lucelli*, A. D. 1257.

30. *Hugh Mortimer.*

Somner ſaith he was the firſt that was made Official of *Canterbury*, about *A. D.* 1244, which he was by *Boniface*, when but Archbiſhop Elect, on his going to *Rome*: For he then ordered ſome Woods to be felled, and certain Taxes and Impoſitions to be levied in his Dioceſe, and appointed *Mortimer* to take Care of thoſe Affairs, under the Title of his *Official*. He held this Office a great while, as long as the Year 1270. But the Year following he was made Archdeacon, and continued ſo about Fourteen Years.

31. *William Middleton* continued about Two Years, and then was made Biſhop of *Norwich*; he was very Learned in the Canon and Civil Law.

32. *Robert de Gernemutha*, or *Yarmouth*. *Fox* calls him *Gernemine*: He was Archdeacon but Two Years, and then Deceaſed at *Rome*.

33. *Richard de Ferrings*, after Fifteen Years, was removed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin*, but died in his Return from *Rome*, whither he went for his Pall, as ſome ſay; but it ſeems rather, that he had been there ſome Time before, to proſecute his Suit about the Juriſdiction of his Place, and was made Archbiſhop of *Dublin* by the Pope's Bull of Proviſion.

34. *John Langton*, A. D. 1299; he was before Chancellor of *England*, A. D. 1293, and again in 1297, and Treaſurer to King *Edward*; when being Elected Biſhop of *Ely* by the Monks, he was put by by Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth. To make him ſome Amends for this, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* gave him this Place; from whence *A. D.* 1305, he was made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.

35. *Simon de Feverſham*, made Archdeacon by Archbiſhop *Winchelſey*, and is reckoned a Learned Man; but the Pope made him quit his Archdeaconry, and put in another by his Bull of Proviſion.

36. *Bernard de Eyci*, A. D. 1305, by ſome written *Eyci de Labredo*, and *de la Brito*, or rather *de la Barton*, for he was Son to the Lord *Aumeny de Barton*; he was but a Youth when he had his Bull of Proviſion, being not old enough to go into Deacons Orders.

37. *Gutterdus Labredus.*

38. *Simon Convenius*, or *de Cominges*; he is ſtiled in the Bull Chaplain of the Apoſtolick See.

39. *Johannes Brutonius*, Chaplain to the King, was Treaſurer of the Church of *Wells*, and Rector of *Saltwood* in *Kent*; he was alſo Chancellor to the Archbiſhop, and by him made Archdeacon, but the Pope turned him out, and by a Bull of Proviſion put in *Raymond*.

40. *Raymond*, Nephew to Pope *Clement* the VIth; he was made a Cardinal before he had this Place; and the Bull ſaith, this was given him, in order to help bear the Expences of that Dignity.

41. *Hugo de Engoliſma*, A. D. 1327.

To this Man *Nicholas Trivet* Dedicated his Hiſtory. In the Year 1324, under the Character of Envoy of the Lord Pope, or of the Apoſtolick See, he came over hither out of *France*, where the Pope's Court then was, and ſo got this Preferment.

42. *Robert Stratford*; he was Chancellor of *England* in the Eleventh, and then again in the Four-

Fourteenth of King *Edward* the IIId, and afterwards made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and held his Archdeaconry with it for ſome Years: He was Brother to Archbiſhop *Stratford*, and was Chancellor of *Oxford*, and of the *Exchequer*.

43. *Bernardus Siſtre*, A. D. 1339.

44. *Petrus Rogerus*, A. D. 1346; he was at Seventeen Years of Age, Cardinal Deacon *Sanctæ Mariæ Novæ*; Earl of *Beaufort*, and Nephew to Pope *Clement* the VIth. And *A. D.* 1371, was Elected Pope, and took the Name of *Gregory* the XIth: And after the Seat of the Papacy had continued about Seventy Years in *France*, he removed it back to *Rome*.

He never came into *England*, though he was many Years Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

45. *William Indicis*, a Cardinal, was Archdeacon 1374.

46. *Henry Wakefield*; he was made Archdeacon, *Sede vacante*, by the Prior and Convent of *Chriſt-Church*, and took an Oath of Canonical Obedience to them, during the Vacancy of the Archbiſhoprick.

A. D. 1375, he was Treaſurer of the Houſhold to the King, and Elected Biſhop of *Ely*; but the Pope vacated the Election, and afterwards by a Bull of Proviſion made him Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

47. *William*; (ſome place him before *Wakefeild*) and then he muſt be *William de Indicis*: He was a Foreigner, and is by *Fox* called Lord *William*, and a Cardinal.

48. *Audomar de Rupy*; was in the 35th of King *Edward* the IIId, made Archdeacon by a Bull of Proviſion.

49. *William Packington*, A. D. 1381, on Archbiſhop *Sudbury*'s Murder, made by the Convent of *Chriſt-Church*; he was alſo Chancellor to the Archbiſhop.

50. *Adam de Mottrum*, A. D. 1390, and Chancellor to the Archbiſhop (*Courtney*); he was alſo Precentor of the Church of *Sarum*.

51. *Richard Clifford*, A. D. 1396, afterwards Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and then of *London*, A. D. 1407; he was Keeper of the Privy-Seal while Archdeacon.

52. *Robert de Hallum*, A. D. 1401; he was Vicar-General alſo to Archbiſhop *Arundel*, Prebendary of *York*, and Rector of *Northfleet* in *Kent*, made Biſhop of *Sarum* 1408, and afterwards a Cardinal.

53. *John Wakering*; he was alſo Keeper of the Privy-Seal to King *Henry* the IVth, and after made Biſhop of *Norwich* 1416.

54. *Thomas Rumnoth*, ſome write him *Henry*; he queſtioned, and called before him *John*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, as not legally holding his Biſhoprick, becauſe he was not inducted by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*: For the Induction of all Biſhops in the Province he claimed as his Right: And *Harpsfeild* ſaith, his *Fee* for ſo doing, was Anciently Twenty Pieces of Gold, and the Biſhop's Horſe and Furniture, and that he uſed to induct him in Perſon; but that of late it is done by Letters Mandatory, and now he hath only the Twenty Pounds.

55. *William Chichley*, near Kinſman to the Archbiſhop of that Name. He was a Notary of the Apoſtolick See, as the Word was then, and died at *Rome* 1424, on which the Pope gave the Archdeaconry to his Nephew.

56. *Proſper de Columna*, a Boy under Fourteen Years of Age; and being an *Alien*, he was by the Royal Favour made a *Denizen* here; he was afterwards made a Cardinal.

57. *Thomas Chichley*, a Kinſman of Archbiſhop *Chichley*; he was alſo Prothonotary to the Pope, and Provoſt of *Wingham-College*, Maſter of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Canterbury*; died 1486, and was buried at *Wingham*.

58. *Thomas Wittembourne*, or rather *Winterbourne*, 1448; he was alſo Dean of St. *Pauls*.

59. *John Bourchier*, near Kinſman probably to the Archbiſhop of that Name: He died 1495.

60. *Hugh Penthin*, 1495.

61. *William Warham*, 1520, Kinſman to Archbiſhop *Warham*; he was alſo Provoſt of *Wingham-College*, Rector of *Wrotham*, and Prebendary of St. *Pauls*. He was alſo Rector of *Hayes* in *Surrey*: He went with *Woolſey* in his Embaſſy to *France*. On his Brother the Archbiſhop's Death, and *Cranmer*'s ſucceeding him, he reſigned to *Cranmer*'s Brother both this and the Provoſtſhip.

62. *Edmund Cranmer*, the Archbiſhop's Brother, *A. D.* 1554, he was deprived of this his Prebendary and Provoſtſhip of *Wingham*, and Parſonage of *Ickham*, for being Married, and ſaved his Life by flying into *Germany*. In his Room was placed,

63. *Nicholas Harpsfeild*, D. LL. Rector of *Saltwood* in *Kent*, and Prebendary of St. *Pauls*. When a Priſoner, he wrote his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *England*; for he was deprived in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, for not acknowledging her Supremacy; and was by her ſent to the *Fleet* Priſon, where he continued Twenty Four Years.

64. *Edmund Gueſt*; he was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* A. D. 1559, and after that of *Salisbury* A. D. 1571.

65. *Edmund Freak*, was Canon of *Weſtminſter*, and *Windſor*, and Dean of *Rocheſter* and *Sarum*, being made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, he held this Archdeaconry *in Commendam*: But he was afterwards removed to *Norwich*, and thence to *Worceſter*.

66. *William Redman*, *A. D.* 1594, made Biſhop of *Norwich*.

67. *Charles Fotherby*, 1596, afterwards made Dean of *Canterbury*: He died 1616.

68. *William Kingſley*.

69. *George Hall*, after made Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and held this *in Commendam*.

70. *William*

70. *William Sandcroft*, 1668.

71. *Samuel Parker*, 1670.

72. *John Battely*, 1687.

73. *Thomas Green*, now Living.

Canons or Prebendaries in the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, *ſince its firſt Conſtitution.*

Of theſe the Number is Twelve, and I ſhall give you the Succeſſions of them in each ſeveral Prebend.

Canons in the Firſt Prebend.

1. *Richard Thornden*, alias *Stede*: He was one of the Monks in the Priory at its Diſſolution, and was appointed the firſt Prebendary in this Stall by King *Henry* the VIIIth. He was once Maſter of *Canterbury-Hall* in *Oxon*, and was at laſt Conſecrated Biſhop of *Dover*: He died in the laſt Year of Queen *Mary*.

2. *George Lily*, Son of *William Lily*, the Famous Grammarian; he erected a Monument for his Father in St. *Paul's*, *London*, and in the Inſcription ſtiles himſelf Canon of that Church. He died *A. D.* 1559.

3. *Theodore*.

4. *Thomas Lawſe*, LL. D. Commiſſary to the Archbiſhop, and reſigned this Dignity before 1589; he died 1574.

5. *William Redman*, 1589; he is mentioned before among the Archdeacons.

6. *Richard Bancroft*, 1594, being made Biſhop of *London* 1597, he reſigned this Preferment.

7. *Richard Wood*, 1597, died 1609.

8. *Henry Airy*.

9. *John Warner*, made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* 1637.

10. *William Bray*.

11. *John Caſtillion*, he was alſo Dean of *Rocheſter*, died 1688.

12. *John Batteley*, Inſtalled Prebend 1688, afterwards Archdeacon.

13. *Edward Teniſon*, now Living.

Canons in the Second Prebend.

1. *Arthur St. Leger*; he attended on Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, when he was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, in the 38th of King *Henry* the VIIIth.

2. *Anthony Ruſh*, died 1577.

3. *John Langworth*, died 1613.

4. *Richard Hunt*.

5. *Thomas Blechynden*.

6. *Peter Gunning*, made Canon 1660, Biſhop of *Chicheſter* 1669, and afterwards Biſhop of *Ely*.

7. *John Tillotſon*, made Canon 1669, and Dean 1672.

8. *Samuel Parker*, made Prebendary 1672, and reſigned in 1685.

9. *John Bradford*, Inſtalled and died in the Year 1685.

10. *John Tonger*, Inſtalled 1685, reſigned 1691.

11. *John Williams*, 1691, made Biſhop of *Chicheſter* 1697.

12. *John Robinſon*, now Biſhop of *London*.

13. *Edward Finch*, now Living.

Canons in the Third Prebend.

1. *Richard Campion*, died 1544.

2. *Robert Goldſon*, Chaplain to the King, made Canon 1544.

3. *William Darell*, Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Author of the Manuſcript Book *de Caſtellis Cantiæ*, now in the Library of the College of *Arms*, *London*.

4. *Robert Hoveden*, died 1614.

5. *Thomas Jackſon*, died 1646, was Rector of *Ivechurch* in *Romney-Marſh*.

6. *William Belk*, died 1676.

7. *Thomas Belk*, his Son, ſucceeded his Father, 1676.

8. *Thomas Bowers*, now Living.

Canons in the Fourth Prebend.

1. *Richard Parkhurſt*.

2. *Nicholas Harpsfeild*.

3. *Thomas Bacon*.

4. *John Bungey*

5. *Charles Fotherby*, 1595, made Dean 1615.

6. *Peter*

6. *Peter du Moulin*, a *French* Refugee.

7. *Peter du Moulin*, his Son, ſucceeded his Father, died 1684.

8. *William Beveridge.*

9. *Elias Sydall*, now Living.

Canons in the Fifth Prebend.

1. NIcholas *Ridley*, made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* 1547.

2. *Thomas Willoughby*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, 1547.

3. *Ralph Jackſon.*

4. *Richard Willoughby.*

5. *Richard Colf*, died 1613.

6. *William Tunſtall*, died 1662.

7. *Iſaac Bargrave*, made Dean 1625.

8. *Thomas Pask*, D. D. Maſter of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, Archdeacon of *London*, and Rector of *Much Hadham* in *Hertfordſhire*, died 1662.

9. *John Bargrave*, died 1680.

10. *George Thorp.*

Canons in the Sixth Prebend.

1. JOhn *Menys*, a Monk in the late diſſolved Priory.

2. *Edmund Cranmer*, deprived 1554, mentioned before among the Archdeacons.

3. *Robert Colens*, 1554.

4. *Alexander Nowell*, 1560, made Dean of St. *Paul's*, *London*, 1561: He was alſo Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*. On Queen *Mary*'s coming to the Throne he fled into *Germany*; and returning in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, had theſe Dignities given him.

5. *John Pory.*

6. *John Hill*, 1568.

7. *William Whitaker*, 1595; he was Maſter of St. *John*'s in *Cambridge*, and *Regius Profeſſor* of Divinity. He died the ſame Year of his Inſtalment.

8. *Adrian Saravia*, made Canon 1595, died 1612, and hath a Monument for him, with an Inſcription, on the Wall of the *North* Side of the *Nave* of the Church. He had a great Friendſhip and Intimacy with Archbiſhop *Whitgift*, and with Mr. *Hooker*, the Lord Chancellor *Hatton*, and Lord *Cecil*. And he wrote a Book, *De Epiſcopatu in Eccleſia*, againſt *Beza*, which *Iſaac Cauſabon* much commends.

9. *John Abbot*, died 1615.

10. *John Sanford*, died 1629, and is buried on the *North* Side of the *Nave* of the *Cathedral.*

11. *John Jefferies.*

12. *John Aucher*, made Canon 1660, died 1707.

Thomas Green, Inſtalled 1702.

Canons in the Seventh Prebend.

1. HUgo *Glazier.*

2. *John Butler.*

3. *Ralf Caveler*, died 1606.

4. *John Winter.*

5. *William Barlow.*

6. *Benjamin Carrier.*

7. *John Sympſon*, 1630.

8. *Thomas Weſtley.*

9. *Samuel Baker.*

10. *Thomas Pierce*, Dean of *Salisbury.*

11. *Zaccheus Iſham*, Inſtalled 1691.

12. ——— *Bradſhaw.*

Canons in the Eighth Prebend.

1. WIlliam *Hunt*, alias *Hadley*, Sub-Prior of the Monaſtery at its Diſſolution.

2. *John Ponet*, made Canon 1545, Chaplain to the King. Conſecrated Biſhop of *Rocheſter* 1550.

3. *Peter Alexander*, Inſtalled 1551, deprived by Queen *Mary.*

4. *John Warum*, put in his Room by the Queen.

5. *John Knight.*

6. *Stephen Nevinſon*, LL. D. Commiſſary to the Archbiſhop.

7. *Nicholas Simpſon*, died 1609.

8. *Iſaac Cauſabon.*

9. *William Kingſley*, of whom before among the Archdeacons.

10. *John*

10. *John Reading*, 1642, turned out ſoon after in the Rebellion, but had it again at the Reſtoration.

11. *Edmund Caſtell*, *Arabick* Profeſſor in *Cambridge*, died 1685.

12. *Charles Elſtob*, Inſtalled 1685.

Canons in the Ninth Prebend.

1. *William Gardiner*, alias *Sandwich*, one of the Monks of the Priory, and then Warden of *Canterbury-College* in *Oxford*, died 1545.

2. *William Deveniſh*, Chaplain to the King.

3. *Hugo Turnball*, in the Firſt of Queen *Mary*.

4. *George Boleyn*, Dean of *Litchfield*, died 1602.

5. *William Maſters*, 1602.

6. *Meric Cauſabon*.

7. *Ludovicus Herault*.

8. *James Jefferies*, 1682.

9. *Thomas Nixon*, 1689.

10. *John Grandorge*, now Living.

Canons in the Tenth Prebend.

1. *John Myllys*, alias *Warham*, one of the Monks of the Priory.

2. *William King*, Archdeacon of *Northumberland*, and Canon of *Windſor*.

3. *William Bird*, 1590.

4. *George Hovenden*.

5. *Accepted Frewen*, in the 8th of King *James* the Iſt; after this Dean of *Wells*, Preſident of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, Biſhop of *Litchfield*, and Archbiſhop of *York*.

6. *Peter Hardreſs*.

7. *John Maximillian de L'Angle*.

Canons in the Eleventh Prebend.

1. *John Daniel*, alias *Chillenden*, a Monk in the late Priory.

2. *Robert Stewart*, Biſhop of *Cathneſs* in *Scotland*.

3. *Bernardinus Ochinus*, in the Second of *Edward* the VIth.

4. *Thomas Wood*, in the Firſt of Queen *Mary*.

5. *John Bale*.

6. *Andrew Peirſon*, 1570.

7. *Ralph Talboys*, 1594.

8. *Martin Fotherby*, 1696, made Biſhop of *Sarum*.

9. *Alexander Chapman*, died 1629.

10. *John Gerard Voſſius*.

11. *Edward Aldey*.

12. *Thomas Blomer*.

13. *Ralf Blomer*.

Canons in the Twelfth Prebend.

1. *John Baptiſta de Caſſia*, LL. D.

2. *Robert Nevil*.

3. *John Joſeph*, deprived by Queen *Mary* for being Married.

4. *Richard Faucet*, 1553.

5. *Henry Goodrick*.

6. *Paul French*.

7. *Gregory Milner*, 1660.

8. *Thomas Anian*, died 1632.

9. *Humphrey Peak*.

10. *Willliam Barker*.

11. *Edward Stillingfleet*, after Dean of St. *Paul's*, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

12. *Leopold Finch*, Warden of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*.

13. *John Adams*, 1702.

14. *William Whitfeild*.

15. *Lilly Butler*.

16. *John Turner*, now Living.

AN INDEX TO THE First VOLUME of the History of KENT.

Wherein the Arms of the NOBILITY and GENTRY of the County are blazoned in Colours, in an Alphabetical Order.

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Weckerling, 219.
Well, 223:
Well Miraculous, 242:
Wellhall Manor, 116.
The *Welle*, 360.
Welles; Or, a Lion Rampant Sable.
Weaving Trade at *Canterbury*, 63:
Wedring, 359:
Well-Court, 82: 187.
Wellſtreet, 330.
Wellop, 183:
Wenlock, 46.
Wentworth, 73. 220. Sable, a Chevron between Three Leopards Heads Or.
Wenderton, 335:
Weldon, 339. of *Swanſcombe*; Argent, a Cinque Foil Gules, on a Chief of the Second, a Demy Lion of the Field.
Welmeſtone, 27:
Wetherſide, *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 536.
Weltham Manor, 115.
Weſtbere, 328:
Weſtbury, 328:
Weſt-Hithe, 152:

Weſtſhelve, 177:
Weſt-Lygbe Manor, 189:
Weſt-Berming, 35:
Weſt-Borough, 225:
Weſtcombe, 138:
Weſtbrook, 228:
Weſtcourt, 98: 130. 279: 325:
Weſt-Farbon, 144:
Weſtenhanger, 294.
Weſt-Halks, 170:
Weſtgate Hundred, 17. Manor, 42:
Weſture, 343.
Weſtram Hundred, 16.
Weſtwood, 243:
Weyſ, 479:
Whetenhall of *Peekham*; Vert, a Croſs Engrailed Ermine.
Another Family, Vert, a Bend Ermine.
Whitſand, 391:
Whitaker; Sable, a Feſs between Three Maſcles Argent.
Whitſaple Hundred, 17.
Whale thrown on Shore, 239.
Name, Argent a Croſs Sable; of *Seale*.
White, 25. 45:
Whitgift, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Argent, on a Croſs Flory Sable, Three Bezants, 572.
Whitmore, 83:
Whetenhall, 54: 235. 235: 432. Vert, a Bend Ermine.
Vert, a Croſs Engrailed Ermine.
Whetman; Party per Pale Or and Sable, a Pheon counterchanged.
Whornes-Place, 82.
Whorne, 82. Argent, on a Chevron Gules Three Mullets pierced Or.
Whitgift, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Argent, on a Croſs Flory Sable, Three Bezants, 72.
Whitfeild, 58. 88. 286: Argent, a Bend Sable, between Two Cotizes of the ſame; of *Tenterden*.
Whitherſt, 195:
Whiting Grounds, 84:
White of *Canterbury*; Sable, a Chevron between Three Flowers-de-Lis Argent.
Another, Paly Or and Azure, on a Chief of the Firſt a Griffin Paſſant of the Second.
Wight-Iſle, whence ſo called, 4. 5.
Wierton-Houſe, 49:
Wingate, 187:
William, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, 587.
Wiat, ſee *Wyat*.
Wilmington Hundred, 14:
——— Manor, 47. 76. 276.
Wild of *Kent*, 346.
Wild, 28. 82: 114: 150. Argent, a Chief and Chevron Sable, the latter charged with Three Martlets of the Field; of *Canterbury*.
Winchet-Hill, 135.
Windlehill, 25:
Wifred, 586.
Wingham Hundred, 17.
Wingham-Barton, 28:
Wingfeild, 341: Argent, on a Bend Gules Three Pairs of Wings Or, between Two Cotizes Sable.
Wingham-College, 28:
Windmill-Hill, 27. 368:
Wilkinſon, 178.
Willoughby, 56: 57. 74: 75. 75: 434: Or, Fretty Azure; of *Bore-Place*.
Alſo, Or, Two Bars Gules, on the Firſt Two Water Budgets.
Wilsford, *Wilford*, 86. of *Kingſton*; Gules, a Chevron Engrailed between Three Leopards Heads Or.
Wiltſhire, 432.
Willis; Party per Feſs Gules and Argent, Three Lions counterchanged, within a Border Ermine.
Wickens Manor, 66.
Wickenden, 83.
Wickham Manor, 82.
Wickham-Buſhes, 340.
Wiburne; Sable, a Feſs between Three Swans Argent; of *Hawkewell*.
Wigmere Manor, 96.
Wildgooſe, 179: of *Speldhurſt*; Vert, Three Quater Foils Sable on a Chevron, between Three Lions Heads Eraſed Or.
Widoward of *Aſhford*; Argent, a Chevron Sable, between Three Graſshoppers Proper.
Will of *Elfrick*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in *Saxon*, 515.
Wightred, King of *Kent*, 101. 407:
Willup Gutt, 153. 366:
A Will or *Teſtament* in *Saxon*, 201: 336:
Wilkins of *Stoke*; Gules, a Chevron between Three Whilks Or, charged with a Demy Lion, and Two Martlets Sable.
Winchelſey, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 69: 541: The Archbiſhop's Arms, Gules, Two Bars Ermine, in Chief Three Cinque Foils.
Winchelſey Town, 468.
Winchelſea, *Old*, 346.
Williams, 436.
Wilkins of *Tong*; Ermine on a Bend Sable, Three Martlets Or; on a Canton Argent a Roſe Gules.
Wincombe, 89.
Winter; Chequey Or and Sable, a Feſs Gules.
Winter; Chequey Argent and Sable, a Feſs Gules.
Windbank of *Dover*; Azure, a Chevron between Three Volant Falcons Or.
Winnall of *Chilham*; Azure, a Croſs Or, fretted of the Field, between Four Mullets of the Second.
Windſore; Gules, a Saltier Argent, between Twelve Croſs Croſſets Or.
Wippedsfleet, 398.
Wiſe; Azure, Three Chevronels Ermine.
Wiſeman; Sable, a Chevron Ermine, between Three Tilt Spears Heads Argent.
Another, Between Three Crowns Argent.
Witherling, 211.
Withick, 66:
Withins, 68. 435.
Witleſey, *William*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* 549.
Witſand, 101.
Willis; Party per Feſs Gules and Argent, Three Lions counterchanged, within a Border Ermine.
King *William the Conqueror*, 102. 103. 308.
Witham-Brook, 361:
Witham; Or, Three Blackbirds, and a Bend Gules.
Wite-free, what.
Wilfred, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 508.
Witſom, what, 480.
Wood of *Snodland*; Or, on a Bend Gules, Three Chaplets of the Firſt.
Wood of *Watringbury*; Argent on a Feſs Ragule, Three Flowers-de-Lis Or.
Wood of *Canterbury*; Azure, a Croſs between Four Dolphins Argent.
Wood of *Sandwich*; Sable on a Chevron Or, Three Martlets Sable between Three Trees Or.
Woodcote Common, 363:
Woden, 338: 395: 397:
Woditon, 330:
Wold, what, 346.

Wolgate, 33:
Wolverton, 126.
Wombwell, 223: Gules, a Bend Ermine, between Six Unicorns Heads Eraſed; of *Northfleet*.
Wolton, 29. 64. 330:
Woodgate of *Chidingſtone*, 436:
Wollet, 23:
Wood-Grove, 112:
Wood, 22. 32. 34. 47. 47: 57. 153: Sable on a Chevron between Three Oaks Or, Three Martlets of the Firſt; of *Sandwich*.
Woodville, 88. 428. Argent, a Feſs and Canton Gules.
Women admitted into *Rocheſter* Priory, 71.
Woodland Manor, 170.
Woodyer, 283:
Woodfold, 345:
Woodfalls-Iſland, 389:
Worley of *Tong*; Ermine, on a Bend Gules a Lion Rampant Guardant Or.
Wormſell, 48:
Worth Hundred, 17.
Wotton, 31. 48. of *Bocton Malherbe*; Argent, a Saltier Engrailed Sable, 113. 195: 370. 432.
Sometimes, Argent, a Croſs Pattee Formè Sable; Dean of *Canterbury*, 584.
Wrec, 478:
Wright, 37: 79: Per Pale Or and Sable, a Bend counterchanged; of *Cobham*.
Or, a Chevron between Three Greyhounds, charged with Three Trefoils ſlipt; of *Aynſford*.
Wrote, 29:
Wrotebam Hundred, 17. Liberty, 21:
William de Wrotebam, 484.
Wroth, 29. 40. Argent, on a Bend Sable, Three Lions Heads Eraſed Argent, Crowned Or; of *Bexley*.
Wulfelmus, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 510.
Wulnoth, 415:
Wurthin, 68.
Wyat, 25: 27. 31: 41: 44. 45: 49: 50: 51: 53. 53: 65. 288. 368. 432. 432: Gules, a Chief Azure, a Pair of Barnacles Argent; of *Boxley*.
Wyburne, 34. 236: Sable, a Feſs between Three Geeſe Argent.
Wye Wundred, 17. Liberty, 21:
Wyke, 200:

Y.

Yaldham, 342.
Yardley; Argent, on a Chevron Azure, Three Taſſels Or; on a Canton Gules a Frett Or.
Yates; Per Feſs Or and Gules, Three Gates counterchanged.
Year and *Day*, 479.
Yelſted, 297:
Yenlet, 161:
Yerd, 96. 428.
Yew-Tree, large, 52:
Yokes of a Manor, 38:
Yokes-Court, 129.
Yolands, 132.
Young, 144. Quarterly per Saltier Gules and Azure, a Lion Paſſant between Two Flowers-de-Lis Or.
Young's Manor, 76:
Yppines-Fleet, 395:

Z.

Zouch, 25: 142. *De la Zouch*; in the 49th of King *Edward* the IIId; Gules, a Chevron Sable, between Ten Bezants.

Additions

Additions and Emendations.

IN *Page* 23. after the Account of *Adiſham*; add,

Cooting is a Manor in this Pariſh, omitted by *Philpot*; which hath been a long Time in the Family of *Oxenden*, and is now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Henry Oxenden*, Baronet, of *Dean-Court* in *Wingham*.

Page 25. *Bekesbourn*, *Philpot* ſaith there was once a ſmall Navigation out of the *Stour* to this Place. That after the *Bechs* went out, the *Hauts* had Poſſeſſion of the Manor of *Bekesbourn*; but that on Sir *William Haut*'s leaving Two Daughters Coheirs, by *Elizabeth* it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Colepeper*; and he exchanged it with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for *Biſhopsbourn*. The Trouts here are eminently good.

Page 36. After the Account of *Garwington* Manor, add,

Howlets is another Manor here, quite omitted by *Philpot*, which is now the Eſtate and Reſidence of Sir *Thomas Hales*, Baronet, one of the Burgeſſes for the City of *Canterbury*; and one of the Commiſſioners appointed by Parliament, for the Enquiry into the Eſtates forfeited in the late Rebellion, againſt our moſt Gracious Sovereign King *George*.

At *Page* 39. after *Bethriſden*, add,

BETSHANGER lies at the *Eaſt* Side of *Kent*, about Two Miles and a half from *Sandwich*, in the Baliwick and Hundred of *Eaſtry*, Lath of St. *Auſtin*, *Eaſt* Diviſion of the County, and Diviſion of Juſtices in that Lath; in the Deanery of *Sandwich*, and Dioceſe of *Canterbury*. In this Church are ſeveral Memorials of the Family of *Boys*.

Sir *Robert Porch*, one of the Eight Chief Captains, or Lieutenant Governors of *Dover*-Caſtle, under *John* Lord *Fynes*, was Lord of this Place in the Time of King *William* the Firſt.

Betſhanger was once very Anciently the Eſtate of a Family called *Marin*, afterwards *Marney*: *John de Marney*, in ſome old Deeds called *Manwarren*, had a Charter of Free-warren for his Lands here, in the Firſt of King *Edward* the Iſt; but after this it was Sold to *John de Soles*, who died poſſeſs'd of it, in the 49th of King *Edward* the IIId. In the Beginning of King *Richard* the IId, it was the Eſtate of *Bertram de Tancrey*, Lord of *Tancry* Iſland in *Fordwich*, whoſe Deſcendants enjoyed it till the End of King *Henry* the IVth, and then it was Sold to *Rutter*; and thence to *Leichfeild*, about the Beginning of King *Edward* the IVth; the Arms of which Family are, or were in *Philpot*'s Time, to be ſeen in the Glaſs Windows at *Dane-Court* in *Tillmanſtone*, hard by: And here it ſtaid ſtill King *Henry* the VIIIth, and then by an Heir General went to *Thomas Cox*, Eſq; Cuſtomer of *Sandwich*; who about the End of that Prince's Reign, ſold it to *John Boys*, Eſq; whoſe Eldeſt Son *Edward* dying without Iſſue, it went to *John*, the Second Brother, and from him to the Third Son, *Jeffery*; whoſe Son *Edward Grotius Boys*, dying alſo without Iſſue, *A. D.* 1706, bequeathed it by Will to his Kinſman, *Thomas Brett*, of *Spring-Grove* in *Wye*, Eldeſt Son of *Leticia*, his Father's only Surviving Siſter of the whole Blood; who in the Year 1711, Sold it to *Salmon Morrice*, Eſq; Captain of a Man of War, and he is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

Little Betſhanger was an Ancient Seat of the Family of *Cliderow*; *Roger de Cliderow* flouriſh'd here in King *Edward* the IId's Time. *Richard Cliderow* was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Fourth and Fifth Year of King *Henry* the IVth, and Knight of the Shire, in the Seventh Year of that Prince; he was ſoon after alſo made Admiral from the *Thames* Mouth all along the *Saxon* Shore, to St. *George's* Channel. But after this Eſtate had ſtaid in this Honourable Family till near the End of King *Henry* the VIIIth, it went by a Daughter to *Thomas Stoughton*, Eſq; who left Three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, that married *Thomas Wild*, Eſq; *Helen*, Wife of *Edward Netherſole*, and *Mary* wedded to *Henry Paramour*; theſe all joined in a Sale to Mr. *John Gookin*; who about the Firſt of King *James* the Iſt, ſold it to Sir *Henry Ludlow*, and he to Mr. *Edward Boys*, of *Great Betſhanger*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Page 44. *Bobbing-Place* once was in the *Tuſton* Family; but during the Minority of an Heir, was by Truſtees ſold to Major *Cook*, who parted with it the ſame Way to Mr. *Sole*, Father of Mr. *Cocking Sole*, Barriſter, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

Page 45. After *Sutton-Bam* in *Borden*, this Account of the Manor of *Poſiers* is to be added.

Poſiers is a Manor here, which Anciently had Owners of its own Name, who continued here till King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign; and then were ſucceeded by *Wolgate*, a Name of good Standing in *Rucking*, for *Rumſted-Court* did belong to it. By a Female Heir of the Name of *Wolgate*, *Poſiers* went in Marriage to Mr. *Henry Genery*, whoſe Deſcendant was of *London*, and the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Page 46. In *Seaton*, &c. in *Bocton Aluph*, carry the Manor down to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, as 'tis there, and then add,

From whom the Property devolved to his only Son, *John Hales*, Eſq; who died without Iſſue; but left Three Siſters; of which *Mary* married *John Colepeper*, *Elizabeth* became the Wife of *John Stocker*, and *Margaret* continued unmarried, till ſhe and *Stocker* joined together, and ſold their Part, (as appears by a Fine levied in the Fifth of King *Edward* the VIth,) to their Brother *John Colepeper*; who, with the Concurrence of his Elder Brother, Sir *Thomas Colepeper*, to whom he had before alienated his Share, ſold the whole to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, &c.

Page 49. Under *Bocton Malherbe*, the Manor of *Bolley*, or *Bouley*, is omitted; which ſupply thus,

Bolley, or *Bouley*, did Anciently hold of the Priory of St. *Andrews* in *Rocheſter*, by the Payment of a Buſhel of Wheat, (might not this give Name to *Bolly-Hill* there?) and had Owners of the Name of *Bolle*; and *Gerverſe Bolle* died poſſeſſed of it, in the 13th of King *Richard* the IId. Afterwards it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Cheneys*, and ſtaid here till by *Cicely*, Daughter

ter of Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, it went in Marriage to Sir *Thomas Kempe*, and by his Daughter *Alice*, it went the ſame way to Sir *James Hales*, whoſe Son, Sir *Cheyney Hales*, ſold it to Mr. *John Hales* of *Lenebam*; his Succeſſor alienated it to Mr. *Samuel Hales*, and his Son, Mr. *Edward Hales*, was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Page 49. (*Numb.* 3.) After this Imperfect Account of *Wierton*, I can only get Information to add,

That this is now become the Seat of Sir *Chriſtopher Powell*, Baronet; a Plate of whoſe Seat you will find in *Vol.* I. *Page* 49.

Numb. 4. There is another Seat in this Pariſh omitted by *Philpot*, and as I am informed, on this Occaſion: That Writer going to Captain *Alchorne*, the Poſſeſſor of it at that Time, a great Loyaliſt, and deſiring to ſee *his Writings*, &c. was feared by him to come with an ill Deſign, (*i. e.* of making ſome Diſcoveries which might ſerve the *Sequeſtrators*, &c. it being then the Time of Rebellion;) and therefore was denied all Information: And perhaps this may have been one Reaſon for ſome other Deficiences and Omiſſions in his *Villare Cantianum*.

This Captain *John Alchorne*, the laſt Poſſeſſeſſor of that Name, was lineally deſcended in the Sixth Generation from *John de Alchorne*, of *Ulchorne*, a Manor at *Uckfeild* in *Suſſex*. His great Grandſon bought this Seat. His Wife was *Alice Walſingham*, an Heireſs; and his Mother, *Bennet*, Daughter and Heir of *Turner*, of *Sutton Valence*.

In this Church, on a Pillar, is a fair Monument, in Memory of this Captain *John Ulchorn*, and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Aynſcomb*, Eſq; of *Mayfeild* in *Suſſex*; and alſo of *Richard Savage*, Gent. their Grandſon, who died in his Travels at *Prague* in *Bohemia*, *A. D.* 1669.

There is alſo another Memorial of *John Alchorn*, his Son, Barriſter of the *Inner-Temple*, who married a *Colepeper*, of the *Aylesford* Family, and died *A. D.* 1636; he left an only Daughter,

Anne, Daughter and ſole ſurviving Coheir of the above-mentioned Captain *Alchorn*, was married to *John Savage*, of *Lyons-Inn*, Gent. by which Means this Eſtate and Seat came into that Name, and is now in Poſſeſſion of their Eldeſt Son, *John Savage*, Eſq;.

This Branch of the Family of the *Savages*, came from the *Savages* of *Blexworth* in *Dorſetſhire*, and thoſe from a Branch of the *Savages* of *Rock Savage* in *Cheſhire*, the Noble Family of Earl *Rivers*.

The preſent Mr. *Savage*, is a Juſtice of Peace for *Kent*, truly Loyal, and a Gentleman of good Senſe and Learning, and one to whom I have been particularly obliged for many Communications in the Compoſition of this Work.

Page 74. Add at the End of the Account of *Chevening* Manor:

From which Family 'tis now become by Purchaſe the Eſtate of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Stanhope*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Page 77. At *Chiſtlet*, the Manors of *Greys* and *Ores* are omitted; of which *Philpot* ſaith that they were,

A. D. 1317, given to the Abbey of St. *Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, by *William Pontesbury*, *John Grove*, *Laurence Cornwallis*, and *Michael Baſterville*; where they ſtaid till the general Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, and then were granted to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*; whoſe Son and Heir *John*, dying without Iſſue, they were parted between his Three Siſters, who joined in the Manner as you will find above-mentioned in *Seaton*, in *Bocton Aluph*, in a Sale of it Whole to Sir *Thomas Colepeper*; and he ſent it the ſame way to Sir *Henry Criſpe*, of *Quekes* in *Birchington*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and his Deſcendant, *Henry Criſpe*, Eſq; was the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot's* Time.

Page 139. In *Hackington*, *Shelford*, and *Medgrove*, are Two Manors mentioned; and it ſhould be noted further of them, that they had the ſame Proprietors with *Broadoke*, till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIIth; and then by *Hardreſs* they were ſold to Sir *Edward Boughton* of *Woolwich*; who in the 36th of that Prince, exchanged them with the Crown, for the Manor of *Plumſtede*, and there they ſtaid till Queen *Elizabeth*, as is there ſaid, granted them to Sir *Roger Manwood* for Life, *&c.*

Page 149. In *Herne*, the Manor of *Lougting* is omitted;

4. *Louting* is a ſmall Manor here, which was formerly part of the Eſtate of the *Greenſhields*: *Henry Greenſheild* enjoyed it at his Death, which was in the laſt Year of King *Edward* the IVth, who ordered it by Will to be Sold, and accordingly it was ſo to *John Goddard*; and his Deſcendant ſent it the ſame Way to Sir *Henry Criſpe*, of *Quekes* in *Birchington*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, from whom it collaterally devolved to *Criſpe*, of *Ore* in *Suſſex*; the Executors of one of whoſe Deſcendants, ſold it to Mr. *Monger* of *Surrey*, the Poſſeſſor in *Philpot*'s Time.

Page 193. After the Account of the Manor of *Maidſtone*, add,

From which Family 'tis now become by Purchaſe, the Eſtate of the Right Honourable the Lord *Romney*.

Page 208. In *Milton* this Manor is omitted;

6. *Groveberſt*; this Manor was once the Inheritance of a Family of this Name: Sir *William de Groveberſt* flouriſhed in the Reign of King *Edward* the Iſt and IId, and it continued in this Name 'till the Beginning of King *Henry* the VIIth, and then Sir *Richard Groveburſt* ſold it to *Finch*; who was deſcended from the *Finches* of *Netherfeild*; and in this Family it continued in *Philpot*'s Time, being in the Poſſeſſion of *John Finch*, Eſq;.

In *Newington* by *Hithe*; The Manor of *Black-Oſe*, *Philpot* found afterwards to belong to the Priory of St. *Radegund*; and on the general Diſſolution of the Abbeys in K. *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, coming to the Crown, it was exchanged for other Lands with *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and in the Firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was reſumed by the Crown, and ſoon after granted to *John Honiwood*, Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant was in Poſſeſſion of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

Page 223. After the Note from *Domeſday*, add this from *Textus Roffenſis*, *Fol.* 193.

De conſtitutione Capituli Roffenſis, eſt proviſum; Quod quicquid percipit Epiſcopus tam in Veſtiarijs quam in Calcearijs per manum Camerarij; & quicquid percipit in Cereis, & exenijs & conſuetis per manum Sacriſtæ, de Proventibus Eccleſiæ de Northflete recipiet.

Page 226. In *Orpington*, this Manor was omitted by *Philpot*, viz.

5. *Mayfeild*, or *Mayville*; this had very Anciently Proprietors of its own Name; but about King *Edward* the IIId's Time, it was come into the Poſſeſſion of *Rokeſley* and *Scroop*;

the former ſold his Part to Sir *John Peche*, deſcended from Sir *William Peche*, who with Sir *Robert Peche*, attended King *Edward* the Iſt at the famous Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and were Knighted there; and their Father, *Gilbert de Peche*, had been famous for his Service againſt the *Welch*, under King *Henry* the IIId, in his 42d Year. In Proceſs of Time *Scroop* ſold his Part in this Manor to *Peche*; but Sir *John Peche*, Knight and Banneret, who was Deputy of *Calais*, dying without Iſſue, it went by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, his Siſter, to *John Hart*, Eſq; and in *Philpot*'s Time was in the Poſſeſſion of *William Hart* of *Lullingſton*, Eſq;.

Page 227. In *Penſhurſt*: In 4. *Salmons*, this ſhould be inſerted;

This Manſion Houſe was Anciently called *Salmannis*; and was in the Ninth of King *Henry* the VIth, in the Poſſeſſion of *William Salmon*; whence Three Years after it was ſold to *Rowe*; and from that Name, in the Seventh of *Henry* the VIIth, it paſſed the ſame way to *Walter Darkinghall*, alias *Darknolde*; whoſe Son *Robert*, in the 24th of King *Henry* the VIIIth, alienated it to *Thomas Willoughby*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law. And Twelve Years after, Sir *Thomas Willoughby* deviſes it by Will to his Second Son, Mr. *Chriſtian Willoughby*: But by *Clement*, Daughter and Heir of *Kenelme Willoughby*, his Son, it went to *Thomas Willoughby*, a younger Brother of Sir *Percival Willoughby*; and his Son, *Thomas Willoughby*, ſold it in the 13th of *Charles* the Iſt, to *John Seyliard* of *Penſhurſt*, Eſq; who was the Owner of it in *Philpot*'s Time.

Page 242. In 1. *Poſtling*, after the Word *Columbers*, in the Third *Line*, add this;

Which came to them by the Marriage of *Amabilia*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Robert de Montfort*, with *Philip de Columbarijs*; as *Adelina*, the other Siſter married Sir *Robert de Vere*. The Son of this *Philip de Columbers*, was of his Fathers Name, and he died poſſeſs'd of this Eſtate, in the 5th of King *Edward* the Iſt, *&c.*

P. 28. N. IV. *An Account of the Family of* Sackville, *from* Vincent's *Review of* York's *Second Edition*, Page 679, *and ſome other Books and Mannſcripts.*

HErbran *de Salchevilla, Salcavilla, Saccavilla*, or *Sacvill*, (which is a Town in *Normandy*) came hither with King *William* the Iſt, and afterwards returned back thither, and was Living in *Normandy*, *A. D.* 1079.

He had Three Sons, *Jordan*, *William*, and *Robert*; and a Daughter *Avice*, who was married to *Walter*, Lord of *Alfage* and *Hugh-Ville* in *Normandy*; ſhe had Iſſue by him *Richard Jordan*, *Walter* and *Helias*, who were all Educated in *Normandy* by their Uncle *Herbran*. But then *William de Sacvill*, Knight, the Second Son of *Herbran*, lived in *England*; and by his Wife *Albreda*, had Three Daughters and Heirs; *Hodierna*, who married *Matthew de Gernon*; *Agnes*, the Wife of *Richard de Aneſtye*, and *Beatrix* whoſe Husband was *William de Glanville*, Lord of *Bromholme*, and Founder of the Church there in King *Henry* the Iſt's Reign.

Sir *Robert Sacvill*, Knight, Third Son of *Herbran*, had the good Luck to go on Shore in *France* with the Earl of *Morteign*, who was not well, out of that unfortunate Ship, in which King *Henry* the Iſt's Eldeſt Son, and a vaſt Number of the Nobility were Shipwrecked and Drowned. He was living *Anno Dom.* 1119; but was ſo uneaſy at the Perfidiouſneſs of the Nation in forſaking *Maud* the *Empreſs*, and ſetting up King *Stephen*, that he turned Religious, and went into *Colcheſter* Abbey; where he died, and was buried, and to which he was a good Benefactor.

By *Leticia* his Wife he had Iſſue, *Jordan*, *Stephen*, *Nigell*, and *Helias de Sacville*. *Nigell* was Parſon of the Church of *Barges*, in the 18th of King *Henry* the IId, and was Anathematiſed by *Becket*, *for Curtailing his Graces Horſe*.

Helias was Witneſs to the Charter of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, by which he gave the Church of *Tunbridge* to the Abbey of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*.

Jordan, the Eldeſt Brother, married *Ela*, Daughter and Coheir of *Ralph de Den*, Lord of the Manor of *Buckhurſt* in *Suſſex*. This *Ralph de Den*, was Son of *Robert Pincerna*, alias *Den*, who held Six Knights Fees in *Chalvington*, of which Manor *Buckhurſt* was Parcel.

This *Ela de Sacvill*, in her Widowhood, Founded the Abbey of *Begham*, or *Beyham*, lying between *Suſſex* and *Kent*; and had Iſſue by her Husband above-named, *Jordan*, *Richard*, *Geffrey*, *Ralph*, *Guy*, and *Warren*; of whom Sir *Jordan de Sacvill*, the Eldeſt, was a Baron in King *Richard*'s the Iſt's Reign; his Lady's Name was *Clementia*; *Richard*, the Second Brother, was alſo a Baron, as *Vincent* believes. Sir *Geffrey*, the Third Son, and *Ralph de Merſey*, his next Brother, incurring King *John*'s Diſpleaſure, had their Eſtates Seized, and were fined a Thouſand *Marks*. *Geffrey* had the Manor of *Buckhurſt*, was Knighted, and had Iſſue *Jordan* and *Guy*; and a Daughter called *Johann*, who was Married to Sir *William St. Leger*. *Jordan* was a Baron, and unhappily engaged with others of that Rank againſt King *John*, loſt his Lands in *Ireland* by it, but was reſtored to it again by King *Henry* the IIId.

By his Lady *Maud* he had Two Sons, *William* and *Bartholomew*; the former, *William Sacvill* of *Buckhurſt*, married *Clara*, Daughter of *Matthew de Haſtings*, and had by her a Son, who was Sir *Jordan de Sacvill*; who joining with the Barons againſt King *Henry* the IIId, was taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Eveſham*. He married *Margery*, Daughter of *Robert de Aguillon*, and died in the Firſt of King *Edward* the Iſt. His Son Sir *Andrew de Sackville*, eſpouſing, I ſuppoſe, the ſame Cauſe which his Father had done, was Impriſoned by King *Henry* the IIId in *Dover* Caſtle; and though by Friends he got his Liberty, yet he was forced by the King into other Bonds; and made to Marry, without any Dower, the Lady *Ermyntrude*, of the Houſhold of Queen *Eleanor*: And by this he regained not only the King's Favour, but alſo a good Part of his Father's Eſtate. His Son was Sir *Andrew Sackville*, who ſerved King *Edward* the Iſt in the Wars in *Scotland* ſo well, that he rewarded him with a *Charter* of *Free-warren*, for his Lands in *Oxfordſhire*; he died in the 9th of King *Edward* the IId; and left a Son, Sir *Andrew Sackville*, who was High-Sheriff of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, in the 42d of King *Edward* the IIId, and attended on the *Black Prince* in his Wars in *France*. He had Iſſue Sir *Thomas Sackville* of *Buckhurſt*, and a Daughter *Alice*, who married *John de la Zouch*. Sir *Thomas* was Sheriff of *Suſſex* and *Surrey* in the 8th of King *Henry* the IVth, and in the 11th of King *Henry* the VIth. He was Abroad in the Wars in *France* for a good while. His Lady was *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Dalingrugge*, of *Bodyham* in *Suſſex*; by whom he had *Andrew* and *Edward Sackville*; he was buried in *Beyham* Abbey.

Edward outlived his Brother, and ſucceeded his Father in the Eſtate; and married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Wakehurſt*, of *Wakehurſt* in

Suſſex, Eſq; his Son was *Humphrey Sackville*, of *Buckhurſt*, Eſq;, who married *Katherine*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Brown*, Knight, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold to King *Henry* the VIth; by whom he had Iſſue *Richard Sackville* of *Buckhurſt*, Eſq; Twice High-Sheriff of *Suſſex* and *Surrey* in King *Henry* the VIIth's Time. His Lady was *Iſabella*, Daughter of *John Diggs*, of *Barham* in *Kent*, Eſq; and his Son by her, *John Sackville* of *Buckhurſt*, Eſq; was Thrice Sheriff of both the Counties above-mentioned. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bullen*, of *Bickling* in *Norfolk*, who was Siſter to the Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, the Father of Queen *Anna Bullen*. By her he had Iſſue Sir *Richard Sackville* of *Buckhurſt*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and Privy-Counſellor to King *Edward* the VIth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. His Lady was *Winifride*, Daughter of Sir *John Bruges*, by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas Sackville*, and *Anne*, who was Baroneſs of *Dacres* in the *South*. *Thomas* was employed Abroad, and thereby became well verſed in Foreign Languages and States. He was ſometime a Priſoner at *Rome*; but being releaſed, and ſent for Home by Queen *Elizabeth*, to whom he was allied in Blood, he was created Baron of *Buckhurſt*, made a Privy-Counſellor, and Knight of the Garter, and at laſt Lord High Treaſurer, and Earl of *Dorſet*: And he was after this, in King *James* the Iſt's Reign, made Lord Treaſurer for Life. He married *Cicely*, Daughter of Sir *John Baker*, of *Siſinghurſt* in *Kent*; and by her had Four Sons, *Robert*, the Eldeſt, Lord *Buckhurſt*, *Henry*, *William*, and *Thomas*, and Three Daughters. *Robert* was Earl of *Dorſet*, and married *Margaret*, only Daughter of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*. He founded an Hoſpital at *Eaſt-Grinſted* in *Suſſex*, and endowed it with Three Hundred and Thirty Pounds *per Annum*, to maintain Thirty One poor Perſons for ever. His Second Son *Richard* outliving the Eldeſt, *Thomas* became Earl of *Dorſet*, and married the Lady *Anne Clifford*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *George*, Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he left only Two Daughters; *Margaret*, married to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, and *Iſabella* to *James* Earl of *Northampton*. Upon his Deceaſe, his Brother, Sir *Edward Sackville*, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of Prince *Charles*, ſucceeded him in the Earldom of *Dorſet*. He married *Mary*, Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *George Curzon*, of *Croxall* in the County of *Derby*, Knight, and left Iſſue by her Two Sons, *Richard* Lord *Buckhurſt*, and *Edward Sackvill*, Eſq;. He was Privy Counſellor to King *Charles* the Iſt, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Middleſex*, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter *(a)*. His Eldeſt Son *Richard*, ſucceeded him in his Honours, 1652: He married the Lady *Frances Cranfield*, Daughter to *Lionel* Earl of *Middleſex*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*; and at Length ſole Heir to her Brother *Lionel*, Earl of *Middleſex*; by whom he had Iſſue Four Sons, *Charles*, *Edward*, *Richard* and *Thomas*, and Three Daughters; *Mary*, married to the Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*; *Anne* to the Earl of *Hume* in *Scotland*; and *Frances* to Sir *George Lane*, Knight, afterwards Viſcount *Laneborough*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

His Eldeſt Son, *Charles* Lord *Buckhurſt*, was in the Life-time of his Father, upon the Death of his Uncle *Lionel*, Earl of *Middleſex*, created by King *Charles* the IId, Earl of *Middleſex*, being at that Time one of the Lords of his Majeſty's *Bedchamber*. He married *Elizabeth*, Widow of *Charles* Earl of *Falmouth*, by whom he had no Iſſue: In the Year 1677, by the Death of his Father, he became Earl of *Dorſet*. His conſtant and firm Adherence to the Proteſtant Intereſt, and the great Share he had in bringing about the happy Revolution, juſtly Entitled him to the Favours that were conferred upon him by their late Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, upon their happy Acceſſion to the Throne: He was made Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Suſſex*, and had the Honour to be Conſtituted one of the Lords Juſtices of *England* in the Abſence of the King, for Four Years ſucceſſively. His Second Wife was the Lady *Mary Compton*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Northampton*, by whom he had Iſſue *Lionel Cranfeild*, Lord *Buckhurſt*, the preſent Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*; who is alſo Knight of the Garter, one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*; and *Mary*, who married *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*.

Page 572. I might add to the Honour of good Archbiſhop *Grindal*, what Mr. *Strype* had not ſeen; that in a Collection of Papers purchaſed by the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Kennet*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*, for the Uſe of Archbiſhop *Teniſon*, and by his Grace repoſited in the Library at *Lambeth*, for publick Service, there is an Original Letter from Mr. *Nicholas Fante*, to *Anthony Bacon*, Eſq;. Dated from the Court at *Greenwich*, the 6th of *May*, 1583; running thus,

" The good Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is pre-
" ſently to reſign his Place, being now alto-
" gether Blind in Body, but moſt vigilant in
" Mind to do Good ſo long as he liveth. And
" therefore having made great Suit to be
" removed, and to obtaine Licenſe to Founde
" certaine Schooles, and Places of Learnynge
" in the Univerſitye, hath to that Purpoſe diſ-
" charged his Trayne, and employed all the
" Profittes he hath ſpared of his Livinge, beſides
" his ordinarye Expences, reſervinge ſome
" litell to maintayne him, and a few Seruantes,
" the reſt of his Life, which cannot be longe.
" It is thought that *Whytgyfte*, now Byſhoppe
" of *Worceſter*, will ſucceed him, but wherein
" beſides his Place, it is eaſily gueſſed.

Page 573. I might add, That as to this Account of *Bancroft*, it is the Opinion of ſome Great Men, that the Character given by Lord *Clarendon* in his Hiſtory, of this Archbiſhop, has, like *many other Turns*, been owing to the Editors, rather than to the Honourable Author of that Work; who in other Parts of it, ſufficiently implies his better Opinion of Archbiſhop *Abbot*, than either of *Bancroft* that preceded, or of *Laud* that followed after: I much ſuſpect that the Phraſe of, *had he been ſucceeded by one who underſtood and loved the Church*, was of a later Stamp, and Coined in or near the *Oxford* Preſs. If this Conjecture be Wrong, let the Original Copy be produced, and it will oblige the World in many Things; and poſſibly, among other Inſtances, will help to diſcover that in the Printed Work there is a greater Slight put upon Archbiſhop *Abbot*, than was really the Judgment of that Noble Earl.

Page 282. *Paſters*, alias *Plainers*, and *Sepham*, are now both in the Poſſeſſion of *David Polhil*, Eſq;.

A. D.

(a) Vid. *His Character in Lord* Clarendon's *Hiſtory.*

Page 323. *Barden* and *Hadlow* came into the *Polhill* Family by the Marriage of a *Bing*, and they are now both of them in the Poſſeſſion of *David Polhill*, Eſq; Great Grandſon of *David Polhill*, Eſq;, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the 16th of King *Charles* the Firſt.

Page 331. At the End of the Account of *Weſtwell*, add this,

A. D. 1575, *Mildred Nerrington* of this Pariſh, was thought by ſome to have been poſſeſs'd; and accuſed one *Old Alice for ſending the Devil to her*. *Roger Newman*, then Vicar of this Place, and *John Brainford*, Vicar of *Kennington*, tried to diſpoſſeſs the Spirit by Faſting and Prayer, and thought they had done it, Printing the Relation, back'd by the Atteſtation of Six others.

But *Mildred* being examined before Mr. *Thomas Wotton*, and Mr. *George*, confeſſed the Impoſture, and ſhewed her Trances, and all her Tricks before them. *Vid. Scot*'s Diſcourſe of *Witchcraft*, *Book* 7. *Cap.* 1, 2. and Dr. *Hutchinſon*'s Eſſay on *Witchcraft*, *Page* 27. and 189.

Page 343. Correct *Line* 6, and 7, of *Col.* 2. thus; And from his Deſcendants it went by Sale to *Jacob Sawbridge*, Eſq; of *London*, the preſent Poſſeſſor.

Sandwich, *Page* 375. add; There was Anciently a Place near *Sandwich* called *Caſtle-Mead*.

In the 8th of King *Richard* the IId, was a Royal Order for encloſing and fortifying the Town.

In the 6th of King *Edward* the IIId, was a Grant to *Nicholas Champneys*, to encloſe a Piece of Ground near *Sandwich* Harbour, called *Ho-Sand*, of Thirty Acres.

In the Firſt of King *Richard* the IId, the Staple of Wool was removed from *Queenborough* to *Sandwich*.

In *Sandwich* was formerly an Officer called the *Virger* of the Town and Caſtle; he carried a Virge; he had an Houſe appointed him near *Dam-Gate*, and *Caſtle-Mead* alſo belonged to his Office in the 30th of King *Henry* the VIth.

In the 15th of King *Edward* the IId was an Order, allowing the Borough of *Sandwich* to turn the Courſe of the Water of *Geſtling*; in which was a Fiſhery in the 24th of King *Edward* the IIId.

Theſe from the Tower *Records*.

Page 378. Towards the bottom of the Firſt Column, this Note might have been added in the Margin.

The Reverend and Curious Mr. *Lewis*, Rector of *Minſter*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*, thinks that the *Eaſtern Mouth*, or Opening into this Harbour, was Anciently at or near *Ebbes-Fleet*; where there is now a Sluice for the draining of the Level. And 'tis the Ancient Tradition, that Ships uſed formerly to come in here. If ſo, all the Tract of Land between *thus* and *Sandwich*, muſt have then *been* under Water; of which indeed there are now manifeſt Signs; all the Road being to this Day Sea-Beach and Sand: And at *Stonar*, the Beach is caſt up one Fourth of a Mile almoſt from the preſent Chanel. This was done on the falling off of the Sea; which, at Time of Low-Water, about this Place, is now above a Mile from the Shore. On this Deſertion of the Sea, the Low-Land on each Side was *Inned*, as we call it, or recovered from it, and the Water confined to the preſent Chanel.

Page 407. The Three laſt Lines are miſplaced, and ſhould come in after *Line* the 9th, of *Col.* 1. in *Page* 408.

Page 438. At the End of the Baronets, add, Sir *Thomas Death* of *Knowlton*, and Sir *Brook Bridges* of *Goodneſton*.

Page 441. At the End of the Liſts of the *Kentiſh* Baronets add, Sir *Brook Bridges* of *Goodneſton*.

Page 487. *Dele* the laſt Line.

Page 482. After the Third Break, add, Here follows the Record above-mentioned.

Nota de Regula quo modo Curia de Shipweia Ordinetur & Obſervetur.

Firſt, IT is to be underſtood, that when and as often as the King's Majeſty by his Letters Patents under his Great Seal pleaſeth to make, ordain and conſtitute any Lord or Knight of his, Conſtable of his Caſtle of *Dover*, and Warden of his Five Ports, the ſaid Warden at his Pleaſure, and Time convenient for him, ſhall ſend his Precept under the Seal of his Office, from the ſaid Caſtle of *Dover*, unto every Port Town, and Village, of his ſaid Five Ports, and Members of every of them, ſuch as be Corporate; commanding every Mayor and Bailiff of the ſame, to give good Summons, and lawful Warning of Forty Days unto Six, Five, or Four Jurats, of the beſt and moſt diſcreet of every of the ſaid Towns and Villages; that the ſaid Mayor, and ſuch Number of Jurats, and the ſaid Bailiffs, and ſuch Number of Jurats, do appear in their proper Perſons before the ſaid Warden, at the Court of *Shipway*, and the Place accuſtomed there, at ſuch Day and Times as may be expreſſed unto them by the ſaid Precepts.

At the which Court Day, and Time, the ſaid Warden muſt be in his proper Perſon, and at convenient Time, when he and all thoſe Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, be aſſembled and come together, into the ſaid Court at *Shipway*, at the Place accuſtomed there, and the ſaid Warden ſet in his Seat there, Three ſolemn Proclamations ſhall be made in this Wiſe here following, (that is to ſay,)

" All Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats of the " Five Ports, and their Members, that be ſum- " moned and warned to appear in their proper " Perſons, before the Lord Warden, at this the " Kings and Queens Majeſty's Court of *Ship- " way*, here to be holden this Day; draw you " near and attend to the Court, upon the Peril " that ſhall follow of it.

And then the Bailiffs and Jurats of *Haſtings* ſhall firſt be called to put in their aforeſaid Precept, and the Names of ſuch Jurats as be ſummoned of the ſaid Town, to appear at the ſaid, *&c.* And after that, the Mayors and Jurats of *Dover* and *Sandwich*, or which the Court pleaſeth to call firſt of them, for they be both of one Strength; and then the Mayors and Jurats of *Rye* and *Winchelſey*, or in likewiſe which the Court will call firſt of them, *&c.* and then the Mayor and Jurats of *Hythe* and *Rumney*, or which they will firſt of them; then the Mayors and Jurats of *Feverſham*, *Fordwich* and *Folkeſtone*, or which the Court will call firſt of them, *&c.* And then the Bailiffs and Jurats of *Lidd*, *Pevenſey*, *Seaford*, and *Tenterden*, and every of them, muſt bring into the ſaid Court his ſaid Precept, and the Names of ſuch Jurats as be warned to appear.

And

And after that the ſaid Precepts be laid into the ſaid Court, and the ſaid Perſons called have Anſwered and Appeared upon the ſame, then the Warden ſhall cauſe his Commiſſion, (that is to ſay) his ſaid Patrent to be openly Read then and there, with a Letter of Attendance under his Seal of Office annexed unto the ſame; and after that the ſaid Patent, and Letter of Attendance be Read, *&c.*

Then one of the Mayors of the Five Principal Towns of the ſaid Five Ports, ſhall give the Charge unto the ſaid Lord Warden in Manner and Form here following, (that is to ſay,) *&c.* You ſhall keep and maintain the Franchesſ. Liberties, Cuſtoms and Uſages of the Five Ports, in all that you may do, by the Allegiance that you owe unto the King of *England*, and by your Knighthood; and the ſaid Lord Warden ſhall hold up his Right Hand Breaſt High, and more, and ſhall ſay, yea, if God will, I ſhall to my Power.

The ſaid Lord Warden ſhall not be Sworn upon a Book, when he ſhall take his Charge, otherwiſe than is aboveſaid; nor he ſhall not need to ſay the Words above expreſſed after him that giveth the Charge, but only hold up his Hand and affirm it, and ſay, Yea, *&c.*

And when the ſaid Lord Warden hath ſo taken his ſaid Charge in Manner and Form as is aforeſaid, then all the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, ſhall honourably receive him, and do unto him then and there once Reverence, and after that they have uſed to give unto him a Worſhipful Gift on Continent in the ſame Place.

And after that nothing more ſhall be done in that Court that Day, neither Writ, Return, Complaint, nor other Things, except only that there be any notable Mandament of our Lord the King's, which if any be, ſhall be openly Read and Publiſhed there, and ſo Proclamation ſhall be made to Diſſolve the ſaid Court in this wiſe here following; (that is to ſay,)

All Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and all other that have had to do at this Court of *Shipway*, before my Lord Warden this Day, you ſhall depart, and take your Eaſe, unto a new Warning; and God ſave the King, my Lord Warden, and all the Court.

And then and immediately there muſt be made another ſolemn O *Yes*, and after the ſaid O *Yes*, the Proclaimer ſhall ſay, My Lord Warden deſireth and prayeth all Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and others, whatſoever they be now here preſent, to go with him to the Caſtle of *Saltwood*, and there to take ſuch Repaſt as is ordained, and you ſhall be Welcome.

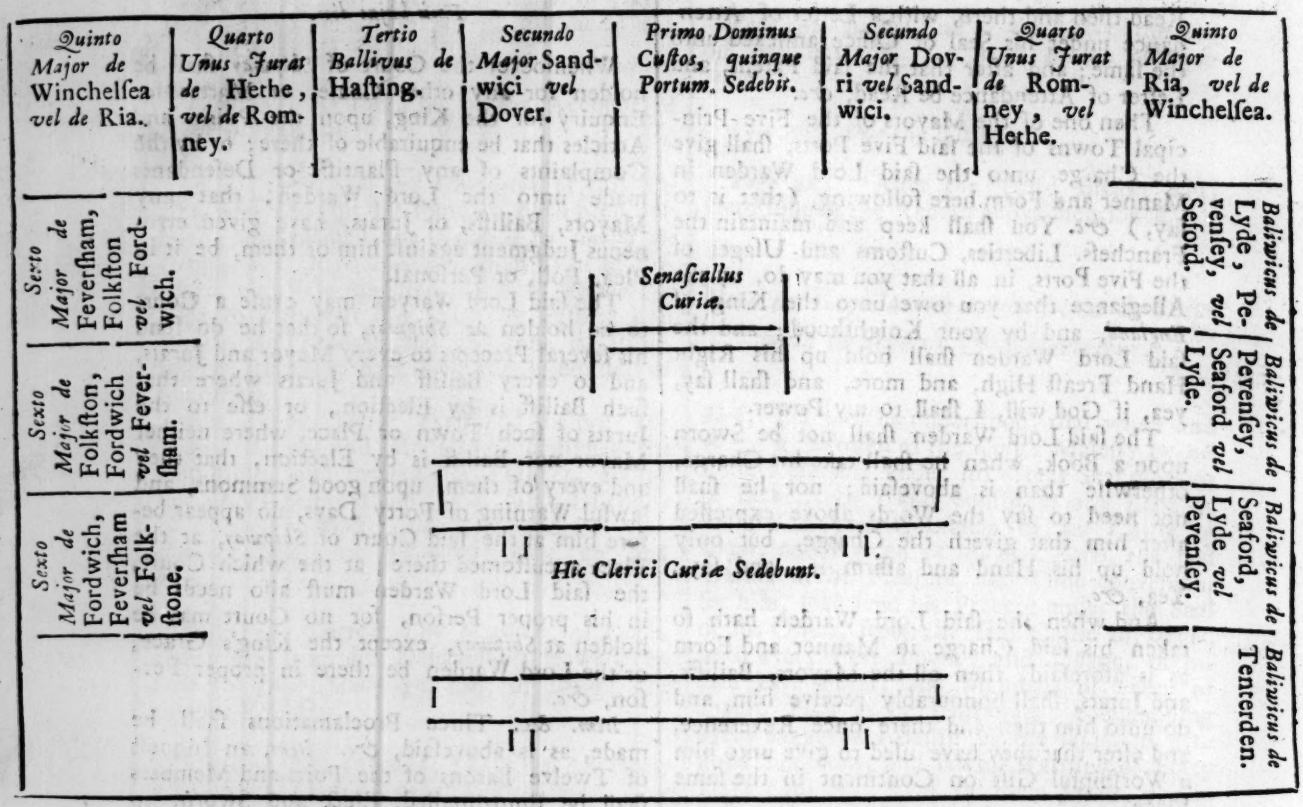
Finis hujus diei.

Whenſoever the Court of *Shipway* ſhall be holden for any other Cauſe, or Matter for Enquiry for the King, upon the Points and Articles that be enquirable of there; or by the Complaints of any Plantiffs or Defendants made unto the Lord Warden, that any Mayors, Bailiffs, or Jurats, have given erroneous Judgment againſt him or them, be it in Plea, Poll, or Perſonal.

The ſaid Lord Waryen may cauſe a Court to be holden at *Shipway*, ſo that he do ſend his ſeveral Precepts to every Mayor and Jurats, and to every Bailiff and Jurats where that ſuch Bailiff is by Election, or elſe to the Jurats of ſuch Town or Place, where neither Mayor nor Bailiff is by Election, that they and every of them, upon good Summons, and lawful Warning of Forty Days, do appear before him at the ſaid Court of *Shipway*, at the Place accuſtomed there; at the which Court, the ſaid Lord Warden muſt alſo needs be in his proper Perſon, for no Court may be holden at *Shipway*, except the King's Grace, or the Lord Warden be there in proper Perſon, *&c.*

Item. &c. Three Proclamations ſhall be made, as is aboveſaid, *&c.* *Item*, an Inqueſt of Twelve Barons of the Ports and Members ſhall be Empannelled, Elect and Sworn, to enquire, *&c.* Firſt if any have ſpoken Treaſon againſt our Lord the King, or his Queen. *Item*, The Second, if any have counterfeited the King's Seal or Seals. *Item* the Third, If any have made falſe Money, waſted, clipped, or diminiſhed the King's Coin. *Item* the Fourth, Is of Treaſure founden and concealed. *Item* the Fifth is, if any Mayor, Bailiffs, or Jurats, have given falſe and erroneous Judgments. And the Sixth is, if the Ports, or any of them, have withdrawn or withholden any Part of their Service to the King's Navy, for and upon due Summons and Warnings of Forty Days, *&c.* and if that any Man be found guilty of Treaſon-ſpeaking, or of falſe Money-making, Waſhing or Clipping, *&c.* Death; and as to the Reſidue, Fines and Impriſonment.

Modus Sedendi in Curia SHIPWEIA.



Imprimis, Dominus Custos quinque portuum ut Capitalis, & principalis Index, in meliore sede (id est) in medio Curiæ Ibidem sedebit.

Et tunc solempnis Proclamatio trina vice & alta voce distinctive hoc modo, O Yes, *& tunc sic in materna lingua.*

All Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, that have been summoned and warned to appear in their proper Persons, before my Lord Warden of the Kings Five Ports, and Members at this Court of *Shipway*, here to be holden this Day; draw near, and answer to your Names as you shall be called, and give your Attendance to the Court, upon the Peril that shall fall of it.

Et tunc Convocabuntur Majores capitalium Portuum Sandwici & Dovor. vel Dovor. & Sandwici, quia sunt de una vi & de una authoritate, & instabunt Cur' conferent' cum eis in eandem duo præcepta prædictum Dominum Custod. eis prius direct' sommonic' ac ceta' præmissa Cur' prædictam tangendar' debit' certificatione sub sigillo cujuslibet. Officii majorat' majorum eorundem de executione mandatorum prædictorum, & tunc unus eorum majorum alterna vice sedebit ad dextram ejusdem Domini Custod. in Cur' ibidem, & alter eorum majorum alterna vice sedebit ad sinistram partem ejusdem Domini Custod' in Curia prædicta.

Tunc vocabitur Ballivus capitalis portus de Hasting. qui intrabit Cur' prædictam ibidem conferens secum in eandem præceptum ejusdem Domini custod' sibi per prius direct. ob causam prædictam una cum debito certificat' sub sigillo Officii Balliat. ejusdem portus de executione ejusdem mandati, & tunc ipse Balivicus sedebit ad dextram ejusdem Domini custod' in Curia prædicta juxta dextram majoris ibidem sedent.

Et tunc convocabuntur duo principales Jurati capitalium portuum de Hethe & Romney, vel de Romney & Hethe, quia sunt de uno vi & de una authoritate, & bii duo principales Jurati intrabunt Cur' prædict. conferent cum eis in eadem Cur' illa duo præcepta prædictum Dominum custod. eis prius direct' summoniac' ac ceta' præmissa Cur' præd. tangen' ac debitum certificat eorundem, Sub sigillo Officii cujuslibet portus portuum capitalium eorum prædictorum de executione mandatorum prædictorum ejusdem Domini custod' & tunc unus eorum duorum Juratorum nomine & vice unius majoris ex portu illo, de quo ipse existit alterna vice sedebit ad dextram ejusdem Domini custod' juxta dextram prædicti Balivi de Hasting ibidem seden' & alius eorum duorum Juratorum nomine & vice unius majoris pro portu illo de quo ipse existit alterna vice sedebit ad sinistram partem ejusdem Domini custod. juxta sinistram prædicti majoris ibidem seden' in Curia prædicta.

Tunc convocabuntur majores principales membrorum & antiquarum villarum de Winchelsey & Rie, vel de Rie & Winchelsey, quia sunt de una Vi, & de una Authoritate, & intrabunt Cur' prædictam conferent' cum eis in eandem Cur' illa duo præcepta prædictum Dominum custod. eis prius direct' summoniac' ac ceta' præmissa illa Cur' tangen' ac debitum certificat' eorundem, sub sigillo Officii cujuslibet majorat' majorum eorundem de executione illorum ducrum mandatorum prædicti Domini custod' & tunc unus eorum majorum alterna vice sedebit ad dextram partem ejusdem Domini custod' in Cur' prædicta, juxta dextram prædicti Jurati ibidem sedend' & alter eorum majorum alterna vice sedebit ad sinistram partem ejusdem Domini custod' in Cur' prædicta, juxta sinistram prædicti Jurati ibidem sedend'.

Tunc convocabuntur majores membrorum sive villarum de Ferveham Folkstone vel Fordwich, vel de Folkstone, Fordwich, vel Feversham, vel de Fordwich, Feversham, vel Folkstone; quia sunt de uno vi ac de una authoritate, & intrabunt Cur' conferent' cum eis in eandem Cur' illa tria præcepta prædictum Dominum custod' eisdem tribus majoribus prius direct' summoniac. & ceta' præmissa Cur' prædictam tangen' & debitum certificat' eorundem majorum, sub sigillo Officii cujuslibet majorat' eorundem majorum de executione nomine illorum trium mandatorum præd' Domini custod' & tunc omnes prædicti tres majores serjatim sedebunt ad dextram ejusdem Domini custod. in Cur' præd' juxta dextram majoris ibidem seden' facies eorundem trium majorum aliqualit' concluſi ad præd' Dominum custod. Et

Et tunc convocabuntur Balivi membrorum ſive villarum de Lyde, Pevenſey vel Seford; vel de Pevenſey, Seford, vel Lyde; vel de Seford, Lyde, vel Pevenſey; quia ſunt de uno vi, & de una authoritate, & tunc vocabitur jam de novo Baliwicus ville de Tenterden, qui omnes quatuor Baliwici intrabunt Cur' conferen' cum eis in eandem Cur' illa quatuor præcepta eis per prius prædictum Dominum cuſtod' directi' ſummoniac' & ceta' præmiſſa Cur' præd' tangen' una cum debito certificato, ſub ſigillo Officii cujuſlibet Baliwic' Baliwicorum prædictorum de executione illorum prædictorum quatuor mandatorum prædicti Domini cuſtod' & tunc omnes prædicti quatuor Baliwici ſeperatim ſedebunt ad ſiniſtram partem ejuſdem Domini cuſtod' in Cur' præd. juxta ſiniſtram majoris ibidem ſedend. facies autem eorundem quatuor Baliwicorum aliqualiter concluſi ad præd. Dominum cuſtod.

Et cum Cur' præd. in forma ſupra dict' totaliter, ordinatur, & formatur, tunc convocabuntur Jurati omnium prædictorum capitalium portuum, ſimul & principalium membrorum & villarum antiquarum. Necnon omnium ceterum membrorum & villarum ſupra dictarum eiſdem modo & ordine quibus omnes prædicti Majores & Balivi, fuerunt vocati & cum omnes prædicti Jurati qui ut ſupra ſunt returnati & per nomina eorundem ſunt vocati, Tunc prædictus Dominus Cuſtos portuum & membrorum prædictorum p.r aſſenſum omnium præd' Majorum Balivorum & duorum Juratorum præd' elligit & impannellabit de eis ad numerum duodecem Barones vel plures ad ſufficient' numurum perſonarum, (videlicet) de quibuſlibet portubus membrorum portuum & membrorum prædictorum duos Barones de melioribus diſcretionibus proboribus illorum Juratorum ſive Barronum ad inquirend' & veritat' dicend' de omnibus & ſingulis Articulis & punctibus Cur' præd' tangen' juxta antiqua uſum portuum & membrorum prædictorum & primo hac' vice unus Juratorum capitalium portuum de Sandwich vel Dover, ut ſupra intrabit Cur' prædictam, & quod manuum ſuarum ſuper librum cui Senaſcallus, Cur' dicet in materna lingua hoc modo hic ſequ' viz.

Ye ſhall truly enquire, truly preſent, and a true Verity give of all the Points and Articles, that ought to be enquired of, at this the King's Court of *Shipway*, according to the ancient Cuſtoms and Uſages of the ſame. Ye ſhall not ſpare for any Thing the Truth to ſay of all that you ſhall be charged with by this Court, as far forth as ye do or may know. So God you help at your holy Dooms, and by this Book, *&c. Et oſculet librum, &c. Similiter & ceteri Jurati capitalium portuum de Sandwich vel Dover ponent manus ſuas ſuper librum quibus jurat' prædictus Senaſcallus, Cur' prædicente dicet hæc hoc modo Cur' ſequ' (viz.)*

All ſuch Oaths as *B. B.* here before you hath taken, the ſame Oath you, and every of you, ſhall well and truly perform, hold, and keep in your Behalf, as far forth as God will give you Grace. So God you help at your holy Doom, and by this Book, *&c. Et oſculent librum, &c. Et ſic de ceteris quouſque omnes empannellati ſunt jurat modo & forma ſuprædict.*

Et quando omnes prædicti Jurati ſive Barones in forma prædicta ſunt ordati tunc prædictus Senaſcallus Cur' præd' monſtrabit & declarabit eis in materna lingua omnes & ſingulos articulos & punctus Cur' prædict' tangen' juxta antiquam uſum & conſuetud' illius Cur' ac portuum & membrorum prædictorum, &c. Prout hic ſequ' patet per librum qui dicitur, Dooms-Day, *Caſtri Dovor, &c. viz. &c.*

Pur faus Judgment.
Pur ſervis le Roy ſuſtret.
Pur treſor trove de ſons terre.
Pur fauſen' de monie.
Pur traiſon purpale tunta le Roy & de ſa pace tronbler.

Et ſecundum alios libros & cuſtimalia diverſorum capitalium portuum prædictorum ſic continentur in materna lingua, viz. primo, &c.

First, If any Man within the Liberties and Franchiſes of the Five Ports, and their Members, hath done, purpoſed to do, or hath ſpoken any Treaſon againſt the King's Grace, his Heirs apparent, or againſt the Queen's Grace, *&c.*

Item. If any Man hath counterfeited the King's Seal or Seals.

Item. If any Man hath made any falſe Money in, or of this the King's Realm, waſhed, clipped, or miniſhed it.

Item. If any Man hath found any Treaſure under the Earth, or above the Ground, and hath concealed it.

Item. If any Perſon or Perſons of any Town or Towns of the ſaid Five Ports, or Members, hath withdrawn the King's Service of their Ships on the Sea, when they have been lawfully ſummoned and warned to do their Service to the King, according to their Ancient Cuſtom, and how many have been of them, and how often Times, and how long Time, or any of them have withdrawn their ſaid Service, and in what Mayor or Bailiff's Times it hath been withheld en or withdrawn.

Item. If any of the ſaid Mayors or Bailiffs, or if the ſaid Jurats of *Hethe* or *Romney*, have given any falſe or erroneous Judgment or Judgments, contrary, and againſt their Ancient Laws and Right.

Item. If any Bailiff of the ſaid Five Ports, and Members, hath taken of any Merchant, or other the King's Lieges, any unreaſonable and unlawful Cuſtom, otherwiſe than hath been uſed of old Time; or if any of the ſaid Bailiffs hath not done due and rightful Execution, after that Judgment hath been yielded by the Mayor and Jurats, or by the Jurats only, where no Mayor is had by Election; if any of the ſaid Bailiffs hath done any Execution againſt ſuch Judgments, or otherwiſe, contrary, and againſt the Liberty and Franchiſe of the Town, that any ſuch Bailiff is or hath been of, whereby in any wiſe the Franchiſes and Liberties of the Town that any ſuch Bailiffs is of, is blemiſhed, hurted or hindred, *&c.*

" Omnibus factis ut ſupra, & declarat præ-
" dicti Jurati ſive Barones ſic impannellati ex-
" ibunt de Cur' ad inquirend' de omnibus
" & ſingulis Articulis & punctibus ſupradict'
" &c. Et cum inquiraverunt per ſeipſos de
" omnibus ſupradict' illis Articulis & ſuper
" eoſdem adimicern' ſunt concordati ac parati
" ad preſentand' veredict' eorum tunc ante in-
" tratum eorum in Cur' præd' fiet una ſolem
" prius Proclamatio alta voce hoc modo ut ſu-
" pra, O *Yes*, & tunc ſic in materna lingua,
" &c.

The good Men that be Impannelled, Charged and Sworn, to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, come into the Court, and yield your Verdict according to the Oaths that you have taken, and anſwer to your Names as you ſhall be called, " Et tunc con-
" vocabuntur per nomina eorum ibidem ut ſu-
" pra, &c. Et cum omnes ſunt vocati coram
" præfato Domino Cuſtod' ac omnibus aliis
" majoribus Balivis & jurat' prædictis in ple-
" na Cur' ſedentibus tunc ſenaſcallus Cur' præ-
" dicente dicet illis inquirentibus hoc modo,
" &c.

Sirs, be ye all accorded? And if they ſay yea; *tunc idem Senaſcallus dicet eis*; who ſhall ſay for you; and if they ſay h, *N. N. Tunc Seneſcallus dicet eis*: And be ye all agreed and conſenting to every Thing that he ſay? And if they ſay yea, *tunc prædictus Seneſcallus vel unus clericorum dicti Domini cuſtod' ſcribet veredict, &c. hoc modo, &c.*

And if it happen any of the ſaid Mayors, or Bailiffs, to make Default for lack of Appear-

ance

ance of the ſaid Court of *Shipway*, yet ſuch Mayor or Bailiff may make and depute a ſufficient Attorney to appear for him, and in his Name at that Court the ſame Day, ſo that ſuch Mayor or Bailiff have ſufficient Cauſe, and a lawful Excuſe of his ſo being abſent from the ſaid Court; and that ſaid Cauſe or Excuſe, muſt be declared and apparent in Writing under the common Seal of that Town, that ſuch Mayor or Bailiff is of; or elſe every ſuch Mayor or Bailiff be amerſed at a Mark of Money; that is to ſay, Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence, to be levied of his Goods and Chatels, that ſo maketh Default, to the Uſe of the ſaid Lord Warden.

And if that it happen any Jurat to make Default for lack of Appearance at the ſaid Court of *Shipway*, that hath been lawfully Summoned and Warned to appear in his proper Perſon at the ſame Court, be he amerſed at a Demy Mark of Money, that is to ſay, Six Shillings and Eight Pence, to be levied of his Goods and Chatels that ſo maketh Default, to the Uſe of the ſaid Lord Warden; except only that ſuch Jurats, ſo making Default, have any lawful Let, and ſufficient Excuſe, of and for his ſo being abſent from the ſaid Court; which lawful Let, and ſufficient Excuſe, muſt be declared and juſtified by Affidavit; that is to ſay, by the Oaths of the Mayor and Jurats, or Bailiffs and Jurats of that ſaid Town that ſuch Jurats is of.

And if that any Man be Indicted of any of theſe Three Points and Articles here following, that is to ſay, of Treaſon wrought, done, or purpoſed to be done or ſpoken againſt the King's Grace, or his Heirs Apparent, or againſt the Queen's Grace, or hath arreſted the King's People, and diſturbed them againſt the King's Peace.

Or if that any Man hath made, falſed, waſhed, clipped, or miniſhed, the King's Coin, or Money.

Then anon, if he be then and there preſent, be he immediately arreſted by the Lord Warden's Marſhal of the King's Caſtle of *Dover*; and then the ſaid Lord Warden, by his own Mouth, with the Aſſent of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, there ſitting in open Court, ſhall give Judgment, that he ſo Indicted ſhall be drawn about the Place of *Shipway*, and then incontinently in the Preſence of the ſaid Lord Warden, and all the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, be hanged in the ſame Place till he be Dead.

And if it happen any Man to be indicted of any of the ſaid Three Points or Articles that ſhall not fortune to be then and there preſent, that then the ſaid Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats of the ſaid Two Towns of *Hethe* and *Rumney*, ſhall be ſtraightly charged and commanded upon all that they may forfeit unto the King's Grace, that he or they that firſt may take or find him that ſo is Indicted at any Place or Time within the Franchiſes and Liberties of the ſaid Five Ports or Members elſewhere, ſhall take him, and him ſafely hold and keep, and then immediately thereupon, ſhall give Warning, and ſure Knowledge unto the ſaid Lord Warden of the ſame, whereupon a Court ſhall be holden at *Shipway*, and thither ſhall the ſaid Felon be brought or led, and there he ſhall have his Judgment as aforeſaid, *&c.*

Item. If any Mayor or Bailiffs, or the Jurats of any of the Towns of *Hethe* and *Romney*, be Indicted of falſe and erroneous Judgment given, then anon, that Mayor or Bailiff, or that Jurat, or any of the ſaid Towns of *Hethe* or *Romney*, ſhall riſe out, and depart from his Seat that he ſit in, and ſhall ſtand before the ſaid Lord Warden; and all the other Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats, in the Face of the Court, then and there the ſaid Lord Warden, by his own Mouth, with the Aſſent of the other Mayors, Bailiffs, and Jurats aforeſaid, then and there Being and Sitting with him, ſhall reverſe the ſaid Judgment, and award Damages to the Party Plaintiffs that hath ſuſtained the Wrong; and then that Mayor, Bailiff, or Jurat, that did give the ſaid falſe and erroneous Judgment, anon ſhall be depoſed of his Office, and all the Franchiſes of that Town that he was of ſhall be ſeized into the King's Hands, ſo to remain till that they have made Fine with the King's Grace at his Pleaſure for the ſame.

And if that the ſaid Judgment aforeſaid, be found ſufficient and true, then anon he that made the Suit ſhall be Arreſted by the ſaid Lord Warden's Marſhal, and be put into the Priſon of the ſaid Lord Warden, there to abide and remain, without Bail or Main-Prize, till he hath made Fine with the King's Grace, and with the Mayor and Commoners, or Bailiffs and Commoners, or Jurat and Commoners of the ſame Town that the ſaid Suit was againſt, after the Taxation of the ſaid Lord Warden, and other Mayors and Bailiffs; neither may no Man make Attorney in ſuch Place, more than in Appeal.

Item. If any Mayor, Bailiff, Jurat, Combaron or Commoner be Indicted of that, that he hath withdrawn and withholden the King's Service with Ships on the Sea, when after lawful Summons hath been given to do the ſame, then he or they that ſo be Indicted, ſhall have ſuch like Judgment as is aforeſaid, of him that is attainted of falſe Judgment.

Item. If any Man be Indicted of Treaſure that he hath founden under the Earth, and hath concealed it, then anon he ſhall be arreſted by the ſaid Lord Warden's Marſhal, and be put into the Priſon of the ſaid Lord Warden, there to remain and abide without Bail or Main-Prize, till that he hath made Fine with the King's Grace for the ſame, *&c.*

Item. If any Bailiff be Indicted of that, that he hath taken any unreaſonable and unlawful Cuſtom of any Perſon, otherwiſe than the Cuſtom and Uſage hath been of old Time paſſed; or of that, that he hath not done due Execution after the Judgments of the Mayors there, as Mayors is of the Jurats; whereas no Mayor is by Election within any Town or Village of the ſaid Five Ports and Members; or and if he hath done any Execution againſt ſuch Judgments aforeſaid; or contrary and againſt the Liberties and Franchiſes of that Town that he is of, then anon be he arreſted by the aforeſaid Marſhal, and put into the Priſon of the ſaid Lord Warden, there to remain till he hath made Fine for the ſame unto the King's Grace, and alſo to the Commoners of that Town he is of.

Note. That at the Court of *Shipway* ſhall be no manner of Plea, nor Pleadings, but only in *Engliſh*, which hath been ſo uſed without Time of Man's Mind.

" Et Poſt omnia Superdicta materia Sunt,
" completa ante finem Cur' fiet una ſolempnis
" Proclamatio, viva voce hoc modo ut ſupra
" O *Yes*, & tunc ſic in materna Lingua.

All Mayors, Bailiffs, Jurats, and other, whatſoever they be, that hath had to do here at this the King's ſaid Court of *Shipway* this Day, ye ſhall depart, and take your Eaſe, until a new Warning be given to you for the ſame; and God ſave the King, my Lord Warden, and all the Court, *&c. vel Sic*, you ſhall depart unto the Day of now next Coming.

Examinat' per Thomam Turner Cler' Caſtri Dovor' &c. cum original' Record' remanen' in Cuſtod' honorabil' Baſilij Dixwell, Bar. ſexto die April' 1692.

F I N I S.